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[COMMITTEE PRINT]

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83D CONGRESS	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT
2d Session				No. —

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

JULY 16, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 264, 361, 385, 408, 422, 428, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 454, 455, 456, 459, 460, 461, 467, 468, 469, and 471. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the committee total \$1,959,958,267. Appropriations recommended total \$1,194,188,079, a reduction of \$765,770,188. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

Chapter	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
I	Legislative and Judiciary	\$517, 310	\$487, 285	—\$30, 025
II	State, Justice, Commerce	129, 305, 746	23, 291, 297	—106, 014, 449
III	Treasury, Post Office	13, 750, 000	12, 750, 000	—1, 000, 000
IV	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare	171, 783, 500	95, 000, 000	—76, 783, 500
V	Agriculture	6, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	-----
VI	Interior	21, 877, 000	17, 496, 101	—4, 380, 899
VII	Independent offices	391, 433, 150	388, 471, 835	—2, 961, 315
VIII	Military construction	1, 100, 000, 000	571, 600, 000	—528, 400, 000
IX	Emergency programs and activities	115, 495, 000	69, 295, 000	—46, 200, 000
X	Claims and judgments	9, 296, 561	9, 296, 561	-----
XI	General provisions	-----	-----	-----
	Total	1, 959, 958, 267	1, 194, 188, 079	—765, 770, 188

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

WALT HORAN, Washington, *Chairman*

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois

FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

SAM COON, Oregon, temporarily assigned

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, temporarily assigned

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

This portion of the bill provides an additional \$254,785 for fiscal year 1955 to strengthen the Capitol police force as provided by legislation now before the House. An additional \$175,000 is approved for the employment of 43 new men for the force, and an increase of \$79,785 is allowed to purchase new uniforms, firearms, and miscellaneous equipment, together with one additional scout car.

The committee has also included two items of language under this heading of the bill. The first makes it possible for the Folger Shakespeare Library to obtain steam from the Capitol Power Plant on a reimbursable basis. The second authorizes the use of the unexpended balance of 1943 funds of the Government Printing Office to pay a claim certified by the General Accounting Office against the 1942 appropriation in which there is no balance available to meet the payment.

JUDICIARY BRANCH

The Committee has approved the full supplemental estimate of \$220,000 carried in House Document No. 444 for fees of jurors and Commissioners for 1954. The large increase in the number of jury trials during the fiscal year, which are over 8 percent higher than the previous year, makes it necessary to provide additional funds to meet increased jury costs.

The balance of the items for the Judiciary included in House Document No. 428 have not been allowed. It is believed that the penalty mail cost of \$5,500 for 1954 can be absorbed within the amount now available for expenses of referees. Further, the Committee feels that the supplemental requests to cover expected increases in salaries and expenses of referees in 1955 should not be allowed in advance of approval by the Judicial Conference.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Beneficiary of deceased Member-----	-----	\$12,500	\$12,500
	CAPITOL POLICE			
443	Salaries, Capitol Police Force (fiscal year 1955)-----	\$217,525	175,000	—42,525
443	General expenses, Capitol Police Force (fiscal year 1955)-----	79,785	79,785	-----
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE			
428	Working capital and Congressional printing and binding-----	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
	Total, Legislative Branch-----	297,310	267,285	—30,025
	JUDICIARY BRANCH			
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES			
444	Fees of jurors and commissioners (fiscal year 1954)-----	220,000	220,000	-----
428	Expenses of referees (fiscal year 1954)-----	[5,500]	-----	[5,500]
428	Salaries of referees (fiscal year 1955)-----	[103,500]	-----	[103,500]
428	Expenses of referees (fiscal year 1955)-----	[50,000]	-----	[50,000]
	Total, Judiciary Branch-----	220,000	220,000	-----
	Total, Chapter I-----	517,310	487,285	—30,025

¹ Language only.

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

CLIFF CLEVINGER, Ohio, Chairman

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
SAM COON, Oregon

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
PRINCE. H. PRESTON, JR., Georgia
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Acquisition of buildings abroad.—The committee recommends \$500,000 for this item, a reduction of \$462,000 in the budget estimate. The \$500,000 allowed is for materials and plans for the construction of an embassy office building in Karachi, Pakistan. The committee was advised that the Government of Pakistan has offered to supply, free of all cost to the United States in appreciation of our wheat loan, the labor costs involved in the construction of the building. The committee expects the Department to complete the building with the funds allowed.

The request for funds for the acquisition of permanent facilities for information centers in Germany is disallowed.

International Claims Commission.—The bill includes the language requested to continue available during fiscal year 1955 the unobligated funds appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, for this Commission. The amount of the unobligated funds is estimated at \$34,000. The committee has been assured that this work is to be completed without cost to the American taxpayer as requested by this committee.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.—The bill includes \$275,000, a reduction of \$75,000 in the budget estimate, for additional funds for the newly created Internal Security Division. It is expected that with the additional funds provided herein the necessary action on the part of this Division will be taken.

Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.—There is included in the bill \$400,000 additional for United States Attorneys and marshals to provide for additional staff to meet anticipated increase in workload in the 27 districts where new judgeships have been created and also to meet the unanticipated increases in internal security matters. The amount allowed is \$125,000 below the budget estimates.

Fees and expenses of witnesses.—The authority requested to transfer \$135,000 from "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division" fiscal year 1954, to "Fees and expenses of witnesses" is included in the bill. The committee was advised that this additional amount would be required to pay the fees and expenses of witnesses.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,000,000, the budget estimate, to permit the Immigration and Naturalization Service to enlarge its border patrol in order to apprehend illegal Mexican aliens and alien smugglers and to provide for their deportation to Mexico. The Committee is recommending this increase with the understanding that the results obtained will determine the future action of the Committee with regard to this item.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.—The committee recommends an additional \$750,000 for this item to take care of the increase in prison population beyond that anticipated at the time the budget was prepared and for the activation and operation of the Terminal Island facility.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries.—The request for \$8,430,000 to provide for the first year's cost of the censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries during fiscal year 1955 is not approved.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—A request for \$860,000 to provide for operation of aeronautical service by the Civil Aeronautics Administration at Cold Bay, Alaska, and Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, was submitted in House Document No. 454. The Committee favors the operation of these services by the Civil Aeronautics Administration but recommends that the amount required for such operation be absorbed from the \$97,650,000 appropriation they now have for Salaries and expenses.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities.—The Committee recommends language which will permit the use of not to exceed \$600,000 of funds previously appropriated for establishment of air-navigation facilities, for necessary construction and rehabilitation of facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska.

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act.—The request for \$22,000,000 contained in House Document No. 428 to provide funds for reinstitution of the Federal-aid airport program is denied.

Claims, Federal Airport Act.—The request for \$69,449 for this item as contained in House Document No. 428 is denied.

Washington National Airport Corporation.—Inasmuch as the legislation has not yet been enacted the committee has denied this request.

Land acquisition, additional Washington airport.—The amount of the estimate, \$16,297, is included in the bill to provide funds necessary for payment of the remaining claims.

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The supplemental request for \$1,000,000 to expand and augment the collection and analysis of information concerning construction activity is not allowed.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Ship construction.—Of the \$82,600,000 requested in House Document No. 428 for this item, the committee has allowed \$11,100,000. The amount recommended by the committee is for the experimental modernization of four reserve fleet Liberty ships as a basis for developing plans to modernize the remaining ships in the reserve fleet in the event of emergency.

Ship mortgage-foreclosure of forfeiture contingencies.—The bill includes \$2,500,000 to enable the United States Government to protect its interest in forfeiture or mortgage—foreclosure cases. It is expected that maximum use will be made of non-Government funds before this appropriation is used.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Inter-American Highway.—The bill includes \$4,750,000 for the improving and extending of the Inter-American Highway in three important Central American Republics—Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—A supplemental of \$175,000 was requested in House Document No. 454 to provide for meteorological observations and services by the Weather Bureau at Cold Bay, Alaska. The Committee approves the operation of this activity and suggests that the costs therefore be absorbed from the regular appropriation of \$24,750,000.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
428	Acquisition of buildings abroad-----	\$962, 000	\$500, 000	-\$462, 000
428	International Claims Commission-----	(¹)	(¹)	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	962, 000	500, 000	-\$462, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
428	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	350, 000	275, 000	-75, 000
428 and S. Doc. 107	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals-----	525, 000	400, 000	-125, 000
428	Fees and expenses of witnesses (1954)-----	(²)	(²)	-----
	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE			
442	Salaries and expenses-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	918, 000	750, 000	-168, 000
S. Doc. 107	Total, Department of Justice-----	4, 793, 000	4, 425, 000	-368, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS			
428	Census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries-----	8, 430, 000	-----	-8, 430, 000

	CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION		
454	Salaries and expenses	860,000	— 860,000
454	Establishment of air-navigation facilities	(3)	(4)
428	Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Program	22,000,000	— 22,000,000
428	Claims, Federal Airport Act	69,449	— 69,449
468	Washington National Airport Corporation	400,000	— 400,000
469	Land acquisition, additional Washington airport	16,297	16,297
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES		
428	Ship construction	82,600,000	11,100,000
428	Ship mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture contingencies	3,000,000	2,500,000
	BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION		
467	Salaries and expenses	1,000,000	— 1,000,000
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS		
428	Inter American Highway	5,000,000	4,750,000
	WEATHER BUREAU		
454	Salaries and expenses	175,000	— 175,000
	Total, Department of Commerce	123,550,746	— 105,184,449
	Total, Chapter II	129,305,746	— 106,014,449

¹ Unobligated balance continued available.

2 Transfer of \$135,000.

³ Authority to use funds for facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska.

⁴ Authority to use not to exceed \$600,000 for facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska.

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey, *Chairman*

EARL WILSON, Indiana

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The supplemental request for \$9,750,000 contemplates the employment of additional revenue producing employees including some 800 revenue agents, 455 special agents, and 675 supporting personnel.

The regular appropriation Act for this Service contemplated a reduction in the overall number of positions but provided funds for an increase of approximately 1,500 revenue producing personnel. During the past several months through reorganization and new planning the number of personnel in certain categories has been greatly reduced while the number of revenue agents has been increased by more than 3,000. (See the table on p. 472 of the hearings.) Since each agent produces in revenue many times his cost to the Service this is an excellent showing. Long-range plans contemplate the addition of approximately 1,000 new agents per year for the next several years until the force reaches a level where most of the more productive erroneous returns can be audited. The committee is pleased with the progress that has been made and compliments the Commissioner and the administrative officials of the Service for the forward-looking planning.

The committee recommends for appropriation \$8,750,000, which is a reduction of \$1,000,000 from the amount requested. In suggesting this reduction the committee feels that the additional revenue agents provided for in the regular bill, plus the number to be recruited with the funds herein recommended, will enable the Service to move forward as rapidly as it reasonably should in recruiting and training additional agents and will enable it to tie the present program into the contemplated future program of increasing the number of new agents by some 1,000 per year. The funds provided in the Appropriation Act for 1955 plus the funds herein recommended should permit the employment of approximately 1,400 new agents during fiscal year 1955.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The purpose of the supplemental request for \$229,000, to be derived by transfer, is to provide increased protection of the President, the Vice President, and their families, and to provide additional agents and clerks to process and keep more current

the steadily increasing number of bond and forgery and other cases under the jurisdiction of the Secret Service.

Of the 39 agents proposed to be recruited if the requested authorization is granted 11 will be utilized to augment the White House detail of agents to strengthen the security of the President, the Vice President, and their families, and to provide additional personnel for the Protective Research Section. In order that the Protective Research Section may render a desirable and effective service its work with respect to threatening, abusive, obscene and other categories of communications must be examined immediately upon receipt of the communications and properly evaluated and processed. Testimony before the committee indicates that with the available personnel a thorough and complete processing of these cases has not been possible. As of May 1, 1954 a backlog of 1,000 cases was on hand.

The remaining 28 of the 39 agents requested are to be used in the investigation of claims arising as the result of forgery and alteration of Government checks and bonds. Testimony indicates that the backlog of cases in most every category is increasing monthly and that if the request for the 28 additional agents for this work is granted there will still remain at the close of fiscal year 1955 an average backlog of 78 cases for each agent, whereas it is the opinion of the Service that the average backlog per agent should not be more than 15 cases.

The supplemental contains request also for funds for 12 clerk-stenographers to increase the operating efficiency of field offices, and also some \$77,500 for necessary incidental expenses of additional personnel including \$48,400 for travel, \$1,350 for other contractual services, \$3,750 for supplies and materials, \$14,000 for equipment, and \$10,000 for the purchase of information and to pay informants for services looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

The committee in its report on the annual "Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955," Public Law 374, 83d Congress, approved May 28, 1954, in recommending the amount requested in the budget commented upon conditions with the Service and suggested that consideration be given such matters as above referred to before presenting budget requests for fiscal year 1956. The present request is in response to that suggestion.

In recommending the amount herein requested, which is to be derived by transfer, the committee again reiterates its purpose of providing every security and protection for the President, the Vice President and their families, and wishes to encourage the Secret Service in the performance of its other very important functions.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

The supplement request for \$62,000 for this appropriation, to be derived by transfer, would permit the reestablishment of essential posts which were discontinued as the result of reductions in appropriations for fiscal year 1954. The committee recommends that the request, which contains an amount sufficient to employ 18 class three police privates for nine months plus holiday pay, and \$1,800 for uniforms, be approved in order that every precaution can be taken for adequate protection of the White House.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Acquisition, construction, and improvements.—The supplemental request of the Coast Guard in the amount of \$4,000,000 contains two specific requests, as follows:

1. \$3,750,000 for the construction of eight 95-foot boats to patrol the entrances at three ports; and

2. \$250,000 for the replacement of a portion of the wharf at the Coast Guard base at Ketchikan, Alaska.

The item for \$3,750,000 concerns the port security program which was initiated in October 1950, for the purpose of preventing the introduction into the country of persons or things inimical to the welfare of the United States and to protect vital port facilities.

Ten ports around the perimeter of the United States are now patrolled, and under an Executive plan it is proposed to extend such patrol to six additional ports. Craft for patrol functions at three of the six ports are being provided by redeployment of boats presently being used in the port security program, leaving a requirement for the eight boats herein requested for the remaining three ports. There are no funds presently available in Coast Guard appropriations for this construction. Therefore if the Executive plan is to be augmented the additional patrol boats are necessary.

Recent construction costs of 95-foot patrol boats indicate that the funds requested plus some materials left over from recent construction, and anticipated savings, will provide the eight patrol boats necessary to complete the program. The committee was impressed by testimony indicating a careful husbanding of resources and efforts to secure the patrol boats at the least possible outlay of funds.

The second item of the request in the amount of \$250,000 to replace a section of the Coast Guard wharf at Ketchikan, Alaska, is in support of the only repair and supply facility of the Coast Guard District that covers Alaska. It is the only facility in the district with the capability for servicing all aids to navigation. The district supply depot, the Captain of the Port office, the electronic repair shop, and the maintenance and repair detachment are consolidated on this base for economy of operation. The section of the wharf that has so badly deteriorated was built in 1942 during wartime when creosoted pressure-treated timber was unavailable. This resulted in the use of salt-treated and untreated timber and pilings which has permitted deterioration to a point that it is unsafe and prohibits the transfer of heavy equipment from ship to shore and seriously reduces the capacity of the base to service heavy buoys for the Alaskan area. Members of the committee who have visited the base concur in the report that the wharf was in bad condition as far back as 1950.

In view of all circumstances the committee recommends the appropriation of the \$4,000,000 requested for the purposes above discussed.

Retired pay.—The request for an additional amount of \$80,000 (to be derived by transfer) for retired pay for Coast Guard warrant officers results from the enactment of Public Law 379, 83d Congress, approved May 29, 1954, which provides, in effect, that an increased number of warrant officers be placed on the retired list during fiscal year 1955. The language recommended permits absorption of the cost by transfer of the necessary amount from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1955".

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE			
428	Salaries and expenses-----	\$9, 750, 000	\$8, 750, 000	— \$1, 000, 000
	UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE			
428	Salaries and expenses-----	¹ [229, 000]	¹ [229, 000]	-----
428	Salaries and expenses, White House Police-----	¹ [62, 000]	¹ [62, 000]	-----
	COAST GUARD			
428	Acquisition, construction, and improvements-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-----
428	Retired pay-----	² [80, 000]	² [80, 000]	-----
	Total, Chapter III-----	13, 750, 000	12, 750, 000	— 1, 000, 000

¹ To be derived by transfer from such appropriation s contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

² To be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1955."

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois, *Chairman*
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho, *Acting Chairman*

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas ¹

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island
ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico

¹ Temporarily assigned.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee denied the request for an additional \$119,000. During the recent hearings on the regular budget request for this bureau's funds for fiscal year 1955, the committee was told of the Bureau's gradually increasing backlog of work. In view of the facts presented at that time the Committee and subsequently the Congress allowed the full amount of the budget request. Basically, the same justification was presented for the supplemental. The Committee was not able to determine that any new factors have arisen that would indicate that the appropriation just made should be revised.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee denied the request for an additional \$90,000. Most of the workloads upon which this request was based were foreseeable and considered at the time of action on the regular appropriation for 1955. The Committee believes that any part not so considered can be absorbed within the appropriation of \$4,705,000 already made.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The bill includes \$4,600,000 of the \$43,000,000 requested and provides that this amount be available for workload increases and for increases in State salaries resulting from overall changes in State salary schedules. Payments for salary increases shall be limited to those increases which affect generally all employees of the State. This is in line with the recommendation of the Department. For the most part, the request was based on increased workload. The committee therefore sought a reconciliation of the workload and administrative costs for 1950, the postwar year of highest unemployment, with the workload and cost estimates for 1955. It was determined that the average actual insured unemployment during 1950 was 2,033,100 and the revised estimate for 1955 is for an average of 1,680,000. The appropriation for 1950 was \$174,000,000 and the request for 1955 totals \$259,400,000, including the supplemental request for \$43,000,000. Thus, with insured unemployment estimated to be 17 percent less, the request for administrative funds is 49 percent more. Considerable time was spent in attempting to determine why there should be this discrepancy. The witnesses

steadfastly maintained that it was due to increased salary rates and increases in non-personnel costs such as rents. However, a more detailed breakdown, requested to be submitted for the record, revealed that the 1955 estimates would also provide for 3,400 more employees than were used for this work in 1950.

The action of the Committee coupled with the appropriation already made for 1955 will provide a base appropriation of \$200,000,000, which is the same as the amount expended during 1954, and a contingency fund of \$21,000,000 for workload increases in 1955 over those experienced in 1954. The Committee is confident that the amount will be sufficient to adequately provide for any increases that can logically be anticipated in fiscal year 1955. In the unlikely event that the contingency fund is depleted before the end of the fiscal year the Committee will expect to give favorable consideration to a supplemental request.

The language in this paragraph of the bill changes the restrictions on the use of the contingency fund, provided in the 1955 Department of Labor Appropriation Act, to allow the use of these funds for State salary increases resulting from changes in overall State compensation plans.

Unemployment compensation for veterans.—The Committee has allowed the full amount of \$88,400,000 requested for this purpose. The expenditure of these funds is almost entirely beyond administrative control and the Committee has, as it has in the past, accepted the estimates of those in the best position to estimate the extent of the need. The Committee regrets that this is apparently the best alternative, for it has proven a very poor one. The request that was justified in March was for \$55,600,000 for the full 1955 fiscal year. This amount was allowed in full. In July the estimate was revised to a total of \$144,000,000. It is obvious that the original submission was grossly in error.

Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program.—The Committee denied the request for an additional \$350,000 to recruit additional Mexican farm laborers estimated to be required because of intensified activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deport Mexicans illegally in the United States. The Committee was somewhat surprised to find that the major portion of the request was not for recruiting but for other activities such as compliance work, and that the request included funds to increase the Washington staff by 25 percent. The Congress was rather generous in allowing \$60,000 more than the original 1955 budget request, for non-reimbursable activities. Any increase in workload that may occur can be provided for by adjustments within the \$1,581,000 already appropriated.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee denied the request for \$110,000 for increased emphasis on building statistics. No factors were presented, to indicate any greater need for increasing this activity, that did not exist at the time the original 1955 budget was considered. That budget contained \$301,881 for this activity, which is the same amount that is available under the 1955 appropriation already made to the Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Three separate items falling in the field of research into the problems of education were submitted. The largest was \$1,750,000 for a White House Conference on Education, another (which technically would come under the Secretary's office) was \$175,000 for the establishment of a National Advisory Committee on Education, and the third was \$100,000 for "Cooperative research in education." No funds are included in the bill for any of these. The Office of Education has, for many years, been justifying the requests for appropriations to cover its own salaries and expenses on the basis that it does essentially the same research and fact and opinion gathering in the education field that is envisioned by the three activities for which \$2,025,000 additional was requested. The fact that the committee recommends some \$3,000,000 per year to be appropriated to the Office of Education is evidence that it believes that a reasonable amount of such activity is needed.

It is worthy of note that 75 percent of the supplemental funds requested were for grants to States to enable them " * * * to hold conferences of educators and lay citizens to discuss educational problems and make recommendations for appropriate action to be taken at local, State, and Federal levels." This method of financing activities purely within State boundaries appears questionable, to say the least.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Grants for hospital construction, and Surveys and planning for hospital construction.—The Committee has not allowed the \$35,000,000 requested for construction under the new provisions of this program which have been provided by legislation enacted only a few days ago. The hearings revealed that plans for the expenditure of these funds, the ability or willingness of the States to approve projects on the basis of the tentative program presented to the Committee, and the availability of sponsors for the program presented, were all very vague. The importance of a survey and preparation of a plan for each State was emphasized in the testimony. The Committee agrees completely that this is very important to the successful carrying out of a program involving the expenditure of over one hundred million dollars of federal funds and has approved in full the request for \$2,000,000 for grants to states for this work.

The Committee's action does not indicate lack of sympathy with the new program but rather a belief that it might easily be done more harm than good by proceeding before any but the most sketchy plans are available.

Salaries and expenses, hospital construction service.—None of the requested increase of \$400,000 has been allowed. The Committee believes that the \$850,000 appropriated in the 1955 appropriation act provides sufficient funds to enable this division to administer the established program and prepare for the new features that were recently added by the amendments to the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The Committee expressly denies the requested authority to use funds from the OASI Trust Fund to pay per diem to the 450 employees proposed to be moved to Washington from Baltimore and seriously questions the advisability of such a move.

Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The Bureau requested \$24,890,000 for the construction of a building to house its activities now located in several different buildings in Baltimore and Pennsylvania. The Committee has not provided funds since it was testified that final plans and specifications will not be completed until June 1955 and the bids will not likely be opened until August 1, 1955. More than ample funds have already been provided to do all necessary work up to the point of awarding the construction contract. The Committee recognizes the need for this building and will expect the 1956 budget to include provision for an authorization to cover the costs of construction. The Committee approves of plans for the conventional, fireproof facility described during the hearings and estimated to cost not to exceed \$25,370,000 in total. The Committee specifically disapproves of the additional special design and construction features aimed at providing bomb protection, estimated to cost \$2,600,000; and directs that the plans not provide the same.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.—The Committee has not allowed the request for \$165,000 for additional activities in the field of juvenile delinquency. The Children's Bureau has for many years had ample authority to proceed in this field, and the Committee notes that of the 1954 appropriation to the Bureau of \$1,525,000, providing for 214 man-years of employment, the Bureau saw fit to utilize only 5½ man-years in the field of juvenile delinquency. The personnel now utilized in this activity could be quadrupled within the appropriation already made and still require only about 10 percent of the total Bureau funds. It is apparent from budget submissions that the executive branch has not decided whether increased activity in this field should be assigned to this Bureau or to other bureaus in other offices of the same department.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expense, Office of the Secretary.—Since there were no new factors introduced in support of this request that were not known at the time the regular 1955 budget was presented to the Committee, the request for \$124,500 is denied. The Committee believes that there may be certain functions not now carried on in the Secretary's Office which should be carried on at the departmental level and requests that this be given careful study for possible inclusion in the 1956 budget.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS			
438	Salaries and expenses-----	\$119, 000	-----	—\$119, 000
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
438	Salaries and expenses-----	90, 000	-----	—90, 000
438	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration-----	43, 000, 000	\$4, 600, 000	—38, 400, 000
438	Unemployment compensation for veterans-----	88, 400, 000	88, 400, 000	
460	Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program-----	350, 000	-----	—350, 000
	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS			
467	Salaries and expenses-----	110, 000	-----	—110, 000
	Total, Department of Labor-----	132, 069, 000	93, 000, 000	—39, 069, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
471	Cooperative research in education-----	100, 000	-----	—100, 000
471	White House Conference on Education-----	1, 750, 000	-----	—1, 750, 000

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota, *Chairman*

WALT HORAN, Washington
OAKLEY HUNTER, California
MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi
CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Forest roads and trails.—The bill includes \$6,500,000 for "Forest Roads and Trails" which, together with the amount carried in the regular bill, will provide the full authorization of \$22½ million for this purpose for 1955. The Committee is approving the full 1955 authorization with the understanding that all unused prior year authorizations will be considered canceled.

The additional funds are recommended to meet (1) the urgent need for access roads in southern Idaho, where epidemic insect infestations make necessary an immediate salvage program, and (2) the need for additional roads in California and other areas where over-mature timber needs harvesting as soon as possible to protect its commercial value.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
428	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	FOREST SERVICE			
	Forest roads and trails-----	\$6, 500, 000	\$6, 500, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter V-----	6, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	-----

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa, *Chairman*

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

MICHAEL KIRWAN, Ohio
W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Health, education, and welfare services.—The budget estimate of \$1,180,000 has been allowed to provide 400 additional hospital beds in Washington State sanatoriums for Alaskan Native tuberculosis patients. None of the funds allowed in this appropriation are to be used for hospitalization in Alaska.

Resources management.—An appropriation of \$100,000 is recommended for expediting probate work on Indian estates. While this is a reduction of \$50,000 in the estimate of \$150,000, it should permit a considerable reduction in the present backlog of probate cases.

Construction.—The budget estimate of \$6,900,000 has been reduced to \$3,900,000 which is allowed for construction, repair, and maintenance of roads in Indian reservations. This amount together with the funds in the regular appropriation bill for 1955 will provide a total of \$6,797,000 to meet contract earnings and other expenses on the approved program totalling \$7,730,000. The amount appropriated herein and the amount appropriated in the regular bill are both applicable to the total authorization in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 under the provisions of Section 6 of that Act.

The \$3,000,000 which has been disallowed was for grants to public school districts for the construction and equipping of public school facilities for Navajo Indian children from reservation areas not included in such districts. While the committee is most anxious to support all efforts to put as many Indian children into school as possible, it is of the opinion that there is no law under which such a program as that proposed can be undertaken.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Construction and rehabilitation.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,707,000, a reduction of \$118,000 in the budget estimate of \$1,825,000. The funds provided are for four small irrigation projects as follows:

Hanover-Bluff unit, Wyoming.....	\$157, 000
Heart Butte unit, North Dakota.....	300, 000
Helena Valley unit, Montana.....	250, 000
Sargent unit, Nebraska.....	1, 000, 000
Total.....	1, 707, 000

Rehabilitation work on the Humbolt project in Nevada, estimated at \$118,000, was provided for in the regular bill for 1955.

The funds provided for the Hanover-Bluff unit were proposed in the estimate for use only on the Bluff portion of the unit. Both portions of the unit are to be served by a common diversion canal and if they are undertaken simultaneously economic feasibility is

improved. Therefore, the funds provided are to be used for plans and construction of the complete unit.

The committee approves an expenditure of not to exceed \$15,000 of available funds to complete investigations on the N-Bar-N development as a separate unit of the Missouri River Basin project in view of the fact that an irrigation district has been formed by the water users.

BUREAU OF MINES

Construction.—The recommended appropriation of \$5,000,000 represents a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate. These funds are to be used for the construction of helium production facilities at either Excell, Texas, or in the Keyes gas field of Cimarron County, Oklahoma, depending upon which location provides greatest benefits to the Government. The committee fails to see the need for the large number of additional employees proposed in connection with this construction which is to be contracted.

The prices charged for helium sold by the Federal Government are calculated to recover capital charges, including interest.

Language has been included in the bill to rescind \$19,000 of unobligated funds appropriated in previous years for the Leadville Tunnel drainage project in Colorado.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Construction.—An appropriation of \$5,562,101 is recommended. Of this amount \$500,000 is for acquiring privately owned lands within the boundaries of areas administered by the Park Service, and \$5,062,101 is for construction of parkways, roads and trails. This later amount together with funds allowed in the regular bill for 1955 for the same purposes will provide a total of \$9,500,000, the full amount of cash requested to meet 1955 contract earnings and other expenses on the authorized and approved program of \$20,000,000. The amount appropriated herein and the amount appropriated in the regular bill are both applicable to the total authorization in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 under the provisions of Section 6 of that Act.

With this appropriation, there will be a considerable increase in the general level of the Park Service construction program. The committee expects the Department to take this into account in preparation of the 1956 budget. It is the committee's desire also that the need for reconstruction of the South approach road, Route 9, into Yellowstone Park be given careful consideration in connection with the 1956 construction program.

In connection with both appropriated and donated funds available for acquisition of lands within the boundaries of areas administered by the Park Service, no land is to be taken through the condemnation procedure when the use of such procedure is objected to by the owner.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Administration of Territories.—The estimate of \$47,000 is recommended. These funds are required for the payment of a 25 percent cost of living allowance to classified employees in the Virgin Islands in accordance with regulations established by the Civil Service Commission on April 3, 1954.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
428	Health, education, and welfare services-----	\$1, 180, 000	\$1, 180, 000	-----
455	Resources management-----	150, 000	100, 000	—\$50, 000
455	Construction-----	6, 900, 000	3, 900, 000	—3, 000, 000
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
361	Construction and rehabilitation-----	1, 825, 000	1, 707, 000	—118, 000
	BUREAU OF MINES			
428	Construction-----	6, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	—1, 000, 000
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
428	Construction-----	5, 775, 000	5, 562, 101	—212, 899
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES			
428	Administration of Territories-----	47, 000	47, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter VI-----	21, 877, 000	17, 496, 101	—4, 380, 899

exceed \$1,000,000 from its regular funds, the Committee is of the opinion the Foundation has sufficient funds to do so and that the language of its basic Act is of sufficient scope as to permit such a grant.

The International Geophysical Year is a worldwide scientific undertaking involving concurrent research in geophysics by some 30 nations, beginning in 1957. It involves studies of the entire earth including the arctic regions, the oceans and the upper atmosphere. The appropriation at this time will enable orders to be placed for specialized equipment, and an additional sum will be needed for the fiscal year 1956 to cover the remaining costs of the program.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The bill contains language authorizing the Corporation to initiate operations under the provisions of Public Law 358, approved May 13, 1954. The Corporation has authority to issue not to exceed \$10,500,000 worth of revenue bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury during its first year, and thereafter up to a total of \$105,000,000. In view of the fact that the Budget language contained no limitation on the amount of money that could be spent for administrative expenses of the Corporation, the Committee has limited the amount that can be spent for this purpose to \$250,000. It has been proposed that authority be included for the employment of a total of four persons in grades GS-16 to 18 to enable employment of the best qualified personnel in key positions of the Corporation, and such language has been included.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Inpatient care.—The Committee has included in the bill the Budget estimate of \$3,000,000 for this item which is in addition to \$598,127,000 included in the regular bill. Congress relies on the agency to indicate the number of beds that can be staffed and operated and has always provided the full amount required.

Recently it has developed that the Veterans Administration has staffed hospitals in 1954 over the level authorized by the appropriations and it would be necessary to make some reductions in such personnel and delay staffing of neuropsychiatric beds in 1955 which are badly needed unless the additional \$3,000,000 is made available. This information was not given to the Committee during the regular hearings and to do everything within its power to correct the situation the Committee has included the entire amount of the supplemental estimate.

It is disturbing to note that there are NP hospitals where according to testimony the cost is running in the neighborhood of \$34 per patient day, which no private hospital administrator would tolerate. An NP hospital usually operates 25 percent cheaper than a G. M. and S. hospital and it is recommended that a thorough investigation be made by the Veterans Administration to correct such conditions and to bring about more efficient operations.

No part of the present estimate is needed to provide care for any service-connected disability, but is exclusively for non-service-connected treatment.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

In order to complete adjudication of all war claims on schedule an additional \$400,000 is requested for administrative expenses, and the bill includes the full amount. The Commission has remaining a backlog of the most difficult claims, and at least an additional 47,000 claims are expected to be filed under authority of Public Law 359, approved May 13, 1954, which extended the date for filing claims to August 1, 1954.

Under the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954 functions and funds available or to be made available to the War Claims Commission were transferred to a new agency on July 1, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States. Since the Committee is allowing the full Budget estimate for this item, and regardless of the transfer of activities to the new agency, the Committee is expecting all work on war claims to be completed on schedule on March 31, 1955, and no further request for funds should be made.

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN PHILLIPS, California, *Chairman*

NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire
CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina
OTTO KRUEGER, North Dakota

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The bill includes \$414,000 for salaries and expenses of this Commission, which is \$46,000 below the estimate, and together with the unobligated balance of \$96,250 will provide a total of \$510,250 during the remaining eight months the Commission will be in existence.

The Commission was established by Public Law 109, approved July 10, 1953, and the original date for making its final report was March 1, 1954. When it became evident that it would not be possible to complete the studies in this broad field on schedule the date for filing the final report and liquidating the Commission was extended to March 1, 1955, in Public Law 302, approved March 1, 1954.

Because of the extension of time for making its report the original appropriation of \$500,000 will not be sufficient and the Committee therefore recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$414,000. The coordination of effort already contemplated between this agency and other commissions and Congressional committees should make it possible to save the amount indicated.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

The bill contains an additional \$497,835 to complete the activities of the Commission, which is a reduction of \$55,315 in the estimate. There has been appropriated previously \$1,931,909, making the total for the present Commission \$2,429,744. The first "Hoover Commission" was able to complete its work with a total appropriation of \$1,938,600, and the Committee is of the opinion maximum results can be obtained by this Commission within the amount provided. The Committee is aware of the popularity of this program and is in complete accord with its purposes, but believes that economies can be accomplished and efforts made to coordinate the studies of this Commission and other agencies and committees to the extent of the reduction indicated.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Additional court facilities.—The Committee considered a Budget estimate of \$4,800,000 for additional court facilities for the new judges recently authorized by law to be appointed to the Federal bench,

and has approved \$3,000,000 for such purposes, or a reduction of \$1,800,000 in the estimate.

The Committee has the utmost regard for the needs of the other separate and equal branch of the Government, but it cannot approve the present estimates of cost which are clearly high and has reduced the total to what it considers is actually needed. The Committee believes that justice will be dispensed in this Nation as well from a chair costing the Government \$100 as from one costing \$174, and as well from behind a \$200 desk as one for \$341. A waste paper basket at a lesser cost than \$15 will serve just as well.

It is suggested that prior to starting this program for additional court facilities an effort be made to determine the actual desires of the judges and make the costs more reasonable than those just considered.

Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.—The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$60,000 to enable the General Services Administration to establish interagency motor pools at five locations during the fiscal year 1955 if legislation contained in H. R. 8753 or S. 3155 authorizing such pools is enacted into law. It was testified that if such pools are created approximately 20 percent of the present number of vehicles will no longer be required and the savings resulting from reductions in maintenance, administration and other costs are expected to be \$1,500,000 per year after the first three years of operation.

Expenses, general supply fund.—The bill contains language authorizing the General Services Administration to lease warehouse space temporarily in excess of operating requirements to commercial organizations, and that proceeds from such rentals shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Strategic and critical materials.—The bill contains the Budget estimate of \$380,000,000 for this item and the same limitation as contained in the regular bill that no part of the amount shall be used for construction of warehouse or tank storage facilities. Approximately \$292,000,000 of the supplemental request is in effect a book-keeping transaction to purchase inventory from the Defense Production Act borrowing authority program which was started in 1950, and such transfers have no effect on net expenditures of the Government. The value of the stockpile on hand or on order on June 30, 1954, is estimated at \$5,452.3 million, under the revised estimates the Government will add materials valued at \$579.2 million this fiscal year, and a balance of \$1,313.6 million will remain to be financed after 1955.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

International Geophysical Year.—The bill contains \$1,500,000 to assist in financing the United States program for the International Geophysical Year, which is a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the amount contained in the supplemental estimate. The Committee is of the opinion the amount recommended is adequate, but in the event the National Science Foundation considers this program of such importance that it may desire to provide an additional grant of not to

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
428	Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: Salaries and expenses	\$450,000	\$414,000	--\$46,000
440	Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government: Salaries and expenses	553,150	497,835	--55,315
	General Services Administration:			
428	Additional court facilities	4,800,000	3,000,000	--1,800,000
459	Federal Supply Service: Operating expenses	60,000	60,000	-----
441	Strategic and critical materials	380,000,000	380,000,000	-----
428	National Capital Planning Commission: Land acquisition	60,000	-----	-----
428	National Science Foundation: International Geophysical Year	2,500,000	1,500,000	--60,000
428	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	(1)	(2)	-----
439	Veterans Administration: Inpatient care	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----
428	War Claims Commission: Administrative expenses	(400,000)	(400,000)	-----
	Total, Chapter VII	391,433,150	388,471,835	--2,961,315

¹ Language requested.² Limitation of \$250,000 for administrative expenses.

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan
JOHN TABER, New York

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The Department of Defense requested approval of a military public works program of \$1,427,622,000 for fiscal year 1955 and new appropriations of \$1,100,000,000. The committee recommends a program of \$1,235,958,000, a reduction of \$191,664,000. New appropriations of \$571,600,000 are recommended, a reduction of \$528,400,000. These funds when coupled with existing unobligated balances from prior years public works programs, which the committee has made available, will be sufficient to meet the needs of the military construction program for the current fiscal year. The action of the committee on the specific requests will be found in subsequent paragraphs and in the table at the end of this chapter.

MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

The committee was gratified to note the progress made in the proper utilization of advance planning funds, particularly in the Department of the Air Force, which resulted in the estimates submitted for the 1955 program being firmer than any received in prior years. There are, however, several deficiencies existing in this field which warrant the immediate attention of the Department of Defense and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Properties and Installations. There has always been a need for review of the cost and scope of those facilities which have functions common to more than one Service. That this review has not been properly carried out in the past is obvious when one seeks to explain why a fire station should cost approximately \$12 per square foot for the Air Force and be budgeted for an amount in excess of \$18 per square foot by the Navy. The committee is also at a loss to understand why parachute shops can be constructed for approximately \$16 per square foot by the Air Force while the Navy requests in excess of \$21 per square foot for these shops. Similar cost differentials appear to exist in the construction of certain fuel storage facilities and ammunition and ordnance magazines. The attention of the Department is called to the situation existing with reference to the construction of barracks at Ladd Air Force Base in Alaska. The Department of the Air Force has under contract at the present time barracks with mess facilities at these locations at costs varying between \$2,876 per man to \$3,016 per man. The Department of the Army submitted budget requests for barracks for this installation at a cost of \$3,900 per man. The committee desires that

the Department of Defense thoroughly study this problem of common type facilities and file a report thereon with the Committee not later than January 3, 1955.

There is also a need for a continuing review by the Department of Defense and the three Services as to the design of repetitive type structures. A recent experience of the Department of the Navy in this respect points out the need for such a constant review. The so-called Miramar hangar was adopted by the Navy as the standard type of overhaul hangar for naval air stations. Continuing reviews of the design and construction of this hangar have resulted in modifications which have reduced the unit cost in excess of \$4 per square foot. The committee will expect the Services to maintain a continuing inspection of the design of their facilities so that maximum utilization is made of funds appropriated for military construction.

The estimates for fiscal year 1955 represent the initiation of two features of the military construction program which have not been present to any extent in recent years. The first of these has to do with the construction of welfare and recreational facilities. The committee was not satisfied that the estimates presented to it in support of these requests were based on adequate advance planning. On the contrary, it appeared that in most instances the facilities were too costly for the proposed utilization of the structures. The unit costs of gymnasiums contained in the program were particularly high. Past experiences in both Government and private construction lead the committee to believe that permanent gymnasiums can be constructed for approximately \$16 per square foot, while semipermanent gymnasiums can be properly built for \$14 per square foot. In allocating funds for gym facilities at the various installations the committee has used these cost factors and expects that the Department of Defense will have these limitations in mind in designing standard gymnasiums. It will be expected that the Departments will adhere to the same austere standards of construction on welfare and recreational facilities which have been typical of the construction program in the past. In this respect, the committee points out to the Department of Defense the desirability of standard facilities of this type for the three services.

The 1955 program also contains the initiation of a program for providing vehicle parking areas at many of the large installations. Generally the committee has approved these requests. It desires, however, that the Departments carefully monitor this feature of the construction program and it will be expected that requests for parking areas, for other than military vehicles, will be held to the minimum.

The necessary expansion of industrial and aviation facilities of the Department of Defense is creating a problem which requires immediate and continuing attention. Necessary expansion of most of the older installations can be made only at great expense, in many instances necessitated by the purchase of valuable commercial and residential land from private interests. The only alternatives to these expansions are the construction of similar facilities elsewhere or a reduction of the functions of the particular installations. While these alternatives appear to be costly and undesirable they must be considered in connection with any future plans for our military forces.

The conversion of the Air Force to the use of jet-type planes has created another problem, especially as to the use of municipal airports

in close proximity to populated areas. At present the use of such fields is vital to the proper air defense of the Nation. If their use is to jeopardize either Air Force personnel or the surrounding communities or is to prohibit the expansion of commercial flying activities, consideration should be given to the establishment of new facilities in the same general area. The need for a review of the continued utilization of such fields is most apparent when one realizes the projected increase of flying activities in the future. It is desired that the Department of Defense together with the three services thoroughly study these problems filing the results of such a study with the proper Committees of Congress early in the next Congress and prior to the consideration of the Military Construction program for fiscal year 1956.

The action of the Committee is generally predicated on several criteria: first, maximum use should be made of existing unobligated and unexpended balances prior to the appropriation of additional funds; second, construction on defense installations should continue to be on austerity standards; third, the limitations on the construction of barracks, bachelor officer quarters, warehousing facilities and cold storage plants should be continued at the same unit cost as have been used in the past.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The budget estimates received by the committee requested approval of a Navy public works program in the amount of \$221,470,000 and appropriations of \$140,000,000. The committee recommends a program of \$196,013,000 a reduction of \$25,457,000. Appropriations of \$73,517,000 are recommended, a reduction of \$66,483,000. The unobligated balance of funds previously appropriated for Public Works, Navy, was estimated to be \$300,000,000 of June 30, 1954. These funds, when coupled with the appropriations contained in this bill, will be sufficient to meet the needs of the construction program of the Navy in fiscal year 1955 and will provide a satisfactory carry-over of funds into the following fiscal year.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The funds approved for the Department of the Navy have been allocated in the following manner:

CONTINENTAL

Shipyard facilities:

Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.....	\$3, 400, 000
Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S. C.....	555, 000
Minecraft Station, Panama City, Fla.....	1, 254, 000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.....	1, 091, 000

Fleet facilities:

Morehead City, N. C.....	710, 000
Submarine Base, New London, Conn.....	476, 000
Minecraft Base, Charleston, S. C.....	158, 000

Aviation facilities:

Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif.....	4, 463, 000
Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Alice, Tex.....	151, 000
Naval Air Station, Atlantic City, N. J.....	779, 000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Beaufort, S. C.....	10, 776, 000
Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine.....	527, 000
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.....	863, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Tex.....	241, 000
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C.....	1, 609, 000
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.....	342, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Corry Field, Fla.....	2, 153, 000
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.....	1, 675, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nev.....	468, 000
Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill.....	70, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Glynco, Ga.....	6, 185, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex.....	601, 000
Naval Air Facility, Litchfield Park, Ariz.....	1, 654, 000
Naval Air Landing, Field Mayport, Fla.....	75, 000
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.....	3, 331, 000
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif.....	1, 336, 000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Mojave, Calif.....	160, 000
Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, N. C.....	972, 000
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.....	628, 000
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.....	4, 106, 000
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.....	1, 533, 000
Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, Calif.....	1, 030, 000
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.....	579, 000
Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.....	1, 157, 000
Padre Island, Tex.....	80, 000
Naval Air Turbine Test Station, Trenton, N. J.....	5, 209, 000
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash.....	4, 197, 000
Classified locations.....	2, 666, 000

Supply facilities:

Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.....	653, 000
Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.....	3, 051, 000

Marine Corps facilities:

Depot of Supplies, Albany, Ga.....	452, 000
Camp Lejeune, N. C.....	749, 000
Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C.....	737, 000
Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va.....	585, 000
Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif.....	82, 000

Ordnance facilities:

Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, S. C.....	671, 000
Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va.....	212, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle, N. J.....	73, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.....	308, 000
Naval Ordnance Plant, Indianapolis, Ind.....	1, 183, 000
Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.....	345, 000
Naval Depot, Melville, R. I.....	380, 000
Naval Magazine, Port Chicago, Calif.....	519, 000
Naval Ordnance Lab, White Oaks, Md.....	361, 000
Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.....	480, 000
Classified location.....	2, 345, 000

Service school facilities:

Naval Amphibious, Coronado, Calif.....	1, 444, 000
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.....	332, 000
Fleet Air Defense and CIC Training Center, Point Loma, Calif.....	340, 000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Medical facilities:	
Naval Hospital, Norfolk area, Virginia.....	\$12, 582, 000
Naval Hospital, St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y.....	245, 000
Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.....	756, 000
Office of Naval Research facilities:	
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.....	996, 000
Yards and Docks facilities:	
Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif.....	3, 384, 000
San Bruno, Calif.....	750, 000
Marine Corps Training Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.....	14, 000
Advance planning.....	2, 500, 000
Correction of deficiencies, continental.....	1, 500, 000
Total, continental.....	105, 289, 000

OVERSEAS

Fleet facilities:	
Naval Station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.....	6, 550, 000
Classified location.....	4, 639, 000
Aviation facilities:	
Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands.....	4, 992, 000
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.....	230, 000
Naval Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan.....	1, 670, 000
Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska.....	719, 000
Naval Station, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands.....	990, 000
Classified locations.....	6, 225, 000
Classified location.....	21, 431, 000
Supply facilities:	
Naval Station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.....	5, 956, 000
Classified location.....	17, 200, 000
Classified locations.....	8, 452, 000
Ordnance facilities: Classified location.....	400, 000
Communication facilities: Naval Communication Facility, Philippine Islands.....	6, 520, 000
Yards and docks facilities:	
Correction of deficiencies, overseas.....	750, 000
Replacement of temporary housing.....	4, 000, 000
Total, overseas.....	90, 724, 000
Total, Navy.....	196, 013, 000

Generally these allocations are based upon application of previously mentioned criteria to the budget requests. The Committee desires, however, to point out the necessity for reductions at several of the installations.

The Committee has denied the request of \$225,000 for the acquisition of the San Francisco and Napa Valley Railroad serving the Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, California. It would appear from the testimony that the Navy desires the requested funds to increase their bargaining position with reference to the rail transportation problem at this installation rather than for the immediate acquisition of the railroad. The committee disapproves the use of the funds for this purpose.

The request for a pipefitter shop at the Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California has been denied. The shop contemplated by the estimates is considerably in excess of any similar facilities which have existed or are now in use at this base. It is desired that the Navy restudy the need for this shop, both as to size and unit cost.

The allocation of \$452,000 at the Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Albany, Georgia, is sufficient to provide the requested second increment of the maintenance shops at this installation and the necessary security facilities.

The Department of the Navy requested \$288,000 for the construction of temporary classroom buildings at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina. The Committee questions the economy of constructing temporary classrooms at this permanent installation, and desires that the Department restudy this item with a view toward providing permanent classrooms if they are needed to carry on the mission of this depot.

The need for additional physical training facilities at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, is recognized by the Committee. The additional gymnasium facility requested in the amount of \$5,680,000, however, appears to be excessive in both scope and cost. It is desired that the Department more thoroughly examine the needs of the Academy in this respect and present the results thereof to the Committee for its consideration in the next Congress.

The Committee has denied the request for funds for certain housing and subsistence facilities at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. In this connection it is noted that the Senate denied the request for authorization of \$3,900,000 for barracks and subsistence buildings. All pending requests for construction at Great Lakes are based on the centralization of certain training facilities at that location. It would appear that the Senate questions the desirability of this program, therefore, this Committee has deleted all related facilities. It is apparent that the Navy has not adequately justified its plan for consolidation of presently existing facilities at Great Lakes.

The allocations for advance planning and correction of deficiencies, both in the continental United States and overseas, when coupled with unobligated balances remaining in these funds will provide for the continuation of orderly programs similar to those carried on in past years.

The Committee has previously stated its desire for a review of facilities which are common both to the Department of the Navy and the other services. This is particularly true with reference to aviation facilities. The cost estimates presented to the Committee by the Department on these type facilities were in many instances considerably higher than similar costs in the Air Force. With this restudy in mind the Committee has deleted requests for certain common type facilities. At Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, the parachute building and ordnance facilities have been denied. Fuel storage facilities at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Glynnco, Georgia, at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Texas, and the Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, have also been deleted. Fire and crash stations at the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Crows Landing, California, the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point, P. I., and the Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California, have been denied. The ammunition storage facilities at the Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point, P. I., and the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro, California have been denied for the same reason.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The Committee recommends a program of \$834,080,000 for the Department of the Air Force, a reduction of \$111,917,000, and new appropriations \$484,080,000, a reduction of \$461,917,000 in the request for new funds. In addition, the Committee recommends the applica-

tion of unobligated balances from prior years of \$350,000,000 to the construction program set forth in this report. On June 30, 1954, the unobligated balance of construction funds previously appropriated to the Air Force was approximately \$1.2 billion. These balances together with the new appropriation will be sufficient to meet the needs of the military construction program in fiscal year 1955 and will provide a satisfactory carryover of funds into the next fiscal year.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Listed below is a table showing the amounts allocated to the installations in the continental United States and the various overseas commands.

CONTINENTAL

Air Defense Command:

Atlantic City, N. J.	\$72, 000
Minot AFB, N. Dak.	6, 436, 000
Burlington MAP, Vt.	1, 010, 000
Duluth MAP, Minn.	2, 113, 000
Ent AFB, Colo.	124, 000
Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak.	6, 280, 000
Geiger Field, Wash.	150, 000
Glasgow APT, Mont.	8, 038, 000
Grandview AFB, Mo.	1, 489, 000
Greater Pittsburg APT, Pa.	232, 000
Hamilton AFB, Calif.	1, 000, 000
K. I. Sawyer MAP, Mich.	8, 496, 000
Kinross AFB, Mich.	926, 000
Klamath Falls MAP, Oreg.	4, 127, 000
McChord AFB, Wash.	1, 561, 000
McGhee-Tyson MAP, Tenn.	130, 000
Minneapolis-St. Paul MAP, Minn.	2, 129, 000
Nantucket, Mass.	107, 000
New Castle County MAP, Del.	677, 000
Niagara Falls MAP, N. Y.	262, 000
O'Hare/Chicago MAP, Ill.	228, 000
Otis AFB, Mass.	2, 413, 000
Oxnard AFB, Calif.	490, 000
Paine AFB, Wash.	482, 000
Pescadero, Calif.	107, 000
Point Conception, Calif.	72, 000
Presque Isle AFB, Maine.	152, 000
Selfridge AFB, Mich.	718, 000
Sioux City MAP, Iowa.	4, 000
Stewart AFB, N. Y.	2, 647, 000
Suffolk County AFB, N. Y.	1, 348, 000
Traverse City AFB, Mich.	8, 136, 000
Truax/Madison FLD, Wisc.	1, 242, 000
Wurtsmith AFB, Mich.	2, 383, 000
Youngstown MAP, Ohio.	687, 000
Yuma County APT, Ariz.	2, 127, 000

Air Material Command:

Birmingham AFB, Ala.	78, 000
Brookley AFB, Ala.	3, 814, 000
Gentile AF Depot, Ohio.	489, 000
Hill AFB, Utah.	10, 125, 000
Kelly AFB, Tex.	12, 193, 000
Mallory AF Depot, Tenn.	268, 000
McClellan AFB, Calif.	2, 816, 000
Norton AFB, Calif.	4, 303, 000
USAF Petroleum Storage Depot No. 1, Calif.	156, 000
USAF Petroleum Storage Depot No. 2, Calif.	737, 000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Air Material Command—Continued

Olmsted AFB, Pa.	\$1, 970, 000
Robins AFB, Ga.	14, 645, 000
Tinker AFB, Okla.	6, 159, 000
Topeka AF Depot, Kans.	86, 000
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio	5, 786, 000

Air proving grounds: Eglin AFB, Fla. 6, 149, 000

Air Training Command:

Amarillo AFB, Tex.	365, 000
Bryan AFB, Tex.	28, 000
Chanute AFB, Ill.	46, 000
Craig AFB, Ala.	138, 000
Ellington AFB, Tex.	1, 073, 000
Francis E. Warren AFB, Wyo.	26, 000
Gila Bend AF AUX, Ariz.	791, 000
Goodfellow AFB, Tex.	15, 000
Greenville AFB, Miss.	813, 000
Harlingen AFB, Tex.	1, 304, 000
James Connally AFB, Tex.	3, 853, 000
Keesler AFB, Miss.	207, 000
Laredo AFB, Tex.	458, 000
Laughlin AFB, Tex.	255, 000
Luke AFB, Ariz.	861, 000
Mather AFB, Calif.	1, 530, 000
Moody AFB, Ga.	339, 000
Nellis AFB, Nev.	1, 930, 000
Perrin AFB, Tex.	1, 940, 000
Reese AFB, Tex.	112, 000
Scott AFB, Ill.	934, 000
Selma MAP, Ala.	176, 000
Sheppard AFB, Tex.	32, 000
Tyndall AFB, Fla.	1, 466, 000
Vance AFB, Okla.	138, 000
Webb AFB, Tex.	100, 000
Wichita AFB, Kans.	2, 190, 000
Williams AFB, Ariz.	22, 000

Air University: Maxwell AFB, Ala. 1, 347, 000

CONAC/Regular:

Beale AFB, Calif.	192, 000
Brooks AFB, Tex.	757, 000
Dobbins AFB, Ga.	576, 000
Mitchel AFB, N. Y.	676, 000
Walters AFB, Tex.	845, 000

Conac/Reserve: Cleveland area, AFR, Ohio. 4, 000, 000

Headquarters Command: Bolling AF, D. C. 236, 000

Military Air Transport:

Andrews AFB, Md.	1, 890, 000
Charleston AFB, S. C.	7, 250, 000
McGuire AFB, N. J.	4, 638, 000
Palm Beach International Airport, Fla.	2, 357, 000

Research and Development:

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn.	48, 757, 000
Edwards AFB, Calif.	26, 773, 000
Griffiss AFB, N. Y.	1, 480, 000
Griffiss Aux 2, N. Y.	1, 272, 000
Griffiss Aux 3, N. Y.	64, 000
Hartford Research Facility, Conn.	5, 750, 000
Holloman AFB, N. Mex.	7, 096, 000
Kirtland AFB, N. Mex.	3, 249, 000
Kirtland Subbase 1, Nev.	243, 000
Laur G. Hanscom AFB, Mass.	6, 553, 000
Laur G. Hanscom Aux 1, Mass.	61, 000
Laur G. Hanscom Aux 2, N. Mex.	114, 000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Research and Development—Continued

Mount Washington Proj. Lab, N. Y.	\$596,000
Patrick AFB, Fla.	27,000
Patrick Aux 1	446,000
Patrick Aux 3	121,000
Patrick Aux 4	10,000
Patrick Aux 5	40,000
Patrick Aux 6	143,000
Patrick Aux 7	34,000
Patrick Aux 8	10,000
Patrick Aux 9	324,000
Strategic Air Command:	
Abilene AFB, Tex.	17,394,000
Altus AFB, Okla.	15,761,000
Barksdale AFB, La.	3,905,000
Bergstrom AFB, Tex.	1,338,000
Biggs AFB, Tex.	2,050,000
Campbell AFB, Ky.	1,451,000
Carswell AFB, Tex.	2,000,000
Castle AFB, Calif.	9,581,000
Clinton-Sherman Airport, Okla.	11,393,000
Columbus AFB, Miss.	3,558,000
Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.	2,881,000
Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.	6,991,000
Fairchild AFB, Wash.	6,787,000
Forbes AFB, Kans.	9,919,000
Gray AFB, Tex.	465,000
Great Falls AFB, Mont.	6,586,000
Homestead AFB, Fla.	13,247,000
Hunter AFB, Ga.	8,900,000
Lake Charles AFB, La.	9,082,000
Limestone AFB, Maine	13,563,000
Lincoln AFB, Nebr.	4,353,000
Little Rock AFB, Ark.	11,917,000
Lockbourne AFB, Ohio	10,644,000
MacDill AFB, Fla.	1,974,000
March AFB, Calif.	8,734,000
Matagorda Island, Tex.	607,000
Mountain Home AFB, Idaho	526,000
Offutt AFB, Nebr.	1,628,000
Pinecastle AFB, Fla.	4,176,000
Plattsburg AFB, N. Y.	16,784,000
Portsmouth AFB, N. H.	13,653,000
Sedalia AFB, Mo.	2,360,000
Smoky Hill AFB, Kans.	7,540,000
Stead AFB, Nev.	79,000
Travis AFB, Calif.	7,772,000
Turner AFB, Ga.	5,661,000
Walker AFB, N. Mex.	4,087,000
Westover AFB, Mass.	1,146,000
Tactical Air Command:	
Alexandria AFB, La.	5,823,000
Ardmore AFB, Okla.	486,000
Blytheville AFB, Ark.	2,697,000
Bunker Hill AFB, Ind.	2,679,000
Clovis AFB, N. Mex.	2,748,000
Donaldson AFB, S. C.	3,213,000
Eglin Auxiliary 9, Fla.	1,462,000
Foster AFB, Tex.	1,341,000
George AFB, Calif.	5,102,000
Langley AFB, Va.	2,534,000
Larson AFB, Wash.	1,890,000
Myrtle Beach MAP, S. C.	11,611,000
Pope AFB, N. C.	1,950,000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Tactical Air Command—Continued

Stewart AFB, Tenn.....	\$872, 000
Seymour Johnson AFB, N. C.....	13, 444, 000
Shaw AFB, S. C.....	2, 997, 000
Air Academy, Colo.....	15, 338, 000
Various, Zone of Interior.....	1, 040, 000
Aircraft Control and Warning, continental.....	54, 324, 000

Total, continental.....	669, 973, 000
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OVERSEAS

Alaskan Air Command.....	\$12, 870, 000
Far Eastern Air Command.....	27, 353, 000
Military Air Transport.....	10, 090, 000
Northeastern Air Command.....	19, 114, 000
Strategic Air Command.....	2, 386, 000
USAFE, Middle East.....	31, 578, 000
USAFE, Spain.....	48, 145, 000
USAFE, United Kingdom.....	12, 571, 000
AC and W, overseas.....	5, 000, 000
Less reimbursement from sale French Morocco surplus materials.....	-5, 000, 000

Total, overseas.....	164, 107, 000
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Total, Air Force.....	834, 080, 000
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These allocations are generally based upon application of previously mentioned criteria to the budget estimates. The Committee desires, however, to comment on reductions at several of the installations.

The Committee is not convinced of the need for a gymnasium at Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado. It would appear that sufficient recreational facilities are presently available in the area to meet the needs of the base personnel.

At Kinross Air Force Base, Michigan, it would seem to be proper to provide a multipurpose recreational building, with theater facilities, rather than the large expensive theater contemplated in the budget estimates.

Recent experiences have demonstrated that the costs of storage igloos at Truax/Madison Field, Wisconsin, can be reduced below those presented to the Committee.

The Air Force requested \$1,495,000 for the relocation of certain buildings at Kelly Field, Texas. As a result of a survey requested by the Committee it now appears that the necessary relocations can be accomplished for approximately \$975,000. The Committee is quite desirous that the Air Force carefully screen the buildings to be relocated at this base both as to their present condition and the actual need for them in the accomplishment of the permanent mission of this installation.

The request of \$132,000 for railroad trackage at Topeka Air Force Depot, Kansas, has been denied. Estimated savings resulting from this item are not sufficient to warrant its construction at the present time.

It is desired that the Air Force restudy the plans for housing and messing facilities at Gila Bend Auxiliary Field, Arizona, with a view toward providing only for the needs of the personnel stationed at the base. Sufficient funds have been included in the allocation to provide for such reduced facilities. The committee calls to the attention of

the Air Force the desirability of providing both housing and messing facilities in one building at small installations of this type.

The committee has reduced the request for personnel facilities at Wichita Air Force Base, Kansas, in the belief that a restudy of the present estimates for these structures, both as to size and cost, should result in considerable savings.

Funds were requested for construction of a joint Air Force-Navy reserve facility in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio. Experience has shown that it is folly to appropriate large sums for construction until the site of the installation has been firmly established and proper advance planning accomplished on the individual line items. Since this has not been accomplished at this base, the \$4,000,000 allocated by the committee will be sufficient to provide for the necessary land acquisitions as well as to allow the award of contracts for portions of the airfield pavement requirements.

The committee fails to see the need for the replacement of dormitory and messing facilities at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico; the hospital addition at Sedalia Air Force Base, Missouri, or the gymnasium at Stead Air Force Base, Nevada.

The funds requested for Auxiliary Field 11 of Patrick Air Force Base, Florida have been denied. The committee will entertain requests for this installation when the site has been firmly established and the need more clearly demonstrated.

The personnel facilities requested at Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina have been deleted. It is the committee's opinion that facilities of this type exist, either at this installation or at adjacent Fort Bragg, to meet the needs of the personnel.

The committee desires that the Air Force review the warehouse requested for the Mount Washington Climatic Project, N. Y. The need for the structure and the unit cost of \$30 per square foot are both questionable.

At Plattsburg Air Force Base, New York, the Committee has denied funds for a post exchange sales store and a hospital. Sufficient facilities exist to meet the needs of the base for a sales store. The hospital should be reviewed as to design, size, and cost with a view toward providing the most economical structure cognizant with the needs of the installation.

The amount of \$15,338,000 is made available for the initiation of construction of the Air Force Academy and for construction of the interim Academy at Lowry AFB, Colorado, with the specific limitation that the funds made available to the Air Force by the State of Colorado are to be used only for the purchase of land. The committee has reduced the request for land acquisition funds by the \$1,000,000 presently contemplated to be received from the State for this purpose. Under no circumstances is the Department of the Air Force to acquire more than the presently contemplated 15,000 acres for this installation without prior clearance by this committee.

At Hickam Air Force Base, T. H., it appears that the cost of the contemplated restoration of certain barracks space is excessive and should be more thoroughly studied prior to the appropriation of funds.

The Committee has denied requests in their entirety for bases on which construction has not been initiated or has been seriously retarded due to the inability of the Air Force to fulfill necessary land requirements. These bases are Portland International Airport,

Oregon, Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, Dow Air Force Base, Maine, and Lawson Air Force Base, Georgia.

Reductions have been made in the land acquisition costs at certain bases due to the donation of lands by local interests. These bases are North Dakota, Glasgow Air Force Base, Montana, Traverse City Air Force Base, Michigan, and Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, South Carolina. Additional reductions have been made in the costs at Glasgow due to the overpricing of the land in the estimates submitted to the Committee.

Application of the present cost limitation on warehousing and cold storage facilities has resulted in reductions in the funds requested for these facilities at Minot AFB; Glasgow AFB; Grand Forks AFB; K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Michigan; Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Oregon; Traverse City Air Force Base, Michigan; Great Falls Air Force Base, Montana; and Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma.

The Committee has reduced the cost of gymnasiums requested for bases at Grandview, Missouri; Amarillo AFB, Texas; Laughlin AFB, Texas; Wichita AFB, Kansas; Kirtland AFB, New Mexico; Hanscom AFB, Mass.; Hunter AFB, Georgia; Lake Charles AFB, Louisiana; Lincoln AFB, Nebraska; Portsmouth AFB, New Hampshire; Ardmore AFB, Oklahoma; Blytheville AFB, Arkansas; Foster AFB, Texas; and George AFB, California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The Budget estimates received by the Committee for the Department of the Army contemplated a funding program from available unobligated balances in the amount of \$245,611,000. The Committee recommends a program of \$191,321,000, a reduction of \$54,290,000 in the budget request.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The funds approved by the Committee for the Department of the Army are allocated in the following manner:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Ordnance:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.....	\$1, 579, 000
Atchison Storage Facility, Kans.....	1, 155, 000
Benicia Arsenal, Calif.....	352, 000
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.....	1, 626, 000
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Calif.....	247, 000
Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Pa.....	2, 190, 000
Lima Ordnance Depot, Ohio.....	33, 000
Navajo Ordnance Depot, Ariz.....	85, 000
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.....	580, 000
Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill.....	360, 000

Quartermaster:

Atlanta General Depot, Ga.....	100, 000
Fort Lee, Va.....	983, 000
New Cumberland General Depot (including United States Disciplinary Barracks), Pa.....	492, 000
Richmond Quartermaster Depot, Va.....	97, 000

Chemical:

Army Chemical Center, Md.....	673, 000
Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah.....	181, 000
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.....	78, 000

Signal:

Transmitting Station, Va.....	2, 360, 000
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	77, 000
Lexington Signal Depot, Ky.....	492, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—continued

Signal—Continued	
Fort Monmouth, N. J.....	\$330, 000
Sacramento Signal Depot, Calif.....	492, 000
Corps of Engineers: Fort Belvoir, Va.....	3, 050, 000
Transportation:	
Brooklyn Army Base, N. Y.....	1, 264, 000
Charleston Transportation Depot, S. C.....	370, 000
Fort Eustis, Va.....	3, 463, 000
Oakland Army Base, Calif.....	785, 000
Point Aux Pins Ammunition Terminal, Ala.....	6, 152, 000
Army Security Agency: Vint Hill Farms Station, Va.....	98, 000
Army Medical Service:	
Wm. Beaumont Army Hospital, Tex.....	391, 000
Brooke Army Medical Center, Tex.....	1, 129, 000
First Army:	
Boston Army Base, Mass.....	9, 900, 000
Fort Devens, Mass.....	1, 314, 000
Fort Dix, N. J.....	330, 000
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....	450, 000
Second Army:	
Fort Knox, Ky.....	1, 285, 000
Fort George G. Meade, Md.....	303, 000
Third Army:	
Fort Benning, Ga.....	4, 264, 000
Fort Bragg, N. C.....	3, 470, 000
Fort Campbell, Ky.....	3, 623, 000
Fourth Army:	
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	11, 178, 000
Fort Hood, Tex.....	9, 904, 000
Fort Sill, Okla.....	1, 314, 000
Fifth Army:	
Camp Carson, Colo.....	3, 582, 000
Fort Riley, Kans.....	3, 871, 000
Sixth Army:	
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	6, 268, 000
Presidio of Monterey, Calif.....	330, 000
Fort Ord, Calif.....	774, 000
U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Calif.....	923, 000
Yuma Test Station, Ariz.....	75, 000
Armed Forces special weapons projects.....	2, 080, 000
General, continental United States:	
Tactical facilities.....	65, 000, 000
Classified project.....	2, 700, 000
Overseas areas:	
Alaska:	
Eielson Air Force Base (Army).....	533, 000
Kenai.....	1, 954, 000
Ladd Air Force Base (Army).....	839, 000
Fort Richardson.....	992, 000
Whittier.....	541, 000
Okinawa.....	11, 049, 000
Pacific: Waiawa Radio Transmitting Station, T. H.....	221, 000
Iceland.....	5, 490, 000
Tactical facilities, overseas.....	500, 000
General, continental United States and overseas: Advance design.....	5, 000, 000
Total, Army.....	191, 321, 000

Generally, the reductions recommended by the Committee are based on previously mentioned criteria. The Committee desires, however, to comment on reductions at several specific installations.

Adequate swimming facilities exist at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, therefore, the Committee has denied the request for an additional swimming pool at this installation.

The Committee believes that the gymnasium at White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico is excessive to the needs of this installa-

tion and desires that the Army restudy the need for a facility of the size contemplated at this station.

The request for an addition to the officers' open mess at Fort Belvoir, Virginia has been denied, as have funds requested for the post exchange at Walter Reed Medical Center, D. C.; the bowling alleys and officers club at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; and the field house and post exchange at Fort Dix, New Jersey, in the belief that adequate facilities exist on these installations to meet the needs of the personnel stationed there.

The Committee fails to see the need for a post exchange sales store at the Sacramento Signal Depot, California.

Funds were requested in the amount of \$8,450,000 for conversion of the Riding Hall at the U. S. Military Academy, New York, to classroom spaces. While the committee recognizes the possible need for additional classroom spaces at the Academy, it desires that the Department restudy this proposal with consideration being given both to the erection of a less costly structure and to the amount of classroom space actually needed in view of present and anticipated future enrollments at the Academy.

Funds requested for post exchanges at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and Camp Carson, Colorado, have been denied. The requested facilities appear to be excessive in scope to the needs of these installations, particularly, with reference to the inclusion of cafeteria facilities.

The request for barracks at Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska, has been denied by the committee. As is stated elsewhere in their report, a careful study should be made of the costs of these barracks in view of the actual construction experiences of the Air Force at this same installation.

The funds allocated for advance design when coupled with unobligated balances remaining in this item will provide for the continuation of an orderly advance planning program.

The committee has allocated funds for construction of the Point Aux Pins Ammunition Terminal, Alabama, in the amount requested by the Department of the Army. These funds are to be used only for land acquisition and for dredging of a channel leading directly to the sea in the manner presented to the committee in the recent hearings in support of this project.

Funds in the amount of \$9,900,000 for the Boston Army Base, Massachusetts, were requested by the Department of the Army. This project is authorized in H. R. 9242 and has been concurred in by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. It also involves the utilization of approximately \$1,100,000 from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and authorizes the Secretary of the Army to lease such portions of the Boston Army Base as he may deem advisable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with the retention of recapture rights in any National emergency upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that the property is needed for military purposes. The Committee insists that such a lease contain terms that in the event of reentry into these facilities by the United States the return given to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a result of such action shall only be the proper proration of the capitalization of the \$1,100,000 contributed by the Commonwealth and shall not include any expenses of protection, repair, and maintenance of the leased premises which the Commonwealth would assume under the terms of H. R. 9242.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
408	Interservice activities, access roads	\$13, 500, 000	\$13, 500, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
408	Alaska Communications System, construction	503, 000	503, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY			
408	Public works, Navy	140, 000, 000	73, 517, 000	—\$66, 483, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE			
408	Acquisition and construction of real property	945, 997, 000	484, 080, 000	—461, 917, 000
	Total, Chapter VIII	1, 100, 000, 000	571, 600, 000	—528, 400, 000

CHAPTER IX

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN TABER, New York, Chairman

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts	J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota	JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania	OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire	CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin	
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan	

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Government in occupied areas.—The bill includes \$14,000,000 for carrying out the United States occupation, contractual, diplomatic, and educational exchange functions in Germany and Austria. This amount is \$1,500,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and is \$5,836,101 below the comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1954.

In addition, the \$1,000,000 requested in House Document Numbered 428 to provide for the construction of staff housing in Austria is approved. This amount is to be used exclusively for purchase of foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Refugee relief.—There is included in the bill \$7,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, in which six of the major departments of Government are involved. The amount allowed is \$2,025,000 below the budget estimate and \$3,750,000 above the appropriation for fiscal year 1954. The request as contained in House Document Numbered 422 for language permitting the apportionment of the entire amount in the first nine months of the fiscal year, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget, is not approved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Government and relief in occupied areas.—The Committee recommends \$3,100,000 for expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, the most important of which is Okinawa. The amount provided is the same as appropriated for fiscal year 1954 and is \$950,000 below the budget estimate. It should be noted that \$600,000 of the 1954 fiscal year's appropriation was withheld by administrative action and was recently released for procurement of supplies, the economic effect of which will be realized in the present fiscal year. The Department therefore volunteered a reduction of \$600,000 in their request for the 1955 fiscal year.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes a total of \$44,025,000 in new appropriations plus the sum of \$1,300,000 of previously appropriated funds which is continued available. The amount allowed provides approximately the same amount as was obligated during fiscal year 1954. The action with respect to each item is set forth below.

Operations.—The Committee recommends \$8,525,000 for this item which provides for civil defense planning, education services, operations control services, technical advisory services, field representation, executive direction, and general administration. The amount allowed is the same as was appropriated for fiscal year 1954.

Federal contributions.—There is included in the bill \$10,500,000 for financial contributions to the States, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended to be equally matched with State funds. The amount allowed is \$4,250,000 below the budget estimate, but is the same as the sum appropriated for fiscal year 1954. In addition, language as requested in House Document Numbered 385, continuing available \$1,300,000 of the unobligated balance for fiscal year 1954, is included in the bill.

Emergency supplies and equipment.—The bill includes \$25,000,000 for procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended. The amount allowed is \$2,500,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is \$35,000,000 below the budget estimate. The entire amount allowed is to be used for medical supplies and equipment.

JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

The sum of \$170,000, the budget estimate, is included in the bill for the operation of this Commission which was established pursuant to Public Law 263, approved August 13, 1953.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses, Abaca fiber program.—Language as requested in House Document Numbered 456 is included in the bill. The administrative expense limitation has been reduced from \$148,000 to \$135,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Federal Facilities Corporation.—Language as requested in House Document Numbered 456 with the Administrative expense limitation of \$1,954,000 is included in the bill.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
264 and 428	Government in occupied areas-----	\$16, 500, 000	\$15, 000, 000	—\$1, 500, 000
	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT			
264 and 422	Refugee Relief-----	9, 025, 000	7, 000, 000	—2, 025, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
264	Government and relief in occupied areas-----	4, 050, 000	3, 100, 000	—950, 000
	FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION			
264	Operations-----	11, 000, 000	8, 525, 000	—2, 475, 000
264 and 385	Federal contributions-----	14, 750, 000	10, 500, 000	—4, 250, 000
264	Emergency supplies and equipment-----	60, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	—35, 000, 000
428	JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION COMMISSION GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	170, 000	170, 000	-----
456	Administrative expenses, Abaca fiber program TREASURY DEPARTMENT	(2)	(3)	-----
456	Federal Facilities Corporation Total, Chapter IX-----	(4) 115, 495, 000	(4) 69, 295, 000	----- —46, 200, 000

¹ Plus reappropriation of not to exceed \$1,300,000.² Administrative expense limitation of \$148,000.³ Administrative expense limitation of \$135,000.⁴ Administrative expense limitation of \$1,954,000.

CHAPTER X

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the full amount of \$9,296,561 contained in House Document No. 461 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$8,031,303 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States district courts. The amount provided for claims is \$1,265,258.

CHAPTER XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN TABER *New York Chairman*

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts	J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota	JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania	OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire	CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
GLENN DAVIS, Wisconsin	
GERALD R. FORD, JR., Michigan	

The general provisions included in the accompanying bill are applicable to all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Federal Government.

Section 1101 continues, at \$1,400 each, the amount that may be spent for purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and adds a new limitation of \$3,000 on any one passenger vehicle irrespective of any limitation carried in the 1955 Appropriations Acts.

Section 1102 continues language which has been carried for some years concerning the employment of aliens.

Section 1103 continues language previously carried relating to living quarters allowances.

Section 1104 continues language previously carried prohibiting the filling of positions by anyone whose nomination has been disapproved by the Senate.

Section 1105 continues language previously carried limiting the amount that may be paid for copies of the United States Code Annotated and the Lifetime Federal Digest.

Section 1106 continues language previously carried relating to the use of funds by Government corporations.

Section 1107 contains language similar to that previously carried prohibiting the use of funds of corporations for purchase or construction of office buildings.

Section 1108 continues language previously carried to authorize the transfer of personnel and appropriations to defense activities of various departments and agencies of the Government in pursuance of law.

Section 1109 continues language concerning rental of Government-owned living quarters.

Section 1110 contains language similar to that carried previously authorizing the use of appropriated funds to purchase foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States, as required by Section 1415 of Public Law 547, 82d Congress.

Section 1111. *Definition of obligations.*—Over a period of years numerous loose practices in handling appropriated funds have grown up in various agencies of the government. The most difficult problem in this area arises from the recording of various types of transactions as obligations of the government when, in fact, no real obligation

exists. This situation has become so acute as to make it next to impossible for the Committee on Appropriations to determine with any degree of accuracy the amount which has been obligated against outstanding appropriations as a basis for determining future requirements. It has become necessary to set forth definitively in the law the types of transactions which will be recognized as true obligations and secure accurate reporting thereon in order that it may be possible for the Committee on Appropriations to have a sound basis for its operations. Section 1111 therefore has been included in the bill to accomplish this purpose. A clean cut definition of obligations will also greatly simplify the work of the General Accounting Office in auditing and settling the accounts of the various agencies. The Acting Comptroller General was consulted and has concurred in the proposal as a necessary step to clear up the existing chaotic situation. The proposal has also been discussed with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and he agrees that legislation of this type is needed.

Section 1112 continues language previously carried commonly known as the anti-strike provision.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 2, line 20, in connection with the appropriation for the Architect of the Capitol:

The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, is authorized hereafter to furnish steam from the Capitol Power Plant to the Folger Shakespeare Library: Provided, That the person or persons authorized to make contracts with respect to such building to which such steam is to be furnished agrees (a) to pay for such steam at rates, not less than cost, determined by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, and (b) to connect such building with the Capitol Power Plant steam lines without expense to the United States and in a manner satisfactory to the Architect of the Capitol and the House Office Building Commission: Provided further, That amounts received in payment for steam so furnished shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

On page 10, line 19, in connection with Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate construction of the Helena Valley unit, Montana, until a repayment contract has been executed.

On page 13, line 7, in connection with Expenses, General Supply Fund:

Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operating requirements may be subleased to commercial organizations and the proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

On page 37, line 22, General Provisions:

SEC. 1111. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government of the United States unless it is supported by documentary evidence of—

(1) a binding agreement in writing between the parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real property to be purchased or leased, or work or services to be performed; or

(2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment thereof; or

(3) an order required by law to be placed with a Government agency; or

1111 of the bill was taken care of by the

(4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing purchases without advertising when necessitated by public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or within specific monetary limitations; or

(5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appropriations made for payment of or contributions toward, sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord with formulae prescribed in law, or (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans approved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

(6) a liability which may result from pending litigation brought under authority of law; or

(7) employment or services of persons or expenses of travel in accord with law, and services performed by public utilities; or

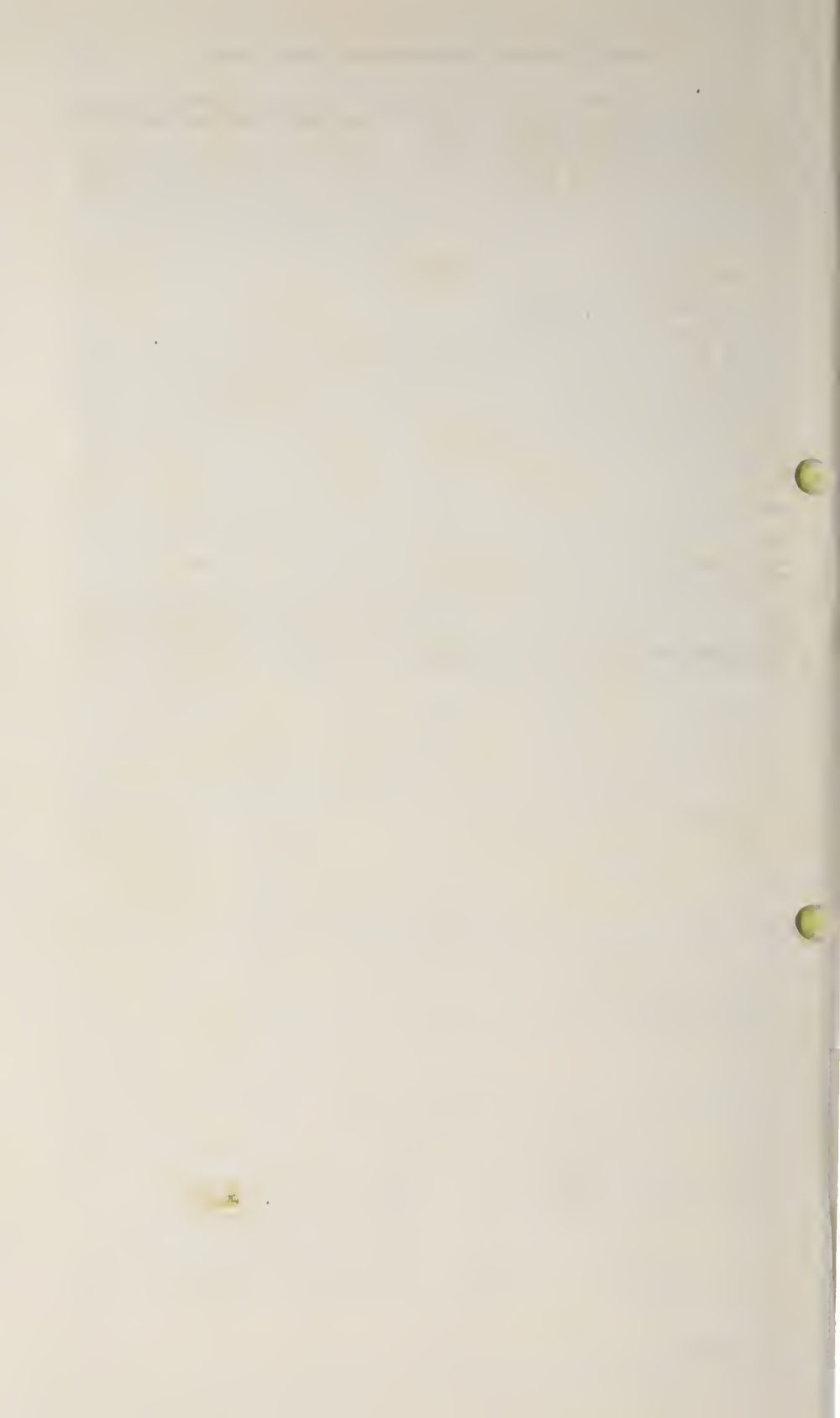
(8) any other legal liability of the United States against an appropriation or fund legally available therefor.

(b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the duty of making certifications as required by this subsection shall not be delegated: Provided, That such certification for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obligations as could have been recorded under the provisions of subsection (a) hereof

(c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts which are certified therein as having been obligated and such records shall be retained in the agency in such form as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as may be necessary for such purposes.

(d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be available for expenditure after the expiration of such period except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond that otherwise authorized by law.

○



NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 16, 1954

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955") for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, namely:

1

CHAPTER I

2

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

3

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4

For payment to Elizabeth P. Farrington, widow of
5 Joseph R. Farrington, late a Delegate from the Territory
6 of Hawaii, \$12,500.

7

CAPITOL POLICE

8

SALARIES, CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

9

For salaries of the United States Capitol Police Force,
10 as authorized by H. R. 9413, Eighty-third Congress,
11 \$175,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for salaries of
12 Capitol Police, United States Senate and House of Repre-
13 sentatives, respectively, in the Legislative Appropriation
14 Act, 1955, shall be transferred to and merged with funds
15 provided hereunder and administered as one fund.

16

GENERAL EXPENSES

17

For an additional amount for "General expenses",
18 including the purchase of one police motor vehicle, \$79,785.

19

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

20

The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of
21 the House Office Building Commission, is authorized here-
22 after to furnish steam from the Capitol Power Plant to the

1 Folger Shakespeare Library: *Provided*, That the person or
2 persons authorized to make contracts with respect to such
3 building to which such steam is to be furnished agrees (a) to
4 pay for such steam at rates, not less than cost, determined by
5 the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House
6 Office Building Commission, and (b) to connect such build-
7 ing with the Capitol Power Plant steam lines without ex-
8 pense to the United States and in a manner satisfactory to
9 the Architect of the Capitol and the House Office Building
10 Commission: *Provided further*, That amounts received in
11 payment for steam so furnished shall be covered into the
12 Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

13 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

14 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
15 BINDING

16 The unexpended balance of the appropriation to the
17 Government Printing Office for "Working capital and con-
18 gressional printing and binding" for the fiscal year 1943
19 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year limitation,
20 for payment of a claim settled by the General Accounting
21 Office in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the
22 amount of \$703.34 on account of services rendered during
23 the fiscal year 1942.

1 THE JUDICIARY

2 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
3 JUDICIAL SERVICES

4 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees of
6 jurors and commissioners", \$220,000.

7 CHAPTER II

8 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

10 For an additional amount for "Acquisition of buildings
11 abroad", to remain available until expended, \$500,000.

12 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

13 The appropriation granted under this head in the Sup-
14 plemental Appropriation Act, 1954, shall remain available
15 until June 30, 1955.

16 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
20 general legal activities", \$275,000.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

22 MARSHALS

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
24 United States attorneys and marshals", \$400,000.

1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees
3 and expenses of witnesses", \$135,000, to be derived by trans-
4 fer from "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", fiscal
5 year 1954.

6 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$3,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head for
10 the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for the purchase of
11 twenty-four passenger motor vehicles and three aircraft in
12 addition to those heretofore provided.

13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
16 Bureau of Prisons", \$750,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

19 ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR-NAVIGATION FACILITIES

20 Not to exceed \$600,000 of the funds previously appro-
21 priated under this head shall be available for construction
22 and alteration of aeronautical facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska,
23 including construction and furnishing of quarters and related
24 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil

1 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, and
2 meteorological facilities for the Weather Bureau.

3 LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

4 For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, addi-
5 tional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judg-
6 ments rendered by United States District Courts, \$16,297,
7 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay
8 interest as specified in such judgments.

9 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

10 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

11 For reconditioning and betterment of not to exceed four
12 ships in the national defense reserve fleet, \$11,100,000, to
13 remain available until expended.

14 SHIP MORTGAGE-FORECLOSURE OR FORFEITURE

15 CONTINGENCIES

16 For necessary expenses incurred in connection with pro-
17 tection, preservation, maintenance, acquisition, or use of ves-
18 sels involved in mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture proceedings
19 instituted by the Government, including payment, as author-
20 ized by law, of prior claims and liens, expenses of sale, or
21 other charges incidental thereto, \$2,500,000.

22 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

23 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

24 For an additional amount for "Inter-American High-
25 way", \$4,750,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER III

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

\$8,750,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",

including purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles in addition to those heretofore provided, \$229,000, to be derived by transfer from such appropriations contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses White House Police", \$62,000, to be derived by transfer from such appropriations contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1

RETIRED PAY

2

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$80,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1955".

5

CHAPTER IV

6

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

7

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

8

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

9

AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

10

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", \$4,600,000, and the limitation on the amount available only to the extent the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration is increased to "\$21,000,000" to be available for increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally in addition to the purposes set forth in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955.

20

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

21

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$88,400,000.

22

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
2 WELFARE

3 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 SURVEYS AND PLANNING FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

5 For payments to States for surveys and planning ac-
6 tivities pursuant to title VI of the Public Health Service
7 Act, as amended, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That such funds
8 shall not be available after June 30, 1956.

9 CHAPTER V

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 FOREST SERVICE

12 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

13 For an additional amount for "Forest Roads and Trails",
14 \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

15 CHAPTER VI

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

19 For an additional amount for "Health, education, and
20 welfare services," \$1,180,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$100,000, and this amount may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Office of the Solicitor", in addition to any other amounts authorized to be so transferred.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$3,900,000, to remain available until expended, and the limitation under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$1,000,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$1,707,000, to remain available until expended, and the limitations under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services and travel are increased by \$2,500,000 and \$200,000, respectively: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate construction of the Helena Valley unit, Montana, until a repayment contract has been executed.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$5,000,-
000, to remain available until expended.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

The unexpended balance of \$19,000 available to the Bureau of Mines for construction of the drainage tunnel at Leadville, Colorado, is to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts immediately upon the approval of this Act.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$5,562,-
101, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories", \$47,000.

CHAPTER VII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$414,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-

1 able for the hire of passenger motor vehicles and shall remain
 2 available until March 1, 1955: *Provided further*, That the
 3 limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Ap-
 4 propriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses
 5 of travel, is increased to "\$222,000".

6 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

7 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 10 \$497,835, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
 11 That the limitation on the amount available for expenses of
 12 travel is increased by "\$62,700".

13 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

14 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

15 For expenses necessary for alteration of Federal build-
 16 ings to provide facilities for additional Federal judges as
 17 authorized by the Act of February 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 8),
 18 and additional court personnel, and for expansion of existing
 19 court facilities, including costs of moving agencies thereby
 20 displaced from space in Federal buildings, \$3,000,000, to
 21 remain available until June 30, 1956.

22 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

23 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Operat-
 24 ing expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$60,000; and the
 25 limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-

1 priation Act, 1955, on the amount available for travel ex-
 2 penses is hereby increased from “\$40,600” to “\$46,600”:
 3 *Provided*, That this paragraph shall take effect only upon the
 4 enactment into law of S. 3155 or H. R. 8753, Eighty-third
 5 Congress.

6 EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

7 Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operat-
 8 ing requirements may be subleased to commercial organiza-
 9 tions and the proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury as
 10 miscellaneous receipts.

11 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

12 For an additional amount for “Strategic and critical ma-
 13 terials”, \$380,000,000, to remain available until expended:
 14 *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be used
 15 for construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities.

16 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

17 INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

18 For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of
 19 the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended
 20 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), as they pertain to the United
 21 States program for the International Geophysical Year,
 22 \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

23 SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

24 The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
 25 is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the

1 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to it and
2 in accord with law, including not to exceed \$250,000 for
3 administrative expenses, and to make such contracts and
4 commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as
5 provided in section 104 of the Government Corporation
6 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
7 out its authorized functions for the fiscal year 1955: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That said funds shall be available for the acquisition of
9 not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles from excesses
10 reported by other agencies, or from forfeitures; for services
11 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100
13 per day; and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the
14 procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification
15 Act of 1949, to place not more than four positions in grades
16 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said
17 Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number
18 authorized by said section.

19 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

20 INPATIENT CARE

21 For an additional amount for "Inpatient Care",
22 \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That this amount is predicated on
23 furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of

1 570 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1955 in addition
2 to those heretofore provided for.

3 WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

4 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Administrative ex-
6 penses", \$400,000, to be derived from the war claims fund
7 created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948
8 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) : *Provided*, That
9 the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
10 Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for ex-
11 penses of travel is increased to "\$8,000".

12 CHAPTER VIII

13 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

14 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

15 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

16 ACCESS ROADS

17 For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
18 ment of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the
19 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended,
20 and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950
21 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized
22 therein are certified as important to the national defense by
23 the Secretary of Defense, \$13,500,000, to remain available
24 until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

2 ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, CONSTRUCTION

3 For construction, installation, and equipment of tem-
4 porary or permanent public works, including buildings, fa-
5 cilities, appurtenances, and utilities, at stations of the Alaska
6 Communication System, as authorized by the Act of June
7 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), the Act of October 27, 1949
8 (Public Law 414), and the Act of —, 1954 (Public
9 Law —, H. R. 9242, Eighty-third Congress), without re-
10 gard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
11 amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles,
12 \$503,000, to remain available until expended.

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

14 PUBLIC WORKS, NAVY

15 For construction, installation, and equipment of tempo-
16 rary or permanent public works, naval installations, and
17 facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of June
18 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the Act of September 28, 1951
19 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of July
20 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), and
21 the Act of —, 1954 (Public Law —, H. R. 9242, Eighty-
22 third Congress); including not to exceed \$2,500,000 for
23 advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act
24 of September 28, 1951; furniture for public quarters; per-
25 sonnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other per-

1 sonal services necessary for the purposes of this appropria-
 2 tion; and engineering and architectural services as authorized
 3 by section 3 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (34 U. S. C.
 4 556); \$73,517,000, to remain available until expended.

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

6 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

7 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment
 8 of temporary or permanent public works, military installa-
 9 tions and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the Act
 10 of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Con-
 11 gress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155,
 12 Eighty-second Congress), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public
 13 Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of August 7,
 14 1953 (Public Law 209, Eighty-third Congress), the Act of
 15 April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325, Eighty-third Congress),
 16 and the Act of ———, 1954 (Public Law ———, H. R. 9242,
 17 Eighty-third Congress), without regard to sections 1136
 18 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of
 19 passenger motor vehicles; \$484,080,000, to remain available
 20 until expended.

21 GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 802. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
 23 ments for military public works in prior years are hereby
 24 made available for military public works authorized for each

1 such department by the Act of ———, 1954 (Public Law
2 ———, H. R. 9242, Eighty-third Congress) : *Provided*, That
3 not to exceed \$5,000,000 of such prior year funds appro-
4 priated to the Department of the Army shall be available
5 for the purposes of advance planning as authorized by section
6 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155,
7 Eighty-second Congress).

8 SEC. 803. None of the funds appropriated in this Act
9 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
10 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be
11 performed within the continental United States without the
12 specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense set-
13 ting forth the reasons therefor.

14 SEC. 804. None of the funds appropriated in this Act
15 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting
16 construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or his
17 designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable com-
18 pletion date for each project, taking into consideration the
19 type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal con-
20 ditions affecting the construction and the application of eco-
21 nomical construction practices.

22 SEC. 805. None of the funds appropriated in this Act
23 shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactiva-
24 tion of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the
25 United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the

1 Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his
2 reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such fa-
3 cilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reason-
4 able rates.

5 CHAPTER IX

6 EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

7 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

9 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
10 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
11 in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the
12 supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,
13 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal
14 Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secre-
15 tary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the
16 United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of
17 \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for
18 the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at
19 a salary of \$14,800; actual expenses of preparing and trans-
20 porting to their former homes the remains of persons who
21 may die away from their homes while participating in activi-
22 ties authorized under this appropriation; services as author-
23 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
24 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals;
25 payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first

1 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the
2 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
3 tries; expenses for translation and reproduction rights; ac-
4 quisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of reha-
5 bilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria;
6 medical and health assistance for the civilian population of
7 Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining dis-
8 cipline and order (including trial and punishment by courts
9 established by or under authority of the President) ; printing
10 and binding outside continental United States without regard
11 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ;
12 purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and
13 binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; purchase
14 (one at not to exceed \$3,000 for replacement only) and hire
15 of passenger motor vehicles; transportation to Germany or
16 Austria of property donated for the purposes of this appro-
17 priation; unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$150,000) ,
18 to be accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section
19 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107) ; representa-
20 tion allowances (not to exceed \$35,000) similar to those
21 authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of
22 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) ; and for administering, in Ger-
23 many and Austria, programs authorized by section 32 (b)
24 (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50
25 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) ; \$14,000,000, and in addition,

1 \$1,000,000 for acquisition of sites and purchase or construc-
2 tion of buildings for living quarters in Austria, to remain
3 available until expended: *Provided*, That provisions of law,
4 including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the De-
5 partment of State shall be available for application to ex-
6 penditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*,
7 That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as
8 amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the
9 purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may
10 utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may
12 be made outside the continental United States, when neces-
13 sary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355
14 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided further*,
15 That for the purposes of this appropriation appointments
16 may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve without regard
17 to the four-year limitation contained in section 522 of the
18 Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided further*, That in the
19 event the President assigns to the Department of State re-
20 sponsibilities and obligations of the United States in connec-
21 tion with the government, occupation, or control of foreign
22 areas in addition to Germany and Austria, the authorities
23 contained in this appropriation may be utilized by the Depart-
24 ment of State in connection with such government, occupa-

tion, or control of such foreign areas: *Provided further*, That when the Department of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the United States Government serving in Germany and Austria, payment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively: *Provided further*, That amounts for acquisition of sites and purchase or construction of buildings for living quarters in Austria shall be used exclusively for purchase of foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States and may be transferred to the appropriation "Acquisition of buildings abroad".

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

REFUGEE RELIEF

For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);

1 hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at
 2 meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation;
 3 not to exceed \$80,000 for expenses of a confidential nature,
 4 to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to
 5 whom funds are transferred by the President from this ap-
 6 propriation; and not to exceed \$600,000 for capital for the
 7 making of loans; \$7,000,000: *Provided*, That funds appro-
 8 priated herein shall be available in accordance with authority
 9 granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities
 10 of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

12 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 14 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
 15 in connection with the government or occupation of the
 16 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations
 17 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the
 18 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
 19 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
 20 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
 21 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
 22 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 23 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of
 24 \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;
 25 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and

1 dissemination of information, including preview and review
2 expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles
3 and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities,
4 facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities,
5 and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes
6 of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which not to exceed
7 \$1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses:
8 *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation
9 Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions
10 of the Department of the Army shall apply to expendi-
11 tures made by that Department from this appropriation:
12 *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropria-
13 tion may be made outside continental United States, when
14 necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sec-
15 tions 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
16 amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of
17 law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the
18 United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from
19 this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry
20 out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised
21 Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement
22 Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*,
23 That expenditures may be made hereunder for the pur-
24 poses of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands
25 in such manner as to be consistent with the general objec-

1 tives of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended,
2 and in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) and
3 the first sentence of section 111 (c) (1) thereof: *Provided*
4 *further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended
5 at the time of the termination of occupation by the United
6 States, of any area for which such funds are made avail-
7 able, may be expended by the President for the procure-
8 ment of such commodities and technical services, and com-
9 modities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropri-
10 ated for government and relief in occupied areas and not de-
11 livered to such an area prior to the time of the termination
12 of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be
13 necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and
14 economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That
15 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
16 shall be entered into between the United States and the
17 recognized government or authority with respect to such
18 area containing such undertakings by such government or
19 authority as the President may determine to be necessary in
20 order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in further-
21 ance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agree-
22 ment shall, when applicable, include requirements and under-
23 takings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings
24 specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of
25 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947);

1 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may
2 be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and
3 regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the depart-
4 ment or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation
5 charges from United States ports, including territorial ports,
6 to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated
7 to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief
8 agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory
9 Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages
10 consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided*
11 *further*, That under the rules and regulations to be pre-
12 scribed, the head of the department or agency concerned
13 shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean
14 transportation of all relief packages of food or other general
15 classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regard-
16 less of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by
17 particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall
18 not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals:
19 *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any
20 other department or agency any function or functions pro-
21 vided for under this appropriation, and there shall be trans-
22 ferred to any such department or agency without reimburse-
23 ment and without regard to the appropriation from which
24 procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of

1 the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any func-
2 tion or functions so transferred.

3 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

4 OPERATIONS

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in car-
6 rying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of
7 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), includ-
8 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
9 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; reimbursement of the Civil Serv-
10 ice Commission for full field investigations of employees oc-
11 cupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint
12 of national security ; expenses of attendance at meetings con-
13 cerned with civil defense functions ; reimbursement of the
14 General Services Administration for security guard services ;
15 not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodi-
16 cals, and teletype news services ; and not to exceed \$6,000
17 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended
18 under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes
19 as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be
20 final and conclusive ; \$8,525,000.

21 FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

22 For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise
23 provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the
24 Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally

1 matched with State funds, \$10,500,000, to remain available
2 until June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,300,-
3 000 of the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation for
4 this purpose shall remain available until June 30, 1955.

5 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

6 For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil
7 defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section
8 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
9 \$25,000,000.

10 JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION
11 COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members of the Commission serving without compensation; purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; and entertainment; \$170,000.

20 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

21 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ABACA FIBER PROGRAM

22 The General Services Administration is hereby author-
23 ized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
24 available to it and in accord with law, and to make such

1 contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
2 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
3 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
4 in carrying out the program set forth in the budget sub-
5 mitted to the Congress for the activities authorized by the
6 Abaca Production Act of 1950 for the fiscal year 1955, but
7 not to exceed \$135,000 of such funds shall be available
8 during said fiscal year for administrative expenses of the
9 abaca fiber program, to be computed on an accrual basis,
10 and to be exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capi-
11 talized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acqui-
12 sition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
13 disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca
14 fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a con-
15 tract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal
16 services.

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

19 The Federal Facilities Corporation is hereby authorized
20 to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds avail-
21 able to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts
22 and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations
23 as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation
24 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
25 out the programs set forth in the budget submitted to the

1 Congress for such Corporation for the fiscal year 1955, but
2 not to exceed \$1,954,000 shall be available during the said
3 fiscal year for all administrative expenses of the Corporation
4 (including use of the services and facilities of Federal reserve
5 banks), to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be ex-
6 clusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expendi-
7 tures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protec-
8 tion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
9 of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or
10 in which it has an interest, expenses of services performed
11 on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance
12 of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimburs-
13 able from other Government agencies: *Provided*, That, so
14 long as the Corporation shall have succession, all real prop-
15 erty transferred to or acquired by it shall continue to be
16 subject to taxes (including assessments for local improve-
17 ments) to the same extent as authorized by law immediately
18 prior to such transfer, and any Government officer, agency,
19 or instrumentality to whom any such property is so trans-
20 ferred is authorized and directed to pay such taxes and
21 assessments, but said Corporation, its income, and property,
22 shall not otherwise be subject to any Federal, State, or
23 local taxes.

CHAPTER X

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS,
AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 461, Eighty-third Congress, \$9,296,561, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

CHAPTER XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. 1101. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400. Notwithstanding any limitation on cost of passenger motor vehicles carried in the 1955 Appropriation Acts, not more than \$3,000 may be expended during the current fiscal year for any such vehicle.

SEC. 1102. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States or (4) is an alien from the

1 Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for per-
2 manent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this sec-
3 tion, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be
4 considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of
5 this section with respect to his status have been complied
6 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
7 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
8 shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not
9 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
10 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
11 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
12 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or
13 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
14 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-
15 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-
16 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United
17 States in the current defense effort.

18 SEC. 1103. Appropriations of the executive departments
19 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
20 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
21 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
22 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
23 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
24 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
25 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in

1 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of
2 the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
3 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
4 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to
5 the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of
6 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected
7 hereby.

8 SEC. 1104. No part of any appropriation for the current
9 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to
10 any person for the filling of any position for which he or she
11 has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
12 approve the nomination of said person.

13 SEC. 1105. No part of any appropriation contained in this
14 or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to
15 pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future
16 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such
17 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-
18 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts
19 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of
20 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or
21 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

22 SEC. 1106. Funds made available by this or any other
23 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
24 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
25 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),

1 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such
2 funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of
3 Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act
4 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects speci-
5 fied under this head, all the provisions of which shall be
6 applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise
7 specified in the Act by which they are made available:
8 *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as
9 administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or
10 paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative
11 expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

12 SEC. 1107. No part of any funds of or available to any
13 wholly-owned Government corporation shall be used for the
14 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase
15 or construction of any office building, without specific author-
16 ity in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any depart-
17 ment or agency of the United States Government or by any
18 corporation owned by the United States Government.

19 SEC. 1108. During the current fiscal year, personnel and
20 appropriations or funds available for salaries and expenses
21 to any department, agency, or corporation in the executive
22 branch of the Government, shall be transferred to any
23 defense activity under the jurisdiction of such department
24 or agency in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary
25 for the discharge of responsibilities relating to the national

1 defense assigned to such department, agency, or corporation
2 by or pursuant to law.

3 SEC. 1109. During the current fiscal year, the provisions
4 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,
5 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,
6 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,
7 That said circular may be amended or changed during such
8 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of
9 the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the
10 House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the
11 Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not
12 later than January 31, 1955, of the operations of this
13 order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of
14 the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
15 the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall
16 be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters un-
17 less the head of the agency concerned shall determine that
18 necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the
19 United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

20 SEC. 1110. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July
21 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including curren-
22 cies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used
23 by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropria-
24 tions are made for the current fiscal year (including the
25 carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such

1 credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred
2 against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when re-
3 imbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from appli-
4 cable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
5 That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds
6 of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part
7 payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in
8 the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the
9 Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of
10 the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed
11 to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing
12 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods
13 in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts,
14 agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess
15 of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this
16 Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act
17 of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)),
18 and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or
19 executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of
20 appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by
21 law.

22 SEC. 1111. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no
23 amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government
24 of the United States unless it is supported by documentary
25 evidence of—

1 (1) a binding agreement in writing between the
2 parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose
3 authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the
4 period of availability for obligation of the appropriation
5 or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real
6 property to be purchased or leased, or work or services
7 to be performed; or

8 (2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount
9 of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment
10 thereof; or

11 (3) an order required by law to be placed with a
12 Government agency; or

13 (4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing
14 purchases without advertising when necessitated by
15 public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or
16 within specific monetary limitations; or

17 (5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appro-
18 priations made for payment of or contributions toward,
19 sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by
20 law or in accord with formulae prescribed in law, or
21 (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans ap-
22 proved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

23 (6) a liability which may result from pending liti-
24 gation brought under authority of law; or

25 (7) employment or services of persons or expenses

1 of travel in accord with law, and services performed by
2 public utilities; or

3 (8) any other legal liability of the United States
4 against an appropriation or fund legally available
5 therefor.

6 (b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head
7 of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation
8 or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof
9 remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof
10 remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies
11 of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chair-
12 men of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and
13 the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General
14 of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of
15 the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
16 duty of making certifications as required by this subsection
17 shall not be delegated: *Provided*, That such certification for
18 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later
19 than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obliga-
20 tions as could have been recorded under the provisions of
21 subsection (a) hereof.

22 (c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection
23 (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts
24 which are certified therein as having been obligated and
25 such records shall be retained in the agency in such form

1 as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as
2 may be necessary for such purposes.

3 (d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for
4 obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be avail-
5 able for expenditure after the expiration of such period
6 except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with
7 subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund
8 shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond
9 that otherwise authorized by law.

10 SEC. 1112. No part of any appropriation contained in this
11 Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corpora-
12 tion included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or
13 wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Gov-
14 ernment of the United States or who is a member of an
15 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
16 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
17 who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advo-
18 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
19 by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
20 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
21 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
22 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
23 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
24 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
25 the Government of the United States, or that such person

1 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
2 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
3 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
4 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
5 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
6 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
7 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
8 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
9 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
10 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
11 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
12 contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony
13 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
14 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
15 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
16 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
17 existing law.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

JULY 16, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

July 16, 1954
No. 133 + 134

"Longevity-step increases presently provided for employees through grade GS-10 are provided under the bill for employees through grade GS-15. These longevity steps are in the same amount as the present within-grade promotion steps, except that for GS-15, which has within-grade promotion steps of \$250 each, the longevity increase will be \$200. No employees in grades GS-11 through GS-15, under the provisions of the bill, may count past service for more than one longevity step increase."

"The Civil Service Commission is authorized to recruit qualified employees above the minimum rate of the grade for the position to which appointment is made in cases where a sufficient number of qualified eligibles cannot be secured at the regular entrance rate."

"Provides for abolishing the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial (GPC) schedule. The 115,000 employees paid under this schedule will be divided into 2 groups. The first group consists of approximately 65,000, who will have their pay set by local wage boards. The second group comprises approximately 50,000, who will be paid under Classification Act schedules. This will be worked out over a period of time by the Civil Service Commission under procedures provided for in the bill."

"Provides a system of premium compensation for classified employees. This includes overtime compensation at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate of basic compensation not in excess of the top salary grade for GS-9 (\$5,810) or the regular straight-time rate, whichever is greater; night differential at the rate of 10 percent of the regular rate of basic compensation; holiday pay (not overtime) at a rate equal to the regular pay in addition to such regular pay; and standby time at appropriate rates determined by department heads with the approval of the Civil Service Commission (except for fighters) not in excess of 25% of the regular rate of basic compensation for GS-9. Fire fighters will receive the premium compensation benefits, but are not restricted by the 25 percent minimum. No premium pay may apply to raise the compensation of an individual to more than \$12,800."

"The bill also contains a section on an incentive-awards program similar to the one contained in the Senate bill and to H. R. 7774."

"It includes a provision whereby employees who are passed over on civil-service employment registers solely because of their sex, may appeal to the Civil Service Commission."

"The present requirement that accumulated annual leave be liquidated down to 30 days is lifted and classified and postal employees may, under the bill, accumulate up to 60 days (90 days for those outside the U. S.) but may not be paid upon termination for more than 30 days plus current accrued leave..."

"Employees required to wear uniforms will be paid a uniform allowance to cover the cost of such uniforms up to \$100 annually."

"The committee amendment does not include any provision for repeal or modification of the present law which relates to appointments, promotions, and reinstatements on a temporary basis. Originally H. R. 8093 did contain a repeal provision. Since the Senate bill (S. 2665) contains a provision for completely repealing it, the whole matter may be considered in the conference on the bill."

12. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955, was reported by the Appropriations Committee. For provisions of the bill of interest to this Department, see the attachment to this Digest.

13. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Knowland spoke in support of the Administration's farm program and said high, rigid supports endanger the entire price-support program (pp. 10276-8).
Discussed briefly S. 3052, the farm program bill, during calendar call (p. 10251).
14. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 3339, to authorize FCA to make loans of the type formerly made by the Land Bank Commissioner, until June 30, 1959, and increases the authorized amount of individual loans under this authority from \$7,500 to \$15,000 (pp. 10249-50).
15. BEEF PURCHASES. Sen. Carlson recommended reinstitution of the USDA beef purchasing program as a drought relief measure (p. 10231).
16. ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 3690, the atomic energy bill, with much of the debate centering upon TVA (pp. 10232-7, 10252-62, 10278-94).
17. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6263, to return to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, a tract of national forest land (p. 10250). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H. R. 4928, to authorize sale of a tract of research land to Clifton, N. J. (p. 10250).
18. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. Agreed, with amendment, to S. Res. 271, to continue the investigation of accessibility of strategic and critical materials by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (pp. 10244-5).
19. TRANSPORTATION. Discussed and passed over S. 904, to standardize rates on household goods shipped by the Government for its employees (pp. 10245-6).
20. RECLAMATION. Sen. Watkins spoke in favor of the upper Colorado River reclamation project (pp. 10262-76).
21. COMMITTEE STAFFS. Reports on disbursements to ^{Senate}committees' staffs were inserted in the Record (pp. 10224-30).
22. RECESSED until Mon., July 19 (pp. 10295-6). Legislative program: Sen. Knowland announced that the following bills will be among those to be taken up after the atomic-energy bill, but not necessarily in this order: Unemployment compensation, foreign aid, farm program (pp. 10251-2).

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. TRANSPORTATION. S. Res. 284, by Sen. Kennedy (for himself and others), to provide for a study of New England transportation problems; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 10153-4.)
24. WHEAT. S. 3766, by Sen. Murray (for himself and Sen. Humphrey), to provide that the referendum with respect to the national marketing quota for the 1955 crop of wheat shall be held not earlier than Aug. 14, 1954, nor later than Aug. 28, 1954; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 10231.)
25. TRANSPORTATION. S. J. Res. 178, to establish a Federal Highways Commission to make recommendations with respect to transcontinental and midcontinental highways; to Public Works Committee (p. 10231).

used for marketing research and development projects. (5) Imports of tomatoes, avocados, limes, and grapefruit would be prohibited if they did not comply with grade, size, quality, and maturity provisions of all marketing orders applicable to the same commodities produced in the U. S.

Title V extends for 2 additional years the Secretary's authority to make agricultural conservation payments on a national basis; continues State, county, and local committees for use in other programs in States where the conservation payment program is administered under a State plan; and makes permissive, rather than mandatory, the Secretary's authority to fix fair prices for conservation materials and services under the ACP program. Provides for distribution of ACP payments among the States on the basis of conservation needs, but no State's funds may be reduced by more than 15% from the amount received the preceding year; and directs particular consideration to conservation problems on acreage diverted from crops under acreage allotment in administering ACP.

Title VI authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint agricultural attaches and gives him broad authority with respect to their duties, compensation, rights, and other matters.

Title VII provides price support for wool and mohair through payments and other operations at levels necessary to encourage desired levels of production (same as S. 2911, separate bill).

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ITEMS OF INTEREST TO USDA IN SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955:

Forest roads and trails, \$6,500,000 additional "to meet (1) the urgent need for access roads in southern Idaho, where epidemic insect infestations make necessary an immediate salvage program, and (2) the need for additional roads in California and other areas where over-mature timber needs harvesting as soon as possible to protect its commercial value."

Immigration and Naturalization Service, to enlarge its border patrol to apprehend illegal Mexican laborers, etc., \$3,000,000.

Censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries, \$8,430,000.

Bureau of Employment Security, for recruitment of additional Mexican farm laborers estimated to be required because of intensified activities to deport aliens illegally in the U. S., \$350,000.

Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, \$414,000.

Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, \$497,835.

GSA, to establish interagency motor pools at 5 locations in 1955 if H. R. 8753 is enacted, \$60,000. The committee report states: "It was testified that if such pools are created approximately 20 percent of the present number of vehicles will no longer be required..."

GSA, authority to lease warehouse space temporarily in excess of operating requirements to commercial organizations, with proceeds from such rentals being covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Strategic and critical materials, \$380,000,000.

Various amounts for claims judgments, etc., against the Government.

An embassy building in Pakistan. The committee report states: "...the Government of Pakistan has offered to supply, free of all cost to the United States in appreciation of our wheat loan, the labor costs involved..."

The bill contains several general provisions which are described in the committee report as follows:

"Section 1101 continues, at \$1,400 each, the amount that may be spent for purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and adds a new limitation of \$3,000 on any one passenger vehicle irrespective of any limitation carried in the 1955 Appropriations Acts.

"Section 1102 continues language which has been carried for some years concerning the employment of aliens.

"Section 1103 continues language previously carried relating to living quarters allowances.

"Section 1104 continues language previously carried prohibiting the filling of positions by anyone whose nomination has been disapproved by the Senate.

"Section 1105 continues language previously carried limiting the amount that may be paid for copies of the United States Code Annotated and the Lifetime Federal Digest.

"Section 1106 continues language previously carried relating to the use of funds by Government corporations.

"Section 1107 contains language similar to that previously carried prohibiting the use of funds of corporations for purchase or construction of office buildings.

"Section 1108 continues language previously carried to authorize the transfer of personnel and appropriations to defense activities of various departments and agencies of the Government in pursuance of law.

"Section 1109 continues language concerning rental of Government-owned living quarters.

"Section 1110 contains language similar to that carried previously authorizing the use of appropriated funds to purchase foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States, as required by Section 1415 of Public Law 547, 82d Congress.

"Section 1111. Definition of obligations.--Over a period of years numerous loose practices in handling appropriated funds have grown up in various agencies of the government. The most difficult problem in this area arises from the recording of various types of transactions as obligations of the government when, in fact, no real obligation exists. This situation has become so acute as to make it next to impossible for the Committee on Appropriations to determine with any degree of accuracy the amount which has been obligated against outstanding appropriations as a basis for determining future requirements. It has become necessary to set forth definitively in the law the types of transactions which will be recognized as true obligations and secure accurate reporting thereon in order that it may be possible for the Committee on Appropriations to have a sound basis for its operations. Section 1111 therefore has been included in the bill to accomplish this purpose. A clean cut definition of obligations will also greatly simplify the work of the General Accounting Office in auditing and settling the accounts of the various agencies. The Acting Comptroller General was consulted and has concurred in the proposal as a necessary step to clear up the existing chaotic situation. The proposal has also been discussed with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and he agrees that legislation of this type is needed.

"Section 1112 continues language previously carried commonly known as the anti-strike provision."

Sec. 1111 of the bill reads as follows:

"Sec. 1111. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government of the United States unless it is supported by documentary evidence of--

(1) a binding agreement in writing between the parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real property to be purchased or leased, or work or services to be performed; or

(2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment thereof; or

(3) an order required by law to be placed with a Government agency; or

(4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing purchases without advertising when necessitated by public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or within specific monetary limitations; or

(5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appropriations made for payment of or contributions toward, sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord with formulae prescribed in law, or (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans approved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

(6) a liability which may result from pending litigation brought under authority of law; or

(7) employment or services of persons or expenses of travel in accord with law, and services performed by public utilities; or

(8) any other legal liability of the United States against an appropriation or fund legally available therefor.

(b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation of fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the duty of making certifications as required by this subsection shall not be delegated: Provided, That such certification for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obligations as could have been recorded under the provisions of subsection (a) hereof.

(c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts which are certified therein as having been obligated and such records shall be retained in the agency in such form as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as may be necessary for such purposes.

(d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be available for expenditure after the expiration of such period except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond that otherwise authorized by law."

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

JULY 16, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9936]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 264, 361, 385, 408, 422, 428, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 454, 455, 456, 459, 460, 461, 467, 468, 469, and 471. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the committee total \$1,959,958,267. Appropriations recommended total \$1,194,188,079, a reduction of \$765,770,188. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table.

Chapter	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
I	Legislative and Judiciary-----	\$517, 310	\$487, 285	—\$30, 025
II	State, Justice, Commerce-----	129, 305, 746	23, 291, 297	—106, 014, 449
III	Treasury, Post Office-----	13, 750, 000	12, 750, 000	—1, 000, 000
IV	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare-----	171, 783, 500	95, 000, 000	—76, 783, 500
V	Agriculture-----	6, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	-----
VI	Interior-----	21, 877, 000	17, 496, 101	—4, 380, 899
VII	Independent offices-----	391, 433, 150	388, 471, 835	—2, 961, 315
VIII	Military construction-----	1, 100, 000, 000	571, 600, 000	—528, 400, 000
IX	Emergency programs and activities-----	115, 495, 000	69, 295, 000	—46, 200, 000
X	Claims and judgments-----	9, 296, 561	9, 296, 561	-----
XI	General provisions-----			
	Total-----	1, 959, 958, 267	1, 194, 188, 079	—765, 770, 188

CHAPTER I

SUBCOMMITTEE

WALT HORAN, Washington, *Chairman*

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois

FRANK T. BOW, Ohio

SAM COON, Oregon, temporarily assigned

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio

GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia, temporarily assigned

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

This portion of the bill provides an additional \$254,785 for fiscal year 1955 to strengthen the Capitol police force as provided by legislation now before the House. An additional \$175,000 is approved for the employment of 43 new men for the force, and an increase of \$79,785 is allowed to purchase new uniforms, firearms, and miscellaneous equipment, together with one additional scout car.

The committee has also included two items of language under this heading of the bill. The first makes it possible for the Folger Shakespeare Library to obtain steam from the Capitol Power Plant on a reimbursable basis. The second authorizes the use of the unexpended balance of 1943 funds of the Government Printing Office to pay a claim certified by the General Accounting Office against the 1942 appropriation in which there is no balance available to meet the payment.

JUDICIARY BRANCH

The Committee has approved the full supplemental estimate of \$220,000 carried in House Document No. 444 for fees of jurors and Commissioners for 1954. The large increase in the number of jury trials during the fiscal year, which are over 8 percent higher than the previous year, makes it necessary to provide additional funds to meet increased jury costs.

The balance of the items for the Judiciary included in House Document No. 428 have not been allowed. It is believed that the penalty mail cost of \$5,500 for 1954 can be absorbed within the amount now available for expenses of referees. Further, the Committee feels that the supplemental requests to cover expected increases in salaries and expenses of referees in 1955 should not be allowed in advance of approval by the Judicial Conference.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	Beneficiary of deceased Member-----	-----	\$12,500	\$12,500
	CAPITOL POLICE			
443	Salaries, Capitol Police Force (fiscal year 1955)-----	\$217,525	175,000	—42,525
443	General expenses, Capitol Police Force (fiscal year 1955)-----	79,785	79,785	-----
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE			
428	Working capital and Congressional printing and binding-----	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Total, Legislative Branch-----	297,310	267,285	—30,025
	JUDICIARY BRANCH			
	COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES			
444	Fees of jurors and commissioners (fiscal year 1954)-----	220,000	220,000	-----
428	Expenses of referees (fiscal year 1954)-----	[5,500]	-----	[5,500]
428	Salaries of referees (fiscal year 1955)-----	[103,500]	-----	[103,500]
428	Expenses of referees (fiscal year 1955)-----	[50,000]	-----	[50,000]
	Total, Judiciary Branch-----	220,000	220,000	-----
	Total, Chapter I-----	517,310	487,285	—30,025

¹ Language only.

CHAPTER II

SUBCOMMITTEE

CLIFF CLEVINGER, Ohio, *Chairman*

FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Jr., New York
FRANK T. BOW, Ohio
SAM COON, Oregon

JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
PRINCE. H. PRESTON, Jr., Georgia
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Acquisition of buildings abroad.—The committee recommends \$500,000 for this item, a reduction of \$462,000 in the budget estimate. The \$500,000 allowed is for materials and plans for the construction of an embassy office building in Karachi, Pakistan. The committee was advised that the Government of Pakistan has offered to supply, free of all cost to the United States in appreciation of our wheat loan, the labor costs involved in the construction of the building. The committee expects the Department to complete the building with the funds allowed.

The request for funds for the acquisition of permanent facilities for information centers in Germany is disallowed.

International Claims Commission.—The bill includes the language requested to continue available during fiscal year 1955 the unobligated funds appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, for this Commission. The amount of the unobligated funds is estimated at \$34,000. The committee has been assured that this work is to be completed without cost to the American taxpayer as requested by this committee.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.—The bill includes \$275,000, a reduction of \$75,000 in the budget estimate, for additional funds for the newly created Internal Security Division. It is expected that with the additional funds provided herein the necessary action on the part of this Division will be taken.

Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals.—There is included in the bill \$400,000 additional for United States Attorneys and marshals to provide for additional staff to meet anticipated increase in workload in the 27 districts where new judgeships have been created and also to meet the unanticipated increases in internal security matters. The amount allowed is \$125,000 below the budget estimates.

Fees and expenses of witnesses.—The authority requested to transfer \$135,000 from "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division" fiscal year 1954, to "Fees and expenses of witnesses" is included in the bill. The committee was advised that this additional amount would be required to pay the fees and expenses of witnesses.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$3,000,000, the budget estimate, to permit the Immigration and Naturalization Service to enlarge its border patrol in order to apprehend illegal Mexican aliens and alien smugglers and to provide for their deportation to Mexico. The Committee is recommending this increase with the understanding that the results obtained will determine the future action of the Committee with regard to this item.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.—The committee recommends an additional \$750,000 for this item to take care of the increase in prison population beyond that anticipated at the time the budget was prepared and for the activation and operation of the Terminal Island facility.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries.—The request for \$8,430,000 to provide for the first year's cost of the censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries during fiscal year 1955 is not approved.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—A request for \$860,000 to provide for operation of aeronautical service by the Civil Aeronautics Administration at Cold Bay, Alaska, and Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, was submitted in House Document No. 454. The Committee favors the operation of these services by the Civil Aeronautics Administration but recommends that the amount required for such operation be absorbed from the \$97,650,000 appropriation they now have for Salaries and expenses.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities.—The Committee recommends language which will permit the use of not to exceed \$600,000 of funds previously appropriated for establishment of air-navigation facilities, for necessary construction and rehabilitation of facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska.

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act.—The request for \$22,000,000 contained in House Document No. 428 to provide funds for reinstitution of the Federal-aid airport program is denied.

Claims, Federal Airport Act.—The request for \$69,449 for this item as contained in House Document No. 428 is denied.

Washington National Airport Corporation.—Inasmuch as the legislation has not yet been enacted the committee has denied this request.

Land acquisition, additional Washington airport.—The amount of the estimate, \$16,297, is included in the bill to provide funds necessary for payment of the remaining claims.

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The supplemental request for \$1,000,000 to expand and augment the collection and analysis of information concerning construction activity is not allowed.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Ship construction.—Of the \$82,600,000 requested in House Document No. 428 for this item, the committee has allowed \$11,100,000. The amount recommended by the committee is for the experimental modernization of four reserve fleet Liberty ships as a basis for developing plans to modernize the remaining ships in the reserve fleet in the event of emergency.

Ship mortgage-foreclosure of forfeiture contingencies.—The bill includes \$2,500,000 to enable the United States Government to protect its interest in forfeiture or mortgage—foreclosure cases. It is expected that maximum use will be made of non-Government funds before this appropriation is used.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Inter-American Highway.—The bill includes \$4,750,000 for the improving and extending of the Inter-American Highway in three important Central American Republics—Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—A supplemental of \$175,000 was requested in House Document No. 454 to provide for meteorological observations and services by the Weather Bureau at Cold Bay, Alaska. The Committee approves the operation of this activity and suggests that the costs therefore be absorbed from the regular appropriation of \$24,750,000.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
428	Acquisition of buildings abroad-----	\$962, 000	\$500, 000	— \$462, 000
428	International Claims Commission-----	(¹)	(¹)	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	962, 000	500, 000	— 462, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION			
428	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	350, 000	275, 000	— 75, 000
428 and S. Doc. 107	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals-----	525, 000	400, 000	— 125, 000
428	Fees and expenses of witnesses (1954)-----	(²)	(²)	-----
	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE			
442	Salaries and expenses-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM			
S. Doc. 107	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons-----	918, 000	750, 000	— 168, 000
	Total, Department of Justice-----	4, 793, 000	4, 425, 000	— 368, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS			
428	Census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries-----	8, 430, 000	-----	— 8, 430, 000

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION			
454	Salaries and expenses-----	860,000	860,000
454	Establishment of air-navigation facilities-----	(³)	(⁴)
428	Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Program-----	22,000,000	22,000,000
428	Claims, Federal Airport Act-----	69,449	69,449
468	Washington National Airport Corporation-----	400,000	400,000
469	Land acquisition, additional Washington airport-----	16,297	16,297
MARITIME ACTIVITIES			
428	Ship construction-----	82,600,000	11,100,000
428	Ship mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture contingencies-----	3,000,000	2,500,000
BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
467	Salaries and expenses-----	1,000,000	1,000,000
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS			
428	Inter American Highway-----	5,000,000	4,750,000
WEATHER BUREAU			
454	Salaries and expenses-----	175,000	175,000
Total, Department of Commerce-----		123,550,746	18,366,297
Total, Chapter II-----		129,305,746	23,291,297

¹ Unobligated balance continued available.² Transfer of \$135,000.³ Authority to use funds for facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska.⁴ Authority to use not to exceed \$600,000 for facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska.

CHAPTER III

SUBCOMMITTEE

GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey, *Chairman*

EARL WILSON, Indiana

J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania

OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana

CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois

ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The supplemental request for \$9,750,000 contemplates the employment of additional revenue producing employees including some 800 revenue agents, 455 special agents, and 675 supporting personnel.

The regular appropriation Act for this Service contemplated a reduction in the overall number of positions but provided funds for an increase of approximately 1,500 revenue producing personnel. During the past several months through reorganization and new planning the number of personnel in certain categories has been greatly reduced while the number of revenue agents has been increased by more than 3,000. (See the table on p. 472 of the hearings.) Since each agent produces in revenue many times his cost to the Service this is an excellent showing. Long-range plans contemplate the addition of approximately 1,000 new agents per year for the next several years until the force reaches a level where most of the more productive erroneous returns can be audited. The committee is pleased with the progress that has been made and compliments the Commissioner and the administrative officials of the Service for the forward-looking planning.

The committee recommends for appropriation \$8,750,000, which is a reduction of \$1,000,000 from the amount requested. In suggesting this reduction the committee feels that the additional revenue agents provided for in the regular bill, plus the number to be recruited with the funds herein recommended, will enable the Service to move forward as rapidly as it reasonably should in recruiting and training additional agents and will enable it to tie the present program into the contemplated future program of increasing the number of new agents by some 1,000 per year. The funds provided in the Appropriation Act for 1955 plus the funds herein recommended should permit the employment of approximately 1,400 new agents during fiscal year 1955.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The purpose of the supplemental request for \$229,000, to be derived by transfer, is to provide increased protection of the President, the Vice President, and their families, and to provide additional agents and clerks to process and keep more current

the steadily increasing number of bond and forgery and other cases under the jurisdiction of the Secret Service.

Of the 39 agents proposed to be recruited if the requested authorization is granted 11 will be utilized to augment the White House detail of agents to strengthen the security of the President, the Vice President, and their families, and to provide additional personnel for the Protective Research Section. In order that the Protective Research Section may render a desirable and effective service its work with respect to threatening, abusive, obscene and other categories of communications must be examined immediately upon receipt of the communications and properly evaluated and processed. Testimony before the committee indicates that with the available personnel a thorough and complete processing of these cases has not been possible. As of May 1, 1954 a backlog of 1,000 cases was on hand.

The remaining 28 of the 39 agents requested are to be used in the investigation of claims arising as the result of forgery and alteration of Government checks and bonds. Testimony indicates that the backlog of cases in almost every category is increasing monthly and that if the request for the 28 additional agents for this work is granted there will still remain at the close of fiscal year 1955 an average backlog of 78 cases for each agent, whereas it is the opinion of the Service that the average backlog per agent should not be more than 15 cases.

The supplemental contains a request also for funds for 12 clerk-stenographers to increase the operating efficiency of field offices, and also some \$77,500 for necessary incidental expenses of additional personnel including \$48,400 for travel, \$1,350 for other contractual services, \$3,750 for supplies and materials, \$14,000 for equipment, and \$10,000 for the purchase of information and to pay informants for services looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

The committee in its report on the annual "Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955," Public Law 374, 83d Congress, approved May 28, 1954, in recommending the amount requested in the budget commented upon conditions within the Service and suggested that consideration be given such matters as above referred to before presenting budget requests for fiscal year 1956. The present request is in response to that suggestion.

In recommending the amount herein requested, which is to be derived by transfer, the committee again reiterates its purpose of providing every security and protection for the President, the Vice President and their families, and wishes to encourage the Secret Service in the performance of its other very important functions.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

The supplemental request for \$62,000 for this appropriation, to be derived by transfer, would permit the reestablishment of essential posts which were discontinued as the result of reductions in appropriations for fiscal year 1954. The committee recommends that the request, which contains an amount sufficient to employ 18 class three police privates for nine months plus holiday pay, and \$1,800 for uniforms, be approved in order that every precaution can be taken for adequate protection of the White House.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Acquisition, construction, and improvements.—The supplemental request of the Coast Guard in the amount of \$4,000,000 contains two specific requests, as follows:

1. \$3,750,000 for the construction of eight 95-foot boats to patrol the entrances at three ports; and
2. \$250,000 for the replacement of a portion of the wharf at the Coast Guard base at Ketchikan, Alaska.

The item for \$3,750,000 concerns the port security program which was initiated in October 1950, for the purpose of preventing the introduction into the country of persons or things inimical to the welfare of the United States and to protect vital port facilities.

Ten ports around the perimeter of the United States are now patrolled, and under an Executive plan it is proposed to extend such patrol to six additional ports. Craft for patrol functions at three of the six ports are being provided by redeployment of boats presently being used in the port security program, leaving a requirement for the eight boats herein requested for the remaining three ports. There are no funds presently available in Coast Guard appropriations for this construction. Therefore if the Executive plan is to be augmented the additional patrol boats are necessary.

Recent construction costs of 95-foot patrol boats indicate that the funds requested plus some materials left over from recent construction, and anticipated savings, will provide the eight patrol boats necessary to complete the program. The committee was impressed by testimony indicating a careful husbanding of resources and efforts to secure the patrol boats at the least possible outlay of funds.

The second item of the request in the amount of \$250,000 to replace a section of the Coast Guard wharf at Ketchikan, Alaska, is in support of the only repair and supply facility of the Coast Guard District that covers Alaska. It is the only facility in the district with the capability for servicing all aids to navigation. The district supply depot, the Captain of the Port office, the electronic repair shop, and the maintenance and repair detachment are consolidated on this base for economy of operation. The section of the wharf that has so badly deteriorated was built in 1942 during wartime when creosoted pressure-treated timber was unavailable. This resulted in the use of salt-treated and untreated timber and pilings which has permitted deterioration to a point that it is unsafe and prohibits the transfer of heavy equipment from ship to shore and seriously reduces the capacity of the base to service heavy buoys for the Alaskan area. Members of the committee who have visited the base concur in the report that the wharf was in bad condition as far back as 1950.

In view of the circumstances the committee recommends the appropriation of the \$4,000,000 requested for the purposes above discussed.

Retired pay.—The request for an additional amount of \$80,000 (to be derived by transfer) for retired pay for Coast Guard warrant officers results from the enactment of Public Law 379, 83d Congress, approved May 29, 1954, which provides, in effect, that an increased number of warrant officers be placed on the retired list during fiscal year 1955. The language recommended permits absorption of the cost by transfer of the necessary amount from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1955".

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE			
428	Salaries and expenses-----	\$9, 750, 000	\$8, 750, 000	—\$1, 000, 000
	UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE			
428	Salaries and expenses-----	¹ [229, 000]	¹ [229, 000]	-----
428	Salaries and expenses, White House Police-----	¹ [62, 000]	¹ [62, 000]	-----
	COAST GUARD			
428	Acquisition, construction, and improvements-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-----
428	Retired pay-----	² [80, 000]	² [80, 000]	-----
	Total, Chapter III-----	13, 750, 000	12, 750, 000	—1, 000, 000

¹ To be derived by transfer from such appropriations contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

² To be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1955."

CHAPTER IV

SUBCOMMITTEE

FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois, *Chairman*
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho, *Acting Chairman*

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa

JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas¹

ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico

¹ Temporarily assigned.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee denied the request for an additional \$119,000. During the recent hearings on the regular budget request for this bureau's funds for fiscal year 1955, the committee was told of the Bureau's gradually increasing backlog of work. In view of the facts presented at that time the Committee and subsequently the Congress allowed the full amount of the budget request. Basically, the same justification was presented for the supplemental. The Committee was not able to determine that any new factors have arisen that would indicate that the appropriation just made should be revised.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee denied the request for an additional \$90,000. Most of the workloads upon which this request was based were foreseeable and considered at the time of action on the regular appropriation for 1955. The Committee believes that any part not so considered can be absorbed within the appropriation of \$4,705,000 already made.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The bill includes \$4,600,000 of the \$43,000,000 requested and provides that this amount be available for workload increases and for increases in State salaries resulting from overall changes in State salary schedules. Payments for salary increases shall be limited to those increases which affect generally all employees of the State. This is in line with the recommendation of the Department. For the most part, the request was based on increased workload. The committee therefore sought a reconciliation of the workload and administrative costs for 1950, the postwar year of highest unemployment, with the workload and cost estimates for 1955. It was determined that the average actual insured unemployment during 1950 was 2,033,100 and the revised estimate for 1955 is for an average of 1,680,000. The appropriation for 1950 was \$174,000,000 and the request for 1955 totals \$259,400,000, including the supplemental request for \$43,000,000. Thus, with insured unemployment estimated to be 17 percent less, the request for administrative funds is 49 percent more. Considerable time was spent in attempting to determine why there should be this discrepancy. The witnesses

steadfastly maintained that it was due to increased salary rates and increases in non-personnel costs such as rents. However, a more detailed breakdown, requested to be submitted for the record, revealed that the 1955 estimates would also provide for 3,400 more employees than were used for this work in 1950.

The action of the Committee coupled with the appropriation already made for 1955 will provide a base appropriation of \$200,000,000, which is the same as the amount expended during 1954, and a contingency fund of \$21,000,000 for workload increases in 1955 over those experienced in 1954. The Committee is confident that the amount will be sufficient to adequately provide for any increases that can logically be anticipated in fiscal year 1955. In the unlikely event that the contingency fund is depleted before the end of the fiscal year the Committee will expect to give favorable consideration to a supplemental request.

The language in this paragraph of the bill changes the restrictions on the use of the contingency fund, provided in the 1955 Department of Labor Appropriation Act, to allow the use of these funds for State salary increases resulting from changes in overall State compensation plans.

Unemployment compensation for veterans.—The Committee has allowed the full amount of \$88,400,000 requested for this purpose. The expenditure of these funds is almost entirely beyond administrative control and the Committee has, as it has in the past, accepted the estimates of those in the best position to estimate the extent of the need. The Committee regrets that this is apparently the best alternative, for it has proven a very poor one. The request that was justified in March was for \$55,600,000 for the full 1955 fiscal year. This amount was allowed in full. In July the estimate was revised to a total of \$144,000,000. It is obvious that the original submission was grossly in error.

Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program.—The Committee denied the request for an additional \$350,000 to recruit additional Mexican farm laborers estimated to be required because of intensified activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deport Mexicans illegally in the United States. The Committee was somewhat surprised to find that the major portion of the request was not for recruiting but for other activities such as compliance work, and that the request included funds to increase the Washington staff by 25 percent. The Congress was rather generous in allowing \$60,000 more than the original 1955 budget request, for non-reimbursable activities. Any increase in workload that may occur can be provided for by adjustments within the \$1,581,000 already appropriated.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee denied the request for \$110,000 for increased emphasis on building statistics. No factors were presented, to indicate any greater need for increasing this activity, that did not exist at the time the original 1955 budget was considered. That budget contained \$301,881 for this activity, which is the same amount that is available under the 1955 appropriation already made to the Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Three separate items falling in the field of research into the problems of education were submitted. The largest was \$1,750,000 for a White House Conference on Education, another (which technically would come under the Secretary's office) was \$175,000 for the establishment of a National Advisory Committee on Education, and the third was \$100,000 for "Cooperative research in education." No funds are included in the bill for any of these. The Office of Education has, for many years, been justifying the requests for appropriations to cover its own salaries and expenses on the basis that it does essentially the same research and fact and opinion gathering in the education field that is envisioned by the three activities for which \$2,025,000 additional was requested. The fact that the committee recommends some \$3,000,000 per year to be appropriated to the Office of Education is evidence that it believes that a reasonable amount of such activity is needed.

It is worthy of note that 75 percent of the supplemental funds requested were for grants to States to enable them " * * * to hold conferences of educators and lay citizens to discuss educational problems and make recommendations for appropriate action to be taken at local, State, and Federal levels." This method of financing activities purely within State boundaries appears questionable, to say the least.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Grants for hospital construction, and Surveys and planning for hospital construction.—The Committee has not allowed the \$35,000,000 requested for construction under the new provisions of this program which have been provided by legislation enacted only a few days ago. The hearings revealed that plans for the expenditure of these funds, the ability or willingness of the States to approve projects on the basis of the tentative program presented to the Committee, and the availability of sponsors for the program presented, were all very vague. The importance of a survey and preparation of a plan for each State was emphasized in the testimony. The Committee agrees completely that this is very important to the successful carrying out of a program involving the expenditure of over one hundred million dollars of federal funds and has approved in full the request for \$2,000,000 for grants to states for this work.

The Committee's action does not indicate lack of sympathy with the new program but rather a belief that it might easily be done more harm than good by proceeding before any but the most sketchy plans are available.

Salaries and expenses, hospital construction service.—None of the requested increase of \$400,000 has been allowed. The Committee believes that the \$850,000 appropriated in the 1955 appropriation act provides sufficient funds to enable this division to administer the established program and prepare for the new features that were recently added by the amendments to the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The Committee expressly denies the requested authority to use funds from the OASI Trust Fund to pay per diem to the 450 employees proposed to be moved to Washington from Baltimore and seriously questions the advisability of such a move.

Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The Bureau requested \$24,890,000 for the construction of a building to house its activities now located in several different buildings in Baltimore and Pennsylvania. The Committee has not provided funds since it was testified that final plans and specifications will not be completed until June 1955 and the bids will not likely be opened until August 1, 1955. More than ample funds have already been provided to do all necessary work up to the point of awarding the construction contract. The Committee recognizes the need for this building and will expect the 1956 budget to include provision for an authorization to cover the costs of construction. The Committee approves of plans for the conventional, fireproof facility described during the hearings and estimated to cost not to exceed \$25,370,000 in total. The Committee specifically disapproves of the additional special design and construction features aimed at providing bomb protection, estimated to cost \$2,600,000; and directs that the plans not provide the same.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau.—The Committee has not allowed the request for \$165,000 for additional activities in the field of juvenile delinquency. The Children's Bureau has for many years had ample authority to proceed in this field, and the Committee notes that of the 1954 appropriation to the Bureau of \$1,525,000, providing for 214 man-years of employment, the Bureau saw fit to utilize only 5½ man-years in the field of juvenile delinquency. The personnel now utilized in this activity could be quadrupled within the appropriation already made and still require only about 10 percent of the total Bureau funds. It is apparent from budget submissions that the executive branch has not decided whether increased activity in this field should be assigned to this Bureau or to other bureaus in other offices of the same department.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expense, Office of the Secretary.—Since there were no new factors introduced in support of this request that were not known at the time the regular 1955 budget was presented to the Committee, the request for \$124,500 is denied. The Committee believes that there may be certain functions not now carried on in the Secretary's Office which should be carried on at the departmental level and requests that this be given careful study for possible inclusion in the 1956 budget.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS			
438	Salaries and expenses.....	\$119, 000	-----	— \$119, 000
	BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY			
438	Salaries and expenses.....	90, 000	-----	— 90, 000
438	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.....	43, 000, 000	\$4, 600, 000	— 38, 400, 000
438	Unemployment compensation for veterans.....	88, 400, 000	88, 400, 000	
460	Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program.....	350, 000	-----	— 350, 000
	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS			
467	Salaries and expenses.....	110, 000	-----	— 110, 000
	Total, Department of Labor.....	132, 069, 000	93, 000, 000	— 39, 069, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE			
	OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
471	Cooperative research in education.....	100, 000	-----	— 100, 000
471	White House Conference on Education.....	1, 750, 000	-----	— 1, 750, 000

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
471	Grants for hospital construction-----	35, 000, 000	----- --35, 000, 000
471	Surveys and planning for hospital construction-----	2, 000, 000	----- 2, 000, 000
471	Salaries and expenses, hospital construction service-----	400, 000	----- --400, 000
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION			
428	Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance-----	[24, 890, 000]	----- [-24, 890, 000]
438	Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau-----	165, 000	----- --165, 000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
438	Salaries and expenses-----	124, 500	----- --124, 500
471	National Advisory Committee on Education-----	175, 000	----- --175, 000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	39, 714, 500	----- 2, 000, 000
	Total, Chapter IV-----	171, 783, 500	----- 95, 000, 000
			----- --37, 714, 500
			----- --76, 783, 500

CHAPTER V

SUBCOMMITTEE

H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota, *Chairman*

WALT HORAN, Washington
OAKLEY HUNTER, California
MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi
CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Forest roads and trails.—The bill includes \$6,500,000 for "Forest Roads and Trails" which, together with the amount carried in the regular bill, will provide the full authorization of \$22½ million for this purpose for 1955. The Committee is approving the full 1955 authorization with the understanding that all unused prior year authorizations will be considered canceled.

The additional funds are recommended to meet (1) the urgent need for access roads in southern Idaho, where epidemic insect infestations make necessary an immediate salvage program, and (2) the need for additional roads in California and other areas where over-mature timber needs harvesting as soon as possible to protect its commercial value.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
428	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	Forest roads and trails	\$6, 500, 000	\$6, 500, 000	
	Total, Chapter V	6, 500, 000	6, 500, 000	

CHAPTER VI

SUBCOMMITTEE

BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa, *Chairman*

IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho

MICHAEL KIRWAN, Ohio
W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Health, education, and welfare services.—The budget estimate of \$1,180,000 has been allowed to provide 400 additional hospital beds in Washington State sanatoriums for Alaskan Native tuberculosis patients. None of the funds allowed in this appropriation are to be used for hospitalization in Alaska.

Resources management.—An appropriation of \$100,000 is recommended for expediting probate work on Indian estates. While this is a reduction of \$50,000 in the estimate of \$150,000, it should permit a considerable reduction in the present backlog of probate cases.

Construction.—The budget estimate of \$6,900,000 has been reduced to \$3,900,000 which is allowed for construction, repair, and maintenance of roads in Indian reservations. This amount together with the funds in the regular appropriation bill for 1955 will provide a total of \$6,797,000 to meet contract earnings and other expenses on the approved program totalling \$7,730,000. The amount appropriated herein and the amount appropriated in the regular bill are both applicable to the total authorization in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 under the provisions of Section 6 of that Act.

The \$3,000,000 which has been disallowed was for grants to public school districts for the construction and equipping of public school facilities for Navajo Indian children from reservation areas not included in such districts. While the committee is most anxious to support all efforts to put as many Indian children into school as possible, it is of the opinion that there is no law under which such a program as that proposed can be undertaken.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Construction and rehabilitation.—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,707,000, a reduction of \$118,000 in the budget estimate of \$1,825,000. The funds provided are for four small irrigation projects as follows:

Hanover-Bluff unit, Wyoming.....	\$157, 000
Heart Butte unit, North Dakota.....	300, 000
Helena Valley unit, Montana.....	250, 000
Sargent unit, Nebraska.....	1, 000, 000

Total..... 1, 707, 000

Rehabilitation work on the Humbolt project in Nevada, estimated at \$118,000, was provided for in the regular bill for 1955.

The funds provided for the Hanover-Bluff unit were proposed in the estimate for use only on the Bluff portion of the unit. Both portions of the unit are to be served by a common diversion canal and if they are undertaken simultaneously economic feasibility is

improved. Therefore, the funds provided are to be used for plans and construction of the complete unit.

The committee approves an expenditure of not to exceed \$15,000 of available funds to complete investigations on the N-Bar-N development as a separate unit of the Missouri River Basin project in view of the fact that an irrigation district has been formed by the water users.

BUREAU OF MINES

Construction.—The recommended appropriation of \$5,000,000 represents a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate. These funds are to be used for the construction of helium production facilities at either Excell, Texas, or in the Keyes gas field of Cimerron County, Oklahoma, depending upon which location provides greatest benefits to the Government. The committee fails to see the need for the large number of additional employees proposed in connection with this construction which is to be contracted.

The prices charged for helium sold by the Federal Government are calculated to recover capital charges, including interest.

Language has been included in the bill to rescind \$19,000 of unobligated funds appropriated in previous years for the Leadville Tunnel drainage project in Colorado.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Construction.—An appropriation of \$5,562,101 is recommended. Of this amount \$500,000 is for acquiring privately owned lands within the boundaries of areas administered by the Park Service, and \$5,062,101 is for construction of parkways, roads and trails. This later amount together with funds allowed in the regular bill for 1955 for the same purposes will provide a total of \$9,500,000, the full amount of cash requested to meet 1955 contract earnings and other expenses on the authorized and approved program of \$20,000,000. The amount appropriated herein and the amount appropriated in the regular bill are both applicable to the total authorization in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 under the provisions of Section 6 of that Act.

With this appropriation, there will be a considerable increase in the general level of the Park Service construction program. The committee expects the Department to take this into account in preparation of the 1956 budget. It is the committee's desire also that the need for reconstruction of the South approach road, Route 9, into Yellowstone Park be given careful consideration in connection with the 1956 construction program.

In connection with both appropriated and donated funds available for acquisition of lands within the boundaries of areas administered by the Park Service, no land is to be taken through the condemnation procedure when the use of such procedure is objected to by the owner.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Administration of Territories.—The estimate of \$47,000 is recommended. These funds are required for the payment of a 25 percent cost of living allowance to classified employees in the Virgin Islands in accordance with regulations established by the Civil Service Commission on April 3, 1954.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
428	Health, education, and welfare services.....	\$1, 180, 000	\$1, 180, 000	-----
455	Resources management.....	150, 000	100, 000	-\$50, 000
455	Construction.....	6, 900, 000	3, 900, 000	-3, 000, 000
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
361	Construction and rehabilitation.....	1, 825, 000	1, 707, 000	- 118, 000
	BUREAU OF MINES			
428	Construction.....	6, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
428	Construction.....	5, 775, 000	5, 562, 101	-212, 899
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES			
428	Administration of Territories.....	47, 000	47, 000	-----
	Total, Chapter VI.....	21, 877, 000	17, 496, 101	-4, 380, 899

CHAPTER VII

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN PHILLIPS, California, *Chairman*

NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire
CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina
OTTO KRUEGER, North Dakota

ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama
SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The bill includes \$414,000 for salaries and expenses of this Commission, which is \$46,000 below the estimate, and together with the unobligated balance of \$96,250 will provide a total of \$510,250 during the remaining eight months the Commission will be in existence.

The Commission was established by Public Law 109, approved July 10, 1953, and the original date for making its final report was March 1, 1954. When it became evident that it would not be possible to complete the studies in this broad field on schedule the date for filing the final report and liquidating the Commission was extended to March 1, 1955, in Public Law 302, approved March 1, 1954.

Because of the extension of time for making its report the original appropriation of \$500,000 will not be sufficient and the Committee therefore recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$414,000. The coordination of effort already contemplated between this agency and other commissions and Congressional committees should make it possible to save the amount indicated.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

The bill contains an additional \$497,835 to complete the activities of the Commission, which is a reduction of \$55,315 in the estimate. There has been appropriated previously \$1,931,909, making the total for the present Commission \$2,429,744. The first "Hoover Commission" was able to complete its work with a total appropriation of \$1,938,600, and the Committee is of the opinion maximum results can be obtained by this Commission within the amount provided. The Committee is aware of the popularity of this program and is in complete accord with its purposes, but believes that economies can be accomplished and efforts made to coordinate the studies of this Commission and other agencies and committees to the extent of the reduction indicated.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Additional court facilities.—The Committee considered a Budget estimate of \$4,800,000 for additional court facilities for the new judges recently authorized by law to be appointed to the Federal bench,

and has approved \$3,000,000 for such purposes, or a reduction of \$1,800,000 in the estimate.

The Committee has the utmost regard for the needs of the other separate and equal branch of the Government, but it cannot approve the present estimates of cost which are clearly high and has reduced the total to what it considers is actually needed. The Committee believes that justice will be dispensed in this Nation as well from a chair costing the Government \$100 as from one costing \$174, and as well from behind a \$200 desk as one for \$341. A waste paper basket at a lesser cost than \$15 will serve just as well.

It is suggested that prior to starting this program for additional court facilities an effort be made to determine the actual desires of the judges and make the costs more reasonable than those just considered.

Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.—The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$60,000 to enable the General Services Administration to establish interagency motor pools at five locations during the fiscal year 1955 if legislation contained in H. R. 8753 or S. 3155 authorizing such pools is enacted into law. It was testified that if such pools are created approximately 20 percent of the present number of vehicles will no longer be required and the savings resulting from reductions in maintenance, administration and other costs are expected to be \$1,500,000 per year after the first three years of operation.

Expenses, general supply fund.—The bill contains language authorizing the General Services Administration to lease warehouse space temporarily in excess of operating requirements to commercial organizations, and that proceeds from such rentals shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Strategic and critical materials.—The bill contains the Budget estimate of \$380,000,000 for this item and the same limitation as contained in the regular bill that no part of the amount shall be used for construction of warehouse or tank storage facilities. Approximately \$292,000,000 of the supplemental request is in effect a book-keeping transaction to purchase inventory from the Defense Production Act borrowing authority program which was started in 1950, and such transfers have no effect on net expenditures of the Government. The value of the stockpile on hand or on order on June 30, 1954, is estimated at \$5,452.3 million, under the revised estimates the Government will add materials valued at \$579.2 million this fiscal year, and a balance of \$1,313.6 million will remain to be financed after 1955.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

International Geophysical Year.—The bill contains \$1,500,000 to assist in financing the United States program for the International Geophysical Year, which is a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the amount contained in the supplemental estimate. The Committee is of the opinion the amount recommended is adequate, but in the event the National Science Foundation considers this program of such importance that it may desire to provide an additional grant of not to

exceed \$1,000,000 from its regular funds, the Committee is of the opinion the Foundation has sufficient funds to do so and that the language of its basic Act is of sufficient scope as to permit such a grant.

The International Geophysical Year is a worldwide scientific undertaking involving concurrent research in geophysics by some 30 nations, beginning in 1957. It involves studies of the entire earth including the arctic regions, the oceans and the upper atmosphere. The appropriation at this time will enable orders to be placed for specialized equipment, and an additional sum will be needed for the fiscal year 1956 to cover the remaining costs of the program.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The bill contains language authorizing the Corporation to initiate operations under the provisions of Public Law 358, approved May 13, 1954. The Corporation has authority to issue not to exceed \$10,500,000 worth of revenue bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury during its first year, and thereafter up to a total of \$105,000,000. In view of the fact that the Budget language contained no limitation on the amount of money that could be spent for administrative expenses of the Corporation, the Committee has limited the amount that can be spent for this purpose to \$250,000. It has been proposed that authority be included for the employment of a total of four persons in grades GS-16 to 18 to enable employment of the best qualified personnel in key positions of the Corporation, and such language has been included.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Inpatient care.—The Committee has included in the bill the Budget estimate of \$3,000,000 for this item which is in addition to \$598,127,000 included in the regular bill. Congress relies on the agency to indicate the number of beds that can be staffed and operated and has always provided the full amount required.

Recently it has developed that the Veterans Administration has staffed hospitals in 1954 over the level authorized by the appropriations and it would be necessary to make some reductions in such personnel and delay staffing of neuropsychiatric beds in 1955 which are badly needed unless the additional \$3,000,000 is made available. This information was not given to the Committee during the regular hearings and to do everything within its power to correct the situation the Committee has included the entire amount of the supplemental estimate.

It is disturbing to note that there are NP hospitals where according to testimony the cost is running in the neighborhood of \$34 per patient day, which no private hospital administrator would tolerate. An NP hospital usually operates 25 percent cheaper than a G. M. and S. hospital and it is recommended that a thorough investigation be made by the Veterans Administration to correct such conditions and to bring about more efficient operations.

No part of the present estimate is needed to provide care for any service-connected disability, but is exclusively for non-service-connected treatment.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

In order to complete adjudication of all war claims on schedule an additional \$400,000 is requested for administrative expenses, and the bill includes the full amount. The Commission has remaining a backlog of the most difficult claims, and at least an additional 47,000 claims are expected to be filed under authority of Public Law 359, approved May 13, 1954, which extended the date for filing claims to August 1, 1954.

Under the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954 functions and funds available or to be made available to the War Claims Commission were transferred to a new agency on July 1, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States. Since the Committee is allowing the full Budget estimate for this item, and regardless of the transfer of activities to the new agency, the Committee is expecting all work on war claims to be completed on schedule on March 31, 1955, and no further request for funds should be made.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
428	Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: Salaries and expenses-----	\$460,000	\$414,000	—\$46,000
440	Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government: Salaries and expenses-----	553,150	497,835	—55,315
	General Services Administration:			
428	Additional court facilities-----	4,800,000	3,000,000	—1,800,000
459	Federal Supply Service: Operating expenses-----	60,000	60,000	-----
441	Strategic and critical materials-----	380,000,000	380,000,000	-----
428	National Capital Planning Commission: Land acquisition-----	60,000	-----	—60,000
428	National Science Foundation: International Geophysical Year-----	2,500,000	1,500,000	—1,000,000
428	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation-----	(1)	(2)	-----
439	Veterans Administration: Inpatient care-----	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----
428	War Claims Commission: Administrative expenses-----	(400,000)	(400,000)	-----
	Total, Chapter VII-----	391,433,150	388,471,835	—2,961,315

¹ Language requested.² Limitation of \$250,000 for administrative expenses.

CHAPTER VIII

SUBCOMMITTEE

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey
ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan
JOHN TABER, New York

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan
JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The Department of Defense requested approval of a military public works program of \$1,427,622,000 for fiscal year 1955 and new appropriations of \$1,100,000,000. The committee recommends a program of \$1,235,958,000, a reduction of \$191,664,000. New appropriations of \$571,600,000 are recommended, a reduction of \$528,400,000. These funds when coupled with existing unobligated balances from prior years public works programs, which the committee has made available, will be sufficient to meet the needs of the military construction program for the current fiscal year. The action of the committee on the specific requests will be found in subsequent paragraphs and in the table at the end of this chapter.

MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

The committee was gratified to note the progress made in the proper utilization of advance planning funds, particularly in the Department of the Air Force, which resulted in the estimates submitted for the 1955 program being firmer than any received in prior years. There are, however, several deficiencies existing in this field which warrant the immediate attention of the Department of Defense and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Properties and Installations. There has always been a need for review of the cost and scope of those facilities which have functions common to more than one Service. That this review has not been properly carried out in the past is obvious when one seeks to explain why a fire station should cost approximately \$12 per square foot for the Air Force and be budgeted for an amount in excess of \$18 per square foot by the Navy. The committee is also at a loss to understand why parachute shops can be constructed for approximately \$16 per square foot by the Air Force while the Navy requests in excess of \$21 per square foot for these shops. Similar cost differentials appear to exist in the construction of certain fuel storage facilities and ammunition and ordnance magazines. The attention of the Department is called to the situation existing with reference to the construction of barracks at Ladd Air Force Base in Alaska. The Department of the Air Force has under contract at the present time barracks with mess facilities at these locations at costs varying between \$2,876 per man to \$3,016 per man. The Department of the Army submitted budget requests for barracks for this installation at a cost of \$3,900 per man. The committee desires that

the Department of Defense thoroughly study this problem of common type facilities and file a report thereon with the Committee not later than January 3, 1955.

There is also a need for a continuing review by the Department of Defense and the three Services as to the design of repetitive type structures. A recent experience of the Department of the Navy in this respect points out the need for such a constant review. The so-called Miramar hangar was adopted by the Navy as the standard type of overhaul hangar for naval air stations. Continuing reviews of the design and construction of this hangar have resulted in modifications which have reduced the unit cost in excess of \$4 per square foot. The committee will expect the Services to maintain a continuing inspection of the design of their facilities so that maximum utilization is made of funds appropriated for military construction.

The estimates for fiscal year 1955 represent the initiation of two features of the military construction program which have not been present to any extent in recent years. The first of these has to do with the construction of welfare and recreational facilities. The committee was not satisfied that the estimates presented to it in support of these requests were based on adequate advance planning. On the contrary, it appeared that in most instances the facilities were too costly for the proposed utilization of the structures. The unit costs of gymnasiums contained in the program were particularly high. Past experiences in both Government and private construction lead the committee to believe that permanent gymnasiums can be constructed for approximately \$16 per square foot, while semipermanent gymnasiums can be properly built for \$14 per square foot. In allocating funds for gym facilities at the various installations the committee has used these cost factors and expects that the Department of Defense will have these limitations in mind in designing standard gymnasiums. It will be expected that the Departments will adhere to the same austere standards of construction on welfare and recreational facilities which have been typical of the construction program in the past. In this respect, the committee points out to the Department of Defense the desirability of standard facilities of this type for the three services.

The 1955 program also contains the initiation of a program for providing vehicle parking areas at many of the large installations. Generally the committee has approved these requests. It desires, however, that the Departments carefully monitor this feature of the construction program and it will be expected that requests for parking areas, for other than military vehicles, will be held to the minimum.

The necessary expansion of industrial and aviation facilities of the Department of Defense is creating a problem which requires immediate and continuing attention. Necessary expansion of most of the older installations can be made only at great expense, in many instances necessitated by the purchase of valuable commercial and residential land from private interests. The only alternatives to these expansions are the construction of similar facilities elsewhere or a reduction of the functions of the particular installations. While these alternatives appear to be costly and undesirable they must be considered in connection with any future plans for our military forces.

The conversion of the Air Force to the use of jet-type planes has created another problem, especially as to the use of municipal airports

in close proximity to populated areas. At present the use of such fields is vital to the proper air defense of the Nation. If their use is to jeopardize either Air Force personnel or the surrounding communities or is to prohibit the expansion of commercial flying activities, consideration should be given to the establishment of new facilities in the same general area. The need for a review of the continued utilization of such fields is most apparent when one realizes the projected increase of flying activities in the future. It is desired that the Department of Defense together with the three services thoroughly study these problems filing the results of such a study with the proper Committees of Congress early in the next Congress and prior to the consideration of the Military Construction program for fiscal year 1956.

The action of the Committee is generally predicated on several criteria: first, maximum use should be made of existing unobligated and unexpended balances prior to the appropriation of additional funds; second, construction on defense installations should continue to be on austerity standards; third, the limitations on the construction of barracks, bachelor officer quarters, warehousing facilities and cold storage plants should be continued at the same unit cost as have been used in the past.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The budget estimates received by the committee requested approval of a Navy public works program in the amount of \$221,470,000 and appropriations of \$140,000,000. The committee recommends a program of \$196,013,000 a reduction of \$25,457,000. Appropriations of \$73,517,000 are recommended, a reduction of \$66,483,000. The unobligated balance of funds previously appropriated for Public Works, Navy, was estimated to be \$300,000,000 of June 30, 1954. These funds, when coupled with the appropriations contained in this bill, will be sufficient to meet the needs of the construction program of the Navy in fiscal year 1955 and will provide a satisfactory carry-over of funds into the following fiscal year.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The funds approved for the Department of the Navy have been allocated in the following manner:

CONTINENTAL

Shipyard facilities:

Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.	\$3, 400, 000
Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S. C.	555, 000
Minecraft Station, Panama City, Fla.	1, 254, 000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.	1, 091, 000

Fleet facilities:

Morehead City, N. C.	710, 000
Submarine Base, New London, Conn.	476, 000
Minecraft Base, Charleston, S. C.	158, 000

Aviation facilities:

Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif.	4, 463, 000
Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Alice, Tex.	151, 000
Naval Air Station, Atlantic City, N. J.	779, 000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Beaufort, S. C.	10, 776, 000
Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine	527, 000
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.	863, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Tex.	241, 000
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C.	1, 609, 000
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.	342, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Corry Field, Fla.	2, 153, 000
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.	1, 675, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nev.	468, 000
Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill.	70, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Glynco, Ga.	6, 185, 000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex.	601, 000
Naval Air Facility, Litchfield Park, Ariz.	1, 654, 000
Naval Air Landing, Field Mayport, Fla.	75, 000
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.	3, 331, 000
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif.	1, 336, 000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Mojave, Calif.	160, 000
Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, N. C.	972, 000
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.	628, 000
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.	4, 106, 000
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.	1, 533, 000
Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, Calif.	1, 030, 000
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.	579, 000
Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.	1, 157, 000
Padre Island, Tex.	80, 000
Naval Air Turbine Test Station, Trenton, N. J.	5, 209, 000
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash.	4, 197, 000
Classified locations	2, 666, 000

Supply facilities:

Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.	653, 000
Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.	3, 051, 000

Marine Corps facilities:

Depot of Supplies, Albany, Ga.	452, 000
Camp Lejeune, N. C.	749, 000
Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C.	737, 000
Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va.	585, 000
Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif.	82, 000

Ordnance facilities:

Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, S. C.	671, 000
Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va.	212, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle, N. J.	73, 000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.	308, 000
Naval Ordnance Plant, Indianapolis, Ind.	1, 183, 000
Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.	345, 000
Naval Depot, Melville, R. I.	380, 000
Naval Magazine, Port Chicago, Calif.	519, 000
Naval Ordnance Lab, White Oaks, Md.	361, 000
Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.	480, 000
Classified location	2, 345, 000

Service school facilities:

Naval Amphibious, Coronado, Calif.	1, 444, 000
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.	332, 000
Fleet Air Defense and CIC Training Center, Point Loma, Calif.	340, 000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Medical facilities:	
Naval Hospital, Norfolk area, Virginia-----	\$12,582,000
Naval Hospital, St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y-----	245,000
Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif-----	756,000
Office of Naval Research facilities:	
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C-----	996,000
Yards and Docks facilities:	
Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif-----	3,384,000
San Bruno, Calif-----	750,000
Marine Corps Training Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif-----	14,000
Advance planning-----	2,500,000
Correction of deficiencies, continental-----	1,500,000
Total, continental-----	105,289,000

OVERSEAS

Fleet facilities:	
Naval Station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands-----	6,550,000
Classified location-----	4,639,000
Aviation facilities:	
Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands-----	4,992,000
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba-----	230,000
Naval Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan-----	1,670,000
Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska-----	719,000
Naval Station, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands-----	990,000
Classified locations-----	6,225,000
Classified location-----	21,431,000
Supply facilities:	
Naval Station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands-----	5,956,000
Classified location-----	17,200,000
Classified locations-----	8,452,000
Ordnance facilities: Classified location-----	400,000
Communication facilities: Naval Communication Facility, Philippine Islands-----	
	6,520,000
Yards and docks facilities:	
Correction of deficiencies, overseas-----	750,000
Replacement of temporary housing-----	4,000,000
Total, overseas-----	90,724,000
Total, Navy-----	196,013,000

Generally these allocations are based upon application of previously mentioned criteria to the budget requests. The Committee desires, however, to point out the necessity for reductions at several of the installations.

The Committee has denied the request of \$225,000 for the acquisition of the San Francisco and Napa Valley Railroad serving the Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, California. It would appear from the testimony that the Navy desires the requested funds to increase their bargaining position with reference to the rail transportation problem at this installation rather than for the immediate acquisition of the railroad. The committee disapproves the use of the funds for this purpose.

The request for a pipefitter shop at the Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California has been denied. The shop contemplated by the estimates is considerably in excess of any similar facilities which have existed or are now in use at this base. It is desired that the Navy restudy the need for this shop, both as to size and unit cost.

The allocation of \$452,000 at the Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Albany, Georgia, is sufficient to provide the requested second increment of the maintenance shops at this installation and the necessary security facilities.

The Department of the Navy requested \$288,000 for the construction of temporary classroom buildings at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina. The Committee questions the economy of constructing temporary classrooms at this permanent installation, and desires that the Department restudy this item with a view toward providing permanent classrooms if they are needed to carry on the mission of this depot.

The need for additional physical training facilities at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, is recognized by the Committee. The additional gymnasium facility requested in the amount of \$5,680,000, however, appears to be excessive in both scope and cost. It is desired that the Department more thoroughly examine the needs of the Academy in this respect and present the results thereof to the Committee for its consideration in the next Congress.

The Committee has denied the request for funds for certain housing and subsistence facilities at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. In this connection it is noted that the Senate denied the request for authorization of \$3,900,000 for barracks and subsistence buildings. All pending requests for construction at Great Lakes are based on the centralization of certain training facilities at that location. It would appear that the Senate questions the desirability of this program, therefore, this Committee has deleted all related facilities. It is apparent that the Navy has not adequately justified its plan for consolidation of presently existing facilities at Great Lakes.

The allocations for advance planning and correction of deficiencies, both in the continental United States and overseas, when coupled with unobligated balances remaining in these funds will provide for the continuation of orderly programs similar to those carried on in past years.

The Committee has previously stated its desire for a review of facilities which are common both to the Department of the Navy and the other services. This is particularly true with reference to aviation facilities. The cost estimates presented to the Committee by the Department on these type facilities were in many instances considerably higher than similar costs in the Air Force. With this restudy in mind the Committee has deleted requests for certain common type facilities. At Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida, the parachute building and ordnance facilities have been denied. Fuel storage facilities at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Glynnco, Georgia, at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Texas, and the Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina, have also been deleted. Fire and crash stations at the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Crows Landing, California, the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nevada, Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point, P. I., and the Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California, have been denied. The ammunition storage facilities at the Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point, P. I., and the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro, California have been denied for the same reason.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The Committee recommends a program of \$834,080,000 for the Department of the Air Force, a reduction of \$111,917,000, and new appropriations \$484,080,000, a reduction of \$461,917,000 in the request for new funds. In addition, the Committee recommends the applica-

tion of unobligated balances from prior years of \$350,000,000 to the construction program set forth in this report. On June 30, 1954, the unobligated balance of construction funds previously appropriated to the Air Force was approximately \$1.2 billion. These balances together with the new appropriation will be sufficient to meet the needs of the military construction program in fiscal year 1955 and will provide a satisfactory carryover of funds into the next fiscal year.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Listed below is a table showing the amounts allocated to the installations in the continental United States and the various overseas commands.

CONTINENTAL

Air Defense Command:	
Atlantic City, N. J.	\$72, 000
Minot AFB, N. Dak.	6, 436, 000
Burlington MAP, Vt.	1, 010, 000
Duluth MAP, Minn.	2, 113, 000
Ent AFB, Colo.	124, 000
Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak.	6, 280, 000
Geiger Field, Wash.	150, 000
Glasgow APT, Mont.	8, 038, 000
Grandview AFB, Mo.	1, 489, 000
Greater Pittsburg APT, Pa.	232, 000
Hamilton AFB, Calif.	1, 000, 000
K. I. Sawyer MAP, Mich.	8, 496, 000
Kinross AFB, Mich.	926, 000
Klamath Falls MAP, Oreg.	4, 127, 000
McChord AFB, Wash.	1, 561, 000
McGhee-Tyson MAP, Tenn.	130, 000
Minneapolis-St. Paul MAP, Minn.	2, 129, 000
Nantucket, Mass.	107, 000
New Castle County MAP, Del.	677, 000
Niagara Falls MAP, N. Y.	262, 000
O'Hare/Chicago MAP, Ill.	228, 000
Otis AFB, Mass.	2, 413, 000
Oxnard AFB, Calif.	490, 000
Paine AFB, Wash.	482, 000
Pescadero, Calif.	107, 000
Point Conception, Calif.	72, 000
Presque Isle AFB, Maine.	152, 000
Selfridge AFB, Mich.	718, 000
Sioux City MAP, Iowa.	4, 000
Stewart AFB, N. Y.	2, 647, 000
Suffolk County AFB, N. Y.	1, 348, 000
Traverse City AFB, Mich.	8, 136, 000
Truax/Madison FLD, Wisc.	1, 242, 000
Wurtsmith AFB, Mich.	2, 383, 000
Youngstown MAP, Ohio.	687, 000
Yuma County APT, Ariz.	2, 127, 000
Air Material Command:	
Birmingham AFB, Ala.	78, 000
Brookley AFB, Ala.	3, 814, 000
Gentile AF Depot, Ohio.	489, 000
Hill AFB, Utah.	10, 125, 000
Kelly AFB, Tex.	12, 193, 000
Mallory AF Depot, Tenn.	268, 000
McClellan AFB, Calif.	2, 816, 000
Norton AFB, Calif.	4, 303, 000
USAF Petroleum Storage Depot No. 1, Calif.	156, 000
USAF Petroleum Storage Depot No. 2, Calif.	737, 000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Air Material Command—Continued	
Olmsted AFB, Pa.....	\$1, 970, 000
Robins AFB, Ga.....	14, 645, 000
Tinker AFB, Okla.....	6, 159, 000
Topeka AF Depot, Kans.....	86, 000
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.....	5, 786, 000
Air proving grounds: Eglin AFB, Fla.....	6, 149, 000
Air Training Command:	
Amarillo AFB, Tex.....	365, 000
Bryan AFB, Tex.....	28, 000
Chanute AFB, Ill.....	46, 000
Craig AFB, Ala.....	138, 000
Ellington AFB, Tex.....	1, 073, 000
Francis E. Warren AFB, Wyo.....	26, 000
Gila Bend AF AUX, Ariz.....	791, 000
Goodfellow AFB, Tex.....	15, 000
Greenville AFB, Miss.....	813, 000
Harlingen AFB, Tex.....	1, 304, 000
James Connally AFB, Tex.....	3, 853, 000
Keesler AFB, Miss.....	207, 000
Laredo AFB, Tex.....	458, 000
Laughlin AFB, Tex.....	255, 000
Luke AFB, Ariz.....	861, 000
Mather AFB, Calif.....	1, 530, 000
Moody AFB, Ga.....	339, 000
Nellis AFB, Nev.....	1, 930, 000
Perrin AFB, Tex.....	1, 940, 000
Reese AFB, Tex.....	112, 000
Scott AFB, Ill.....	934, 000
Selma MAP, Ala.....	176, 000
Sheppard AFB, Tex.....	32, 000
Tyndall AFB, Fla.....	1, 466, 000
Vance AFB, Okla.....	138, 000
Webb AFB, Tex.....	100, 000
Wichita AFB, Kans.....	2, 190, 000
Williams AFB, Ariz.....	22, 000
Air University: Maxwell AFB, Ala.....	1, 347, 000
CONAC/Regular:	
Beale AFB, Calif.....	192, 000
Brooks AFB, Tex.....	757, 000
Dobbins AFB, Ga.....	576, 000
Mitchel AFB, N. Y.....	676, 000
Walters AFB, Tex.....	845, 000
Conac/Reserve: Cleveland area, AFR, Ohio.....	4, 000, 000
Headquarters Command: Bolling AF, D. C.....	236, 000
Military Air Transport:	
Andrews AFB, Md.....	1, 890, 000
Charleston AFB, S. C.....	7, 250, 000
McGuire AFB, N. J.....	4, 638, 000
Palm Beach International Airport, Fla.....	2, 357, 000
Research and Development:	
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn.....	48, 757, 000
Edwards AFB, Calif.....	26, 773, 000
Griffiss AFB, N. Y.....	1, 480, 000
Griffiss Aux 2, N. Y.....	1, 272, 000
Griffiss Aux 3, N. Y.....	64, 000
Hartford Research Facility, Conn.....	5, 750, 000
Holloman AFB, N. Mex.....	7, 096, 000
Kirtland AFB, N. Mex.....	3, 249, 000
Kirtland Subbase 1, Nev.....	243, 000
Laur G. Hanscom AFB, Mass.....	6, 553, 000
Laur G. Hanscom Aux 1, Mass.....	61, 000
Laur G. Hanscom Aux 2, N. Mex.....	114, 000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Research and Development—Continued

Mount Washington Proj. Lab, N. Y.....	\$596,000
Patrick AFB, Fla.....	27,000
Patrick Aux 1.....	446,000
Patrick Aux 3.....	121,000
Patrick Aux 4.....	10,000
Patrick Aux 5.....	40,000
Patrick Aux 6.....	143,000
Patrick Aux 7.....	34,000
Patrick Aux 8.....	10,000
Patrick Aux 9.....	324,000

Strategic Air Command:

Abilene AFB, Tex.....	17,394,000
Altus AFB, Okla.....	15,761,000
Barksdale AFB, La.....	3,905,000
Bergstrom AFB, Tex.....	1,338,000
Biggs AFB, Tex.....	2,050,000
Campbell AFB, Ky.....	1,451,000
Carswell AFB, Tex.....	2,000,000
Castle AFB, Calif.....	9,581,000
Clinton-Sherman Airport, Okla.....	11,393,000
Columbus AFB, Miss.....	3,558,000
Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.....	2,881,000
Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.....	6,991,000
Fairchild AFB, Wash.....	6,787,000
Forbes AFB, Kans.....	9,919,000
Gray AFB, Tex.....	465,000
Great Falls AFB, Mont.....	6,586,000
Homestead AFB, Fla.....	13,247,000
Hunter AFB, Ga.....	8,900,000
Lake Charles AFB, La.....	9,082,000
Limestone AFB, Maine.....	13,563,000
Lincoln AFB, Nebr.....	4,353,000
Little Rock AFB, Ark.....	11,917,000
Lockbourne AFB, Ohio.....	10,644,000
MacDill AFB, Fla.....	1,974,000
March AFB, Calif.....	8,734,000
Matagorda Island, Tex.....	607,000
Mountain Home AFB, Idaho.....	526,000
Offutt AFB, Nebr.....	1,628,000
Pinecastle AFB, Fla.....	4,176,000
Plattsburg AFB, N. Y.....	16,784,000
Portsmouth AFB, N. H.....	13,653,000
Sedalia AFB, Mo.....	2,360,000
Smoky Hill AFB, Kans.....	7,540,000
Stead AFB, Nev.....	570,000
Travis AFB, Calif.....	7,772,000
Turner AFB, Ga.....	5,661,000
Walker AFB, N. Mex.....	4,087,000
Westover AFB, Mass.....	1,146,000

Tactical Air Command:

Alexandria AFB, La.....	5,823,000
Ardmore AFB, Okla.....	486,000
Blytheville AFB, Ark.....	2,697,000
Bunker Hill AFB, Ind.....	2,679,000
Clovis AFB, N. Mex.....	2,748,000
Donaldson AFB, S. C.....	3,213,000
Eglin Auxiliary 9, Fla.....	1,462,000
Foster AFB, Tex.....	1,341,000
George AFB, Calif.....	5,102,000
Langley AFB, Va.....	2,534,000
Larson AFB, Wash.....	1,890,000
Myrtle Beach MAP, S. C.....	11,611,000
Pope AFB, N. C.....	1,950,000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Tactical Air Command—Continued

Stewart AFB, Tenn.....	\$872, 000
Seymour Johnson AFB, N. C.....	13, 444, 000
Shaw AFB, S. C.....	2, 997, 000
Air Academy, Colo.....	15, 338, 000
Various, Zone of Interior.....	1, 040, 000
Aircraft Control and Warning, continental.....	54, 324, 000

Total, continental..... 669, 973, 000

OVERSEAS

Alaskan Air Command.....	\$12, 870, 000
Far Eastern Air Command.....	27, 353, 000
Military Air Transport.....	10, 090, 000
Northeastern Air Command.....	19, 114, 000
Strategic Air Command.....	2, 386, 000
USAFE, Middle East.....	31, 578, 000
USAFE, Spain.....	48, 145, 000
USAFE, United Kingdom.....	12, 571, 000
AC and W, overseas.....	5, 000, 000
Less reimbursement from sale French Morocco surplus materials...	-5, 000, 000

Total, overseas..... 164, 107, 000

Total, Air Force..... 834, 080, 000

These allocations are generally based upon application of previously mentioned criteria to the budget estimates. The Committee desires, however, to comment on reductions at several of the installations.

The Committee is not convinced of the need for a gymnasium at Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado. It would appear that sufficient recreational facilities are presently available in the area to meet the needs of the base personnel.

At Kinross Air Force Base, Michigan, it would seem to be proper to provide a multipurpose recreational building, with theater facilities, rather than the large expensive theater contemplated in the budget estimates.

Recent experiences have demonstrated that the costs of storage igloos at Truax/Madison Field, Wisconsin, can be reduced below those presented to the Committee.

The Air Force requested \$1,495,000 for the relocation of certain buildings at Kelly Field, Texas. As a result of a survey requested by the Committee it now appears that the necessary relocations can be accomplished for approximately \$975,000. The Committee is quite desirous that the Air Force carefully screen the buildings to be relocated at this base both as to their present condition and the actual need for them in the accomplishment of the permanent mission of this installation.

The request of \$132,000 for railroad trackage at Topeka Air Force Depot, Kansas, has been denied. Estimated savings resulting from this item are not sufficient to warrant its construction at the present time.

It is desired that the Air Force restudy the plans for housing and messing facilities at Gila Bend Auxiliary Field, Arizona, with a view toward providing only for the needs of the personnel stationed at the base. Sufficient funds have been included in the allocation to provide for such reduced facilities. The committee calls to the attention of

the Air Force the desirability of providing both housing and messing facilities in one building at small installations of this type.

The committee has reduced the request for personnel facilities at Wichita Air Force Base, Kansas, in the belief that a restudy of the present estimates for these structures, both as to size and cost, should result in considerable savings.

Funds were requested for construction of a joint Air Force-Navy reserve facility in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio. Experience has shown that it is folly to appropriate large sums for construction until the site of the installation has been firmly established and proper advance planning accomplished on the individual line items. Since this has not been accomplished at this base, the \$4,000,000 allocated by the committee will be sufficient to provide for the necessary land acquisitions as well as to allow the award of contracts for portions of the airfield pavement requirements.

The committee fails to see the need for the replacement of dormitory and messing facilities at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, the hospital addition at Sedalia Air Force Base, Missouri, or the gymnasium at Stead Air Force Base, Nevada.

The funds requested for Auxiliary Field 11 of Patrick Air Force Base, Florida have been denied. The committee will entertain requests for this installation when the site has been firmly established and the need more clearly demonstrated.

The personnel facilities requested at Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina have been deleted. It is the committee's opinion that facilities of this type exist, either at this installation or at adjacent Fort Bragg, to meet the needs of the personnel.

The committee desires that the Air Force review the warehouse requested for the Mount Washington Climatic Project, N. Y. The need for the structure and the unit cost of \$30 per square foot are both questionable.

At Plattsburg Air Force Base, New York, the Committee has denied funds for a post exchange sales store and a hospital. Sufficient facilities exist to meet the needs of the base for a sales store. The hospital should be reviewed as to design, size, and cost with a view toward providing the most economical structure cognizant with the needs of the installation.

The amount of \$15,338,000 is made available for the initiation of construction of the Air Force Academy and for construction of the interim Academy at Lowry AFB, Colorado, with the specific limitation that the funds made available to the Air Force by the State of Colorado are to be used only for the purchase of land. The committee has reduced the request for land acquisition funds by the \$1,000,000 presently contemplated to be received from the State for this purpose. Under no circumstances is the Department of the Air Force to acquire more than the presently contemplated 15,000 acres for this installation without prior clearance by this committee.

At Hickam Air Force Base, T. H., it appears that the cost of the contemplated restoration of certain barracks space is excessive and should be more thoroughly studied prior to the appropriation of funds.

The Committee has denied requests in their entirety for bases on which construction has not been initiated or has been seriously retarded due to the inability of the Air Force to fulfill necessary land requirements. These bases are Portland International Airport,

Oregon, Dover Air Force Base, Delaware, Dow Air Force Base, Maine, and Lawson Air Force Base, Georgia.

Reductions have been made in the land acquisition costs at certain bases due to the donation of lands by local interests. These bases are North Dakota, Glasgow Air Force Base, Montana, Traverse City Air Force Base, Michigan, and Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, South Carolina. Additional reductions have been made in the costs at Glasgow due to the overpricing of the land in the estimates submitted to the Committee.

Application of the present cost limitation on warehousing and cold storage facilities has resulted in reductions in the funds requested for these facilities at Minot AFB; Glasgow AFB; Grand Forks AFB; K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Michigan; Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Oregon; Traverse City Air Force Base, Michigan; Great Falls Air Force Base, Montana; and Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma.

The Committee has reduced the cost of gymnasiums requested for bases at Grandview, Missouri; Amarillo AFB, Texas; Laughlin AFB, Texas; Wichita AFB, Kansas; Kirtland AFB, New Mexico; Hanscom AFB, Mass.; Hunter AFB, Georgia; Lake Charles AFB, Louisiana; Lincoln AFB, Nebraska; Portsmouth AFB, New Hampshire; Ardmore AFB, Oklahoma; Blytheville AFB, Arkansas; Foster AFB, Texas; and George AFB, California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The Budget estimates received by the Committee for the Department of the Army contemplated a funding program from available unobligated balances in the amount of \$245,611,000. The Committee recommends a program of \$191,321,000, a reduction of \$54,290,000 in the budget request.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The funds approved by the Committee for the Department of the Army are allocated in the following manner:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Ordnance:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.....	\$1, 579, 000
Atchison Storage Facility, Kans.....	1, 155, 000
Benicia Arsenal, Calif.....	352, 000
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.....	1, 626, 000
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Calif.....	247, 000
Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Pa.....	2, 190, 000
Lima Ordnance Depot, Ohio.....	33, 000
Navajo Ordnance Depot, Ariz.....	85, 000
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.....	580, 000
Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill.....	360, 000

Quartermaster:

Atlanta General Depot, Ga.....	100, 000
Fort Lee, Va.....	983, 000
New Cumberland General Depot (including United States Disciplinary Barracks), Pa.....	492, 000
Richmond Quartermaster Depot, Va.....	97, 000

Chemical:

Army Chemical Center, Md.....	673, 000
Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah.....	181, 000
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.....	78, 000

Signal:

Transmitting Station, Va.....	2, 360, 000
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.....	77, 000
Lexington Signal Depot, Ky.....	492, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—continued

Signal—Continued

Fort Monmouth, N. J.....	\$330,000
Sacramento Signal Depot, Calif.....	492,000
Corps of Engineers: Fort Belvoir, Va.....	3,050,000
Transportation:	
Brooklyn Army Base, N. Y.....	1,264,000
Charleston Transportation Depot, S. C.....	370,000
Fort Eustis, Va.....	3,463,000
Oakland Army Base, Calif.....	785,000
Point Aux Pins Ammunition Terminal, Ala.....	6,152,000
Army Security Agency: Vint Hill Farms Station, Va.....	98,000
Army Medical Service:	
Wm. Beaumont Army Hospital, Tex.....	391,000
Brooke Army Medical Center, Tex.....	1,129,000
First Army:	
Boston Army Base, Mass.....	9,900,000
Fort Devens, Mass.....	1,314,000
Fort Dix, N. J.....	330,000
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....	450,000
Second Army:	
Fort Knox, Ky.....	1,285,000
Fort George G. Meade, Md.....	303,000
Third Army:	
Fort Benning, Ga.....	4,264,000
Fort Bragg, N. C.....	3,470,000
Fort Campbell, Ky.....	3,623,000
Fourth Army:	
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	11,178,000
Fort Hood, Tex.....	9,904,000
Fort Sill, Okla.....	1,314,000
Fifth Army:	
Camp Carson, Colo.....	3,582,000
Fort Riley, Kans.....	3,871,000
Sixth Army:	
Fort Lewis, Wash.....	6,268,000
Presidio of Monterey, Calif.....	330,000
Fort Ord, Calif.....	774,000
U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Calif.....	923,000
Yuma Test Station, Ariz.....	75,000
Armed Forces special weapons projects.....	2,080,000
General, continental United States:	
Tactical facilities.....	65,000,000
Classified project.....	2,700,000
Overseas areas:	
Alaska:	
Eielson Air Force Base (Army).....	533,000
Kenai.....	1,954,000
Ladd Air Force Base (Army).....	839,000
Fort Richardson.....	992,000
Whittier.....	541,000
Okinawa.....	11,049,000
Pacific: Waiawa Radio Transmitting Station, T. H.....	221,000
Iceland.....	5,490,000
Tactical facilities, overseas.....	500,000
General, continental United States and overseas: Advance design.....	5,000,000

Total, Army..... 191,321,000

Generally, the reductions recommended by the Committee are based on previously mentioned criteria. The Committee desires, however, to comment on reductions at several specific installations.

Adequate swimming facilities exist at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, therefore, the Committee has denied the request for an additional swimming pool at this installation.

The Committee believes that the gymnasium at White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico is excessive to the needs of this installa-

tion and desires that the Army restudy the need for a facility of the size contemplated at this station.

The request for an addition to the officers' open mess at Fort Belvoir, Virginia has been denied, as have funds requested for the post exchange at Walter Reed Medical Center, D. C.; the bowling alleys and officers club at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; and the field house and post exchange at Fort Dix, New Jersey, in the belief that adequate facilities exist on these installations to meet the needs of the personnel stationed there.

The Committee fails to see the need for a post exchange sales store at the Sacramento Signal Depot, California.

Funds were requested in the amount of \$8,450,000 for conversion of the Riding Hall at the U. S. Military Academy, New York, to classroom spaces. While the committee recognizes the possible need for additional classroom spaces at the Academy, it desires that the Department restudy this proposal with consideration being given both to the erection of a less costly structure and to the amount of classroom space actually needed in view of present and anticipated future enrollments at the Academy.

Funds requested for post exchanges at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, and Camp Carson, Colorado, have been denied. The requested facilities appear to be excessive in scope to the needs of these installations, particularly, with reference to the inclusion of cafeteria facilities.

The request for barracks at Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska, has been denied by the committee. As is stated elsewhere in their report, a careful study should be made of the costs of these barracks in view of the actual construction experiences of the Air Force at this same installation.

The funds allocated for advance design when coupled with unobligated balances remaining in this item will provide for the continuation of an orderly advance planning program.

The committee has allocated funds for construction of the Point Aux Pins Ammunition Terminal, Alabama, in the amount requested by the Department of the Army. These funds are to be used only for land acquisition and for dredging of a channel leading directly to the sea in the manner presented to the committee in the recent hearings in support of this project.

Funds in the amount of \$9,900,000 for the Boston Army Base, Massachusetts, were requested by the Department of the Army. This project is authorized in H. R. 9242 and has been concurred in by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. It also involves the utilization of approximately \$1,100,000 from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and authorizes the Secretary of the Army to lease such portions of the Boston Army Base as he may deem advisable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with the retention of recapture rights in any National emergency upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that the property is needed for military purposes. The Committee insists that such a lease contain terms that in the event of reentry into these facilities by the United States the return given to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a result of such action shall only be the proper proration of the capitalization of the \$1,100,000 contributed by the Commonwealth and shall not include any expenses of protection, repair, and maintenance of the leased premises which the Commonwealth would assume under the terms of H. R. 9242.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
408	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE Interservice activities, access roads-----	\$13, 500, 000	\$13, 500, 000	-----
408	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Alaska Communications System, construction-----	503, 000	503, 000	-----
408	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY Public works, Navy-----	140, 000, 000	73, 517, 000	—\$66, 483, 000
408	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE Acquisition and construction of real property-----	945, 997, 000	484, 080, 000	—461, 917, 000
	Total, Chapter VIII-----	1, 100, 000, 000	571, 600, 000	—528, 400, 000

CHAPTER IX

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN TABER, New York, Chairman

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts	J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota	JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania	OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire	CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin	
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan	

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Government in occupied areas.—The bill includes \$14,000,000 for carrying out the United States occupation, contractual, diplomatic, and educational exchange functions in Germany and Austria. This amount is \$1,500,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and is \$5,836,101 below the comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1954.

In addition, the \$1,000,000 requested in House Document Numbered 428 to provide for the construction of staff housing in Austria is approved. This amount is to be used exclusively for purchase of foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Refugee relief.—There is included in the bill \$7,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, in which six of the major departments of Government are involved. The amount allowed is \$2,025,000 below the budget estimate and \$3,750,000 above the appropriation for fiscal year 1954. The request as contained in House Document Numbered 422 for language permitting the apportionment of the entire amount in the first nine months of the fiscal year, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget, is not approved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Government and relief in occupied areas.—The Committee recommends \$3,100,000 for expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, the most important of which is Okinawa. The amount provided is the same as appropriated for fiscal year 1954 and is \$950,000 below the budget estimate. It should be noted that \$600,000 of the 1954 fiscal year's appropriation was withheld by administrative action and was recently released for procurement of supplies, the economic effect of which will be realized in the present fiscal year. The Department therefore volunteered a reduction of \$600,000 in their request for the 1955 fiscal year.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

The bill includes a total of \$44,025,000 in new appropriations plus the sum of \$1,300,000 of previously appropriated funds which is continued available. The amount allowed provides approximately the same amount as was obligated during fiscal year 1954. The action with respect to each item is set forth below.

Operations.—The Committee recommends \$8,525,000 for this item which provides for civil defense planning, education services, operations control services, technical advisory services, field representation, executive direction, and general administration. The amount allowed is the same as was appropriated for fiscal year 1954.

Federal contributions.—There is included in the bill \$10,500,000 for financial contributions to the States, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended to be equally matched with State funds. The amount allowed is \$4,250,000 below the budget estimate, but is the same as the sum appropriated for fiscal year 1954. In addition, language as requested in House Document Numbered 385, continuing available \$1,300,000 of the unobligated balance for fiscal year 1954, is included in the bill.

Emergency supplies and equipment.—The bill includes \$25,000,000 for procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended. The amount allowed is \$2,500,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is \$35,000,000 below the budget estimate. The entire amount allowed is to be used for medical supplies and equipment.

JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

The sum of \$170,000, the budget estimate, is included in the bill for the operation of this Commission which was established pursuant to Public Law 263, approved August 13, 1953.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Administrative expenses, Abaca fiber program.—Language as requested in House Document Numbered 456 is included in the bill. The administrative expense limitation has been reduced from \$148,000 to \$135,000.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Federal Facilities Corporation.—Language as requested in House Document Numbered 456 with the Administrative expense limitation of \$1,954,000 is included in the bill.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

47

H. Doc. No.	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
264 and 428	DEPARTMENT OF STATE Government in occupied areas-----	\$16,500,000	\$15,000,000	-\$1,500,000
264 and 422	FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT Refugee Relief-----	9,025,000	7,000,000	-2,025,000
264	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS Government and relief in occupied areas-----	4,050,000	3,100,000	-950,000
264	FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION Operations-----	11,000,000	8,525,000	-2,475,000
264 and 385	Federal contributions-----	14,750,000	10,500,000	-4,250,000
264 and 428	Emergency supplies and equipment----- JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION COMMISSION	60,000,000 170,000	25,000,000 170,000	-35,000,000 -----
456	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION Administrative expenses, Abaca fiber program-----	(2)	(3)	-----
456	TREASURY DEPARTMENT Federal Facilities Corporation----- Total, Chapter IX-----	(4) 115,495,000	(4) 69,295,000	----- -46,200,000

¹ Plus reappropriation of not to exceed \$1,300,000.³ Administrative expense limitation of \$135,000.² Administrative expense limitation of \$148,000.⁴ Administrative expense limitation of \$1,954,000.

CHAPTER X

CLAIMS, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the full amount of \$9,296,561 contained in House Document No. 461 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$8,031,303 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States district courts. The amount provided for claims is \$1,265,258.

CHAPTER XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE

JOHN TABER *New York Chairman*

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts	J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia
H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota	JOHN J. ROONEY, New York
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania	OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire	CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri
GLENN DAVIS, Wisconsin	
GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan	

The general provisions included in the accompanying bill are applicable to all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Federal Government.

Section 1101 continues, at \$1,400 each, the amount that may be spent for purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and adds a new limitation of \$3,000 on any one passenger vehicle irrespective of any limitation carried in the 1955 Appropriations Acts.

Section 1102 continues language which has been carried for some years concerning the employment of aliens.

Section 1103 continues language previously carried relating to living quarters allowances.

Section 1104 continues language previously carried prohibiting the filling of positions by anyone whose nomination has been disapproved by the Senate.

Section 1105 continues language previously carried limiting the amount that may be paid for copies of the United States Code Annotated and the Lifetime Federal Digest.

Section 1106 continues language previously carried relating to the use of funds by Government corporations.

Section 1107 contains language similar to that previously carried prohibiting the use of funds of corporations for purchase or construction of office buildings.

Section 1108 continues language previously carried to authorize the transfer of personnel and appropriations to defense activities of various departments and agencies of the Government in pursuance of law.

Section 1109 continues language concerning rental of Government-owned living quarters.

Section 1110 contains language similar to that carried previously authorizing the use of appropriated funds to purchase foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States, as required by Section 1415 of Public Law 547, 82d Congress.

Section 1111. *Definition of obligations.*—Over a period of years numerous loose practices in handling appropriated funds have grown up in various agencies of the government. The most difficult problem in this area arises from the recording of various types of transactions as obligations of the government when, in fact, no real obligation

exists. This situation has become so acute as to make it next to impossible for the Committee on Appropriations to determine with any degree of accuracy the amount which has been obligated against outstanding appropriations as a basis for determining future requirements. It has become necessary to set forth definitively in the law the types of transactions which will be recognized as true obligations and secure accurate reporting thereon in order that it may be possible for the Committee on Appropriations to have a sound basis for its operations. Section 1111 therefore has been included in the bill to accomplish this purpose. A clean cut definition of obligations will also greatly simplify the work of the General Accounting Office in auditing and settling the accounts of the various agencies. The Acting Comptroller General was consulted and has concurred in the proposal as a necessary step to clear up the existing chaotic situation. The proposal has also been discussed with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and he agrees that legislation of this type is needed.

Section 1112 continues language previously carried commonly known as the anti-strike provision.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 2, line 20, in connection with the appropriation for the Architect of the Capitol:

The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, is authorized hereafter to furnish steam from the Capitol Power Plant to the Folger Shakespeare Library: Provided, That the person or persons authorized to make contracts with respect to such building to which such steam is to be furnished agrees (a) to pay for such steam at rates, not less than cost, determined by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, and (b) to connect such building with the Capitol Power Plant steam lines without expense to the United States and in a manner satisfactory to the Architect of the Capitol and the House Office Building Commission: Provided further, That amounts received in payment for steam so furnished shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

On page 10, line 19, in connection with Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate construction of the Helena Valley unit, Montana, until a repayment contract has been executed.

On page 13, line 7, in connection with Expenses, General Supply Fund:

Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operating requirements may be subleased to commercial organizations and the proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

On page 37, line 22, General Provisions:

SEC. 1111. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government of the United States unless it is supported by documentary evidence of—

(1) a binding agreement in writing between the parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real property to be purchased or leased, or work or services to be performed; or

(2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment thereof; or

(3) an order required by law to be placed with a Government agency; or

(4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing purchases without advertising when necessitated by public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or within specific monetary limitations; or

(5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appropriations made for payment of or contributions toward, sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord with formulae prescribed in law, or (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans approved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

(6) a liability which may result from pending litigation brought under authority of law; or

(7) employment or services of persons or expenses of travel in accord with law, and services performed by public utilities; or

(8) any other legal liability of the United States against an appropriation or fund legally available therefor.

(b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the duty of making certifications as required by this subsection shall not be delegated: Provided, That such certification for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obligations as could have been recorded under the provisions of subsection (a) hereof

(c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts which are certified therein as having been obligated and such records shall be retained in the agency in such form as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as may be necessary for such purposes.

(d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be available for expenditure after the expiration of such period except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond that otherwise authorized by law.

○



Union Calendar No. 787

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9936

[Report No. 2266]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 16, 1954

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955") for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Elizabeth P. Farrington, widow of Joseph R. Farrington, late a Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii, \$12,500.

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES, CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

For salaries of the United States Capitol Police Force, as authorized by H. R. 9413, Eighty-third Congress, \$175,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for salaries of Capitol Police, United States Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided hereunder and administered as one fund.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General expenses", including the purchase of one police motor vehicle, \$79,785.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, is authorized hereafter to furnish steam from the Capitol Power Plant to the

1 Folger Shakespeare Library: *Provided*, That the person or
2 persons authorized to make contracts with respect to such
3 building to which such steam is to be furnished agrees (a) to
4 pay for such steam at rates, not less than cost, determined by
5 the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House
6 Office Building Commission, and (b) to connect such build-
7 ing with the Capitol Power Plant steam lines without ex-
8 pense to the United States and in a manner satisfactory to
9 the Architect of the Capitol and the House Office Building
10 Commission: *Provided further*, That amounts received in
11 payment for steam so furnished shall be covered into the
12 Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

13 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

14 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
15 BINDING

16 The unexpended balance of the appropriation to the
17 Government Printing Office for "Working capital and con-
18 gressional printing and binding" for the fiscal year 1943
19 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year limitation,
20 for payment of a claim settled by the General Accounting
21 Office in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the
22 amount of \$703.34 on account of services rendered during
23 the fiscal year 1942.

1 THE JUDICIARY

2 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
3 JUDICIAL SERVICES

4 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees of
6 jurors and commissioners", \$220,000.

7 CHAPTER II

8 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

10 For an additional amount for "Acquisition of buildings
11 abroad", to remain available until expended, \$500,000.

12 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

13 The appropriation granted under this head in the Sup-
14 plemental Appropriation Act, 1954, shall remain available
15 until June 30, 1955.

16 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
20 general legal activities", \$275,000.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

22 MARSHALS

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
24 United States attorneys and marshals", \$400,000.

1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees
3 and expenses of witnesses", \$135,000, to be derived by trans-
4 fer from "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", fiscal
5 year 1954.

6 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$3,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head for
10 the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for the purchase of
11 twenty-four passenger motor vehicles and three aircraft in
12 addition to those heretofore provided.

13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
16 Bureau of Prisons", \$750,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

19 ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR-NAVIGATION FACILITIES

20 Not to exceed \$600,000 of the funds previously appro-
21 priated under this head shall be available for construction
22 and alteration of aeronautical facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska,
23 including construction and furnishing of quarters and related
24 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil

1 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, and
2 meteorological facilities for the Weather Bureau.

3 LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

4 For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, addi-
5 tional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judg-
6 ments rendered by United States District Courts, \$16,297,
7 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay
8 interest as specified in such judgments.

9 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

10 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

11 For reconditioning and betterment of not to exceed four
12 ships in the national defense reserve fleet, \$11,100,000, to
13 remain available until expended.

14 SHIP MORTGAGE-FORECLOSURE OR FORFEITURE

15 CONTINGENCIES

16 For necessary expenses incurred in connection with pro-
17 tection, preservation, maintenance, acquisition, or use of ves-
18 sels involved in mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture proceedings
19 instituted by the Government, including payment, as author-
20 ized by law, of prior claims and liens, expenses of sale, or
21 other charges incidental thereto, \$2,500,000.

22 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

23 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

24 For an additional amount for "Inter-American High-
25 way", \$4,750,000, to remain available until expended.

CHAPTER III

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$8,750,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
including purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles in addition to those heretofore provided, \$229,000, to be derived by transfer from such appropriations contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses White House Police", \$62,000, to be derived by transfer from such appropriations contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1

RETIRED PAY

2

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$80,000, to
3 be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast
4 Guard for "Operating expenses, 1955".

5

CHAPTER IV

6

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

7

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

8

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

9

AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

10

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
11 unemployment compensation and employment service
12 administration", \$4,600,000, and the limitation on the
13 amount available only to the extent the Secretary finds
14 necessary to meet increased costs of administration is in-
15 creased to "\$21,000,000" to be available for increased salary
16 costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation
17 plans embracing employees of the State generally in addi-
18 tion to the purposes set forth in the Department of Labor
19 Appropriation Act, 1955.

20

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

21

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
22 sation for veterans", \$88,400,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
2 WELFARE

3 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 SURVEYS AND PLANNING FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

5 For payments to States for surveys and planning ac-
6 tivities pursuant to title VI of the Public Health Service
7 Act, as amended, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That such funds
8 shall not be available after June 30, 1956.

9 CHAPTER V

10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

11 FOREST SERVICE

12 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

13 For an additional amount for "Forest Roads and Trails",
14 \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

15 CHAPTER VI

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

18 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

19 For an additional amount for "Health, education, and
20 welfare services," \$1,180,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for “Resources management”, \$100,000, and this amount may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for “Office of the Solicitor”, in addition to any other amounts authorized to be so transferred.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$3,900,-000, to remain available until expended, and the limitation under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$1,000,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$1,707,000, to remain available until expended, and the limitations under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services and travel are increased by \$2,500,000 and \$200,000, respectively: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate construction of the Helena Valley unit, Montana, until a repayment contract has been executed.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$5,000,-
000, to remain available until expended.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

The unexpended balance of \$19,000 available to the Bureau of Mines for construction of the drainage tunnel at Leadville, Colorado, is to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts immediately upon the approval of this Act.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$5,562,-
101, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories", \$47,000.

CHAPTER VII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$414,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-

1 able for the hire of passenger motor vehicles and shall remain
2 available until March 1, 1955: *Provided further*, That the
3 limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Ap-
4 propriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses
5 of travel, is increased to "\$222,000".

6 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

7 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$497,835, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
11 That the limitation on the amount available for expenses of
12 travel is increased by "\$62,700".

13 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

14 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

15 For expenses necessary for alteration of Federal build-
16 ings to provide facilities for additional Federal judges as
17 authorized by the Act of February 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 8),
18 and additional court personnel, and for expansion of existing
19 court facilities, including costs of moving agencies thereby
20 displaced from space in Federal buildings, \$3,000,000, to
21 remain available until June 30, 1956.

22 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

23 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Operat-
24 ing expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$60,000; and the
25 limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-

1 priation Act, 1955, on the amount available for travel ex-
 2 penses is hereby increased from “\$40,600” to “\$46,600”:
 3 *Provided*, That this paragraph shall take effect only upon the
 4 enactment into law of S. 3155 or H. R. 8753, Eighty-third
 5 Congress.

6 EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

7 Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operat-
 8 ing requirements may be subleased to commercial organiza-
 9 tions and the proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury as
 10 miscellaneous receipts.

11 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

12 For an additional amount for “Strategic and critical ma-
 13 terials”, \$380,000,000, to remain available until expended:
 14 *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be used
 15 for construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities.

16 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

17 INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

18 For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of
 19 the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended
 20 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), as they pertain to the United
 21 States program for the International Geophysical Year,
 22 \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

23 SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

24 The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
 25 is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the

1 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to it and
2 in accord with law, including not to exceed \$250,000 for
3 administrative expenses, and to make such contracts and
4 commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as
5 provided in section 104 of the Government Corporation
6 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
7 out its authorized functions for the fiscal year 1955: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That said funds shall be available for the acquisition of
9 not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles from excesses
10 reported by other agencies, or from forfeitures; for services
11 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100
13 per day; and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the
14 procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification
15 Act of 1949, to place not more than four positions in grades
16 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said
17 Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number
18 authorized by said section.

19 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

20 INPATIENT CARE

21 For an additional amount for "Inpatient Care",
22 \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That this amount is predicated on
23 furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of

1 570 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1955 in addition
2 to those heretofore provided for.

3 WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

4 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Administrative ex-
6 penses", \$400,000, to be derived from the war claims fund
7 created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948
8 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) : *Provided*, That
9 the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
10 Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for ex-
11 penses of travel is increased to "\$8,000".

12 CHAPTER VIII

13 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

14 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

15 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

16 ACCESS ROADS

17 For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
18 ment of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the
19 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended,
20 and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950
21 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized
22 therein are certified as important to the national defense by
23 the Secretary of Defense, \$13,500,000, to remain available
24 until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

2 ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, CONSTRUCTION

3 For construction, installation, and equipment of tem-
4 porary or permanent public works, including buildings, fa-
5 cilities, appurtenances, and utilities, at stations of the Alaska
6 Communication System, as authorized by the Act of June
7 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), the Act of October 27, 1949
8 (Public Law 414), and the Act of —, 1954 (Public
9 Law —, H. R. 9242, Eighty-third Congress), without re-
10 gard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
11 amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles,
12 \$503,000, to remain available until expended.

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

14 PUBLIC WORKS, NAVY

15 For construction, installation, and equipment of tempo-
16 rary or permanent public works, naval installations, and
17 facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of June
18 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the Act of September 28, 1951
19 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of July
20 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), and
21 the Act of —, 1954 (Public Law—, H. R. 9242, Eighty-
22 third Congress); including not to exceed \$2,500,000 for
23 advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act
24 of September 28, 1951; furniture for public quarters; per-
25 sonnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other per-

1 sonal services necessary for the purposes of this appropria-
 2 tion; and engineering and architectural services as authorized
 3 by section 3 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (34 U. S. C.
 4 556); \$73,517,000, to remain available until expended.

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

6 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

7 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment
 8 of temporary or permanent public works, military installa-
 9 tions and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the Act
 10 of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Con-
 11 gress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155,
 12 Eighty-second Congress), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public
 13 Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of August 7,
 14 1953 (Public Law 209, Eighty-third Congress), the Act of
 15 April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325, Eighty-third Congress),
 16 and the Act of ———, 1954 (Public Law ———, H. R. 9242,
 17 Eighty-third Congress), without regard to sections 1136
 18 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of
 19 passenger motor vehicles; \$484,080,000, to remain available
 20 until expended.

21 GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 802. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
 23 ments for military public works in prior years are hereby
 24 made available for military public works authorized for each

1 such department by the Act of ———, 1954 (Public Law
2 ———, H. R. 9242, Eighty-third Congress) : *Provided*, That
3 not to exceed \$5,000,000 of such prior year funds appro-
4 priated to the Department of the Army shall be available
5 for the purposes of advance planning as authorized by section
6 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155,
7 Eighty-second Congress).

8 SEC. 803. None of the funds appropriated in this Act
9 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
10 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be
11 performed within the continental United States without the
12 specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense set-
13 ting forth the reasons therefor.

14 SEC. 804. None of the funds appropriated in this Act
15 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting
16 construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or his
17 designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable com-
18 pletion date for each project, taking into consideration the
19 type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal con-
20 ditions affecting the construction and the application of eco-
21 nomical construction practices.

22 SEC. 805. None of the funds appropriated in this Act
23 shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactiva-
24 tion of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the
25 United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the

1 Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his
2 reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such fa-
3 cilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reason-
4 able rates.

5 CHAPTER IX

6 EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

7 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

9 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
10 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
11 in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the
12 supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,
13 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal
14 Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secre-
15 tary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the
16 United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of
17 \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for
18 the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at
19 a salary of \$14,800; actual expenses of preparing and trans-
20 porting to their former homes the remains of persons who
21 may die away from their homes while participating in activi-
22 ties authorized under this appropriation; services as author-
23 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
24 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals;
25 payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first

1 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the
2 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
3 tries; expenses for translation and reproduction rights; ac-
4 quisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of reha-
5 bilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria;
6 medical and health assistance for the civilian population of
7 Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining dis-
8 cipline and order (including trial and punishment by courts
9 established by or under authority of the President) ; printing
10 and binding outside continental United States without regard
11 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ;
12 purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and
13 binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; purchase
14 (one at not to exceed \$3,000 for replacement only) and hire
15 of passenger motor vehicles; transportation to Germany or
16 Austria of property donated for the purposes of this appro-
17 priation; unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$150,000) ,
18 to be accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section
19 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107) ; representa-
20 tion allowances (not to exceed \$35,000) similar to those
21 authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of
22 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) ; and for administering, in Ger-
23 many and Austria, programs authorized by section 32 (b)
24 (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50
25 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) ; \$14,000,000, and in addition,

1 \$1,000,000 for acquisition of sites and purchase or construc-
2 tion of buildings for living quarters in Austria, to remain
3 available until expended: *Provided*, That provisions of law,
4 including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the De-
5 partment of State shall be available for application to ex-
6 penditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*,
7 That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as
8 amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the
9 purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may
10 utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may
12 be made outside the continental United States, when neces-
13 sary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355
14 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided further*,
15 That for the purposes of this appropriation appointments
16 may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve without regard
17 to the four-year limitation contained in section 522 of the
18 Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided further*, That in the
19 event the President assigns to the Department of State re-
20 sponsibilities and obligations of the United States in connec-
21 tion with the government, occupation, or control of foreign
22 areas in addition to Germany and Austria, the authorities
23 contained in this appropriation may be utilized by the Depart-
24 ment of State in connection with such government, occupa-

tion, or control of such foreign areas: *Provided further*, That when the Department of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the United States Government serving in Germany and Austria, payment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively: *Provided further*, That amounts for acquisition of sites and purchase or construction of buildings for living quarters in Austria shall be used exclusively for purchase of foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States and may be transferred to the appropriation "Acquisition of buildings abroad".

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

REFUGEE RELIEF

For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);

1 hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at
2 meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation;
3 not to exceed \$80,000 for expenses of a confidential nature,
4 to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to
5 whom funds are transferred by the President from this ap-
6 propriation; and not to exceed \$600,000 for capital for the
7 making of loans; \$7,000,000: *Provided*, That funds appro-
8 priated herein shall be available in accordance with authority
9 granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities
10 of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

12 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

13 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
14 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
15 in connection with the government or occupation of the
16 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations
17 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the
18 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
19 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
20 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
21 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
22 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
23 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of
24 \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;
25 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and

1 dissemination of information, including preview and review
2 expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles
3 and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities,
4 facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities,
5 and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes
6 of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which not to exceed
7 \$1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses:
8 *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation
9 Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions
10 of the Department of the Army shall apply to expendi-
11 tures made by that Department from this appropriation:
12 *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropria-
13 tion may be made outside continental United States, when
14 necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sec-
15 tions 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
16 amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of
17 law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the
18 United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from
19 this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry
20 out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised
21 Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement
22 Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*,
23 That expenditures may be made hereunder for the pur-
24 poses of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands
25 in such manner as to be consistent with the general objec-

1 tives of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended,
2 and in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) and
3 the first sentence of section 111 (c) (1) thereof: *Provided*
4 *further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended
5 at the time of the termination of occupation by the United
6 States, of any area for which such funds are made avail-
7 able, may be expended by the President for the procure-
8 ment of such commodities and technical services, and com-
9 modities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropri-
10 ated for government and relief in occupied areas and not de-
11 livered to such an area prior to the time of the termination
12 of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be
13 necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and
14 economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That
15 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
16 shall be entered into between the United States and the
17 recognized government or authority with respect to such
18 area containing such undertakings by such government or
19 authority as the President may determine to be necessary in
20 order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in further-
21 ance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agree-
22 ment shall, when applicable, include requirements and under-
23 takings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings
24 specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of
25 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947);

1 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may
2 be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and
3 regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the depart-
4 ment or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation
5 charges from United States ports, including territorial ports,
6 to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated
7 to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief
8 agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory
9 Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages
10 consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided*
11 *further*, That under the rules and regulations to be pre-
12 scribed, the head of the department or agency concerned
13 shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean
14 transportation of all relief packages of food or other general
15 classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regard-
16 less of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by
17 particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall
18 not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals:
19 *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any
20 other department or agency any function or functions pro-
21 vided for under this appropriation, and there shall be trans-
22 ferred to any such department or agency without reimburse-
23 ment and without regard to the appropriation from which
24 procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of

1 the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any func-
2 tion or functions so transferred.

3 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

4 OPERATIONS

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in car-
6 rying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of
7 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), includ-
8 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
9 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; reimbursement of the Civil Serv-
10 ice Commission for full field investigations of employees oc-
11 cupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint
12 of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings con-
13 cerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the
14 General Services Administration for security guard services;
15 not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodi-
16 cals, and teletype news services; and not to exceed \$6,000
17 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended
18 under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes
19 as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be
20 final and conclusive; \$8,525,000.

21 FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

22 For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise
23 provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the
24 Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally

1 matched with State funds, \$10,500,000, to remain available
 2 until June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,300,-
 3 000 of the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation for
 4 this purpose shall remain available until June 30, 1955.

5 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

6 For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil
 7 defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section
 8 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
 9 \$25,000,000.

10 JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION

11 COMMISSION

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 13 Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576), including services
 14 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 15 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
 16 individuals; transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem
 17 in lieu of subsistence for members of the Commission serving
 18 without compensation; purchase of not to exceed two pas-
 19 senger motor vehicles; and entertainment; \$170,000.

20 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

21 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ABACA FIBER PROGRAM

22 The General Services Administration is hereby author-
 23 ized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
 24 available to it and in accord with law, and to make such

1 contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
2 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
3 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
4 in carrying out the program set forth in the budget sub-
5 mitted to the Congress for the activities authorized by the
6 Abaca Production Act of 1950 for the fiscal year 1955, but
7 not to exceed \$135,000 of such funds shall be available
8 during said fiscal year for administrative expenses of the
9 abaca fiber program, to be computed on an accrual basis,
10 and to be exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capi-
11 talized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acqui-
12 sition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
13 disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca
14 fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a con-
15 tract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal
16 services.

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

19 The Federal Facilities Corporation is hereby authorized
20 to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds avail-
21 able to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts
22 and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations
23 as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation
24 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
25 out the programs set forth in the budget submitted to the

1 Congress for such Corporation for the fiscal year 1955, but
2 not to exceed \$1,954,000 shall be available during the said
3 fiscal year for all administrative expenses of the Corporation
4 (including use of the services and facilities of Federal reserve
5 banks), to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be ex-
6 clusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expendi-
7 tures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protec-
8 tion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
9 of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or
10 in which it has an interest, expenses of services performed
11 on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance
12 of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimburs-
13 able from other Government agencies: *Provided*, That, so
14 long as the Corporation shall have succession, all real prop-
15 erty transferred to or acquired by it shall continue to be
16 subject to taxes (including assessments for local improve-
17 ments) to the same extent as authorized by law immediately
18 prior to such transfer, and any Government officer, agency,
19 or instrumentality to whom any such property is so trans-
20 ferred is authorized and directed to pay such taxes and
21 assessments, but said Corporation, its income, and property,
22 shall not otherwise be subject to any Federal, State, or
23 local taxes.

CHAPTER X

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS,
AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 461, Eighty-third Congress, \$9,296,561, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

CHAPTER XI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. 1101. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400. Notwithstanding any limitation on cost of passenger motor vehicles carried in the 1955 Appropriation Acts, not more than \$3,000 may be expended during the current fiscal year for any such vehicle.

SEC. 1102. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States or (4) is an alien from the

1 Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for per-
2 manent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this sec-
3 tion, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be
4 considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of
5 this section with respect to his status have been complied
6 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
7 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
8 shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not
9 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
10 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
11 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
12 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or
13 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
14 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-
15 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-
16 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United
17 States in the current defense effort.

18 SEC. 1103. Appropriations of the executive departments
19 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
20 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
21 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
22 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
23 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
24 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
25 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in

1 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of
2 the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
3 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
4 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to
5 the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of
6 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected
7 hereby.

8 SEC. 1104. No part of any appropriation for the current
9 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to
10 any person for the filling of any position for which he or she
11 has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
12 approve the nomination of said person.

13 SEC. 1105. No part of any appropriation contained in this
14 or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to
15 pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future
16 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such
17 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-
18 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts
19 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of
20 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or
21 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

22 SEC. 1106. Funds made available by this or any other
23 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
24 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
25 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),

1 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such
2 funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of
3 Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act
4 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects speci-
5 fied under this head, all the provisions of which shall be
6 applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise
7 specified in the Act by which they are made available:
8 *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as
9 administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or
10 paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative
11 expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

12 SEC. 1107. No part of any funds of or available to any
13 wholly-owned Government corporation shall be used for the
14 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase
15 or construction of any office building, without specific author-
16 ity in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any depart-
17 ment or agency of the United States Government or by any
18 corporation owned by the United States Government.

19 SEC. 1108. During the current fiscal year, personnel and
20 appropriations or funds available for salaries and expenses
21 to any department, agency, or corporation in the executive
22 branch of the Government, shall be transferred to any
23 defense activity under the jurisdiction of such department
24 or agency in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary
25 for the discharge of responsibilities relating to the national

1 defense assigned to such department, agency, or corporation
2 by or pursuant to law.

3 SEC. 1109. During the current fiscal year, the provisions
4 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,
5 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,
6 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,
7 That said circular may be amended or changed during such
8 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of
9 the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the
10 House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the
11 Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not
12 later than January 31, 1955, of the operations of this
13 order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of
14 the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
15 the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall
16 be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters un-
17 less the head of the agency concerned shall determine that
18 necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the
19 United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

20 SEC. 1110. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July
21 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including curren-
22 cies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used
23 by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropria-
24 tions are made for the current fiscal year (including the
25 carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such

1 credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred
2 against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when re-
3 imbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from appli-
4 cable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
5 That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds
6 of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part
7 payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in
8 the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the
9 Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of
10 the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed
11 to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing
12 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods
13 in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts,
14 agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess
15 of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this
16 Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act
17 of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)),
18 and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or
19 executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of
20 appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by
21 law.

22 SEC. 1111. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no
23 amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government
24 of the United States unless it is supported by documentary
25 evidence of—

1 (1) a binding agreement in writing between the
2 parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose
3 authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the
4 period of availability for obligation of the appropriation
5 or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real
6 property to be purchased or leased, or work or services
7 to be performed; or

8 (2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount
9 of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment
10 thereof; or

11 (3) an order required by law to be placed with a
12 Government agency; or

13 (4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing
14 purchases without advertising when necessitated by
15 public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or
16 within specific monetary limitations; or

17 (5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appro-
18 priations made for payment of or contributions toward,
19 sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by
20 law or in accord with formulae prescribed in law, or
21 (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans ap-
22 proved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

23 (6) a liability which may result from pending liti-
24 gation brought under authority of law; or

25 (7) employment or services of persons or expenses

1 of travel in accord with law, and services performed by
2 public utilities; or

3 (8) any other legal liability of the United States
4 against an appropriation or fund legally available
5 therefor.

6 (b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head
7 of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation
8 or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof
9 remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof
10 remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies
11 of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chair-
12 men of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and
13 the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General
14 of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of
15 the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
16 duty of making certifications as required by this subsection
17 shall not be delegated: *Provided*, That such certification for
18 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later
19 than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obliga-
20 tions as could have been recorded under the provisions of
21 subsection (a) hereof.

22 (c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection
23 (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts
24 which are certified therein as having been obligated and
25 such records shall be retained in the agency in such form

1 as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as
2 may be necessary for such purposes.

3 (d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for
4 obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be avail-
5 able for expenditure after the expiration of such period
6 except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with
7 subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund
8 shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond
9 that otherwise authorized by law.

10 SEC. 1112. No part of any appropriation contained in this
11 Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corpora-
12 tion included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or
13 wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Gov-
14 ernment of the United States or who is a member of an
15 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
16 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
17 who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advo-
18 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
19 by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
20 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
21 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
22 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
23 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
24 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
25 the Government of the United States, or that such person

1 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
2 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
3 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
4 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
5 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
6 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
7 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
8 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
9 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
10 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
11 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
12 contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony
13 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
14 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
15 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
16 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
17 existing law.

Union Calendar No. 787

83^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 9936

[Report No. 2266]

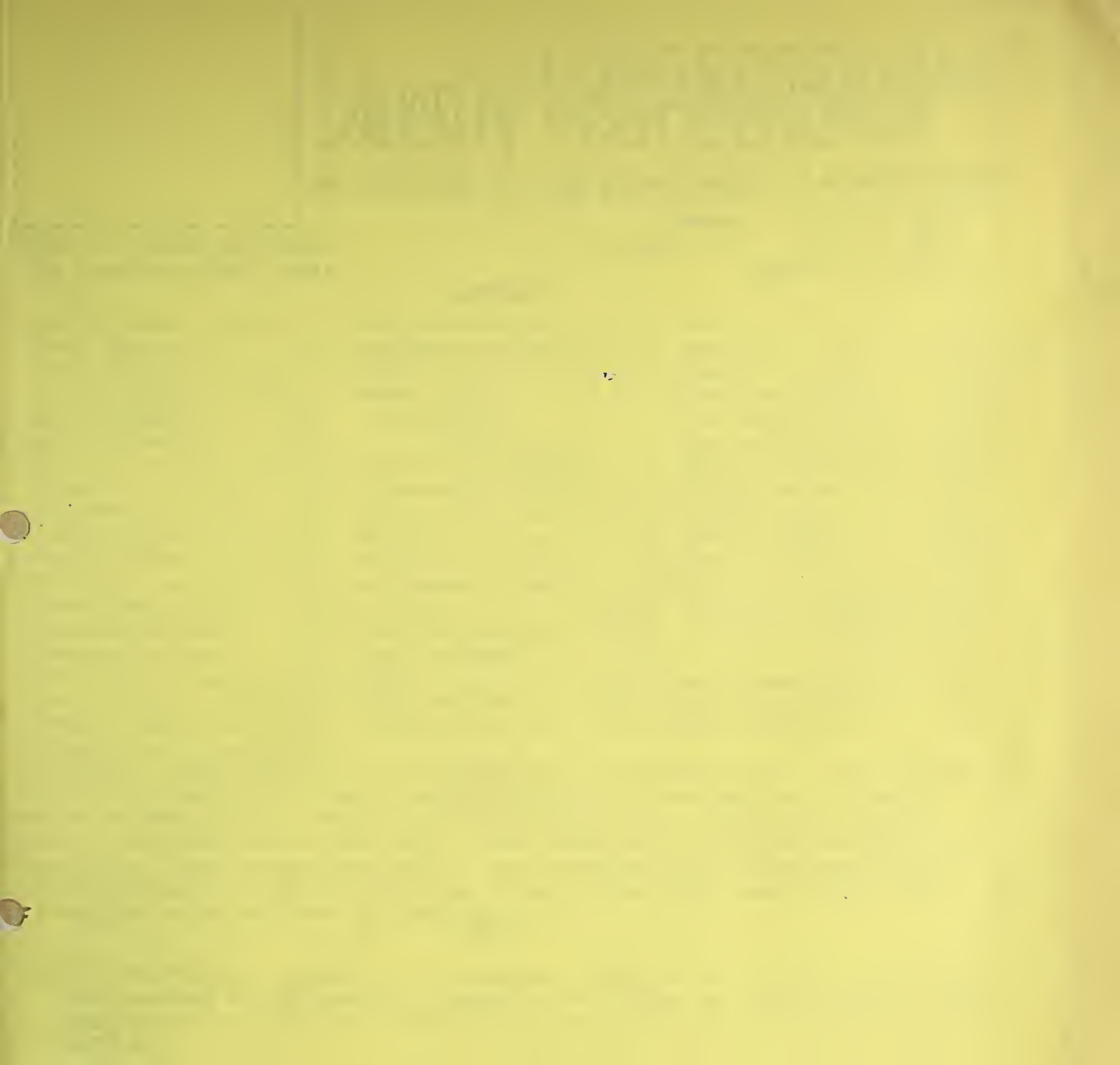
A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

JUNE 16, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 20, 1954
For actions of July 19, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 135

CONTENTS

Administrative procedure.....8	Farm program.....9	REA.....37
Animal disease.....18	Government competition..41	Research.....17,46
Appropriations	Health.....33,34	Roads.....12
.....14,15,33,34,54	Lands, public.....26	Social security.....2,33
Atomic energy.....6,36	reclamation	Soil conservation.....1
Beef purchases.....11	10,24,33,35,47,58	Strategic materials.....57
CCC.....16,21	Legislative program....13	Surplus commodities..38,39
Claims.....14	Livestock.....44	Surplus property.....49
Containers.....55	Loans, farm.....5,20,22,43	Taxation.....44
Cooperatives.....20	Lobbying.....52	Trade, foreign.....56
Drought relief.....11,25	Minerals.....26	Transportation.....28
Education.....3,32	Performance ratings....23	TVA.....6
Electrification.....36	Personnel.....23,33	Veterans' benefits....5,30
Export-Import Bank.....29	Pesticide chemicals....33	Vocational rehabilitation
Extension service.....42	Plant patenting.....7	4,27,33
Fees.....49	Poultry.....39	Water conservation.....51
Flood control.....31,33,45	Price, support.....39	Water facilities loans..22
Foreign affairs.....40	Property.....48	Wheat quotas.....53
Forestry.....19,50		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on watershed bill. Senate committee voted to exclude farmers from social security bill. House received conference report on housing bill. House committee reported bill to increase CCC borrowing power, Rules Committee cleared bill. House committee reported water-facilities loans bill. House debated supplemental appropriation bill. House passed bill to authorize rotation of CCC stocks, sales of small lots, etc. House passed bill authorizing additional contract research.

SENATE

1. SOIL CONSERVATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation (pp. 10426-9).
2. SOCIAL SECURITY. The "Daily Digest" states that, during consideration of H. R. 9366, the social security bill, the Finance Committee "rescinded previous action relating to voluntary coverage of farm operators...and agreed to exclude the farm operators...as under existing law" and "with regard to agricultural workers, agreed to adopt, in lieu of House provisions, a test requiring \$50 in earnings from one employer" (p. D856).
3. EDUCATION. Agreed to the conference reports on H. R. 7434, to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education, and H. R. 9040, to authorize cooperative research in education (pp. 10476-7).
4. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2759, to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation (pp. 10424-6).

5. **FARM LOANS.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8152, to extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Veterans' Administration under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and to make additional funds available therefor (S. Rept. 1911)(p. 10417).
6. **ATOMIC ENERGY.** Continued debate on S. 3690, to revise the Atomic Energy Act (pp. 10429-71, 10479-95). Most of the debate related to TVA.
7. **PLANT PATENTING.** The Judiciary Committee reported with/ out amendment H. R. 5420, providing that patents may be obtained on cultivated sports, mutants, hybrids, and newly found seedling plants (S. Rept. 1937)(p. 10478).
8. **ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.** The Judiciary Committee voted to report S. 17, to provide general rules of practice and procedure before Federal agencies (p. D857).
9. **FARM PROGRAM.** Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sens. Hickenlooper, Williams, Schoepel, Welker, Holland, and Anderson) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed jointly by them, to S. 3052, the farm program bill (p. 10419).
10. **RECLAMATION.** Sen. Bennett spoke in favor of the upper Colorado River project (p. 10420). Sen. Kuchel criticized the project (pp. 10471-6).
11. **DROUGHT RELIEF.** Sen. Symington urged additional drought relief, including beef purchases and a hay program (pp. 10420-1).
12. **ROADS.** Sen. Ferguson inserted a newspaper editorial favoring the President's new highway program (p. 10495).
13. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Minority Leader Johnson said: "I do not believe we will meet the July 31 deadline" (p. 10497). Majority Leader Knowland said: "I hope ...we can complete as soon as possible after July 31 the legislative program..." (p. 10498).
14. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for payment of claims and judgments against the Government (S. Doc. 144)(p. 10416).

HOUSE

15. **SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955.** Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H. R. 9936 (H. Rept. 2266)(pp. 10327-42). The bill is to be read for amendment today. For provisions of the bill, see Digest 134.
16. **CCC STOCKS.** Passed without amendment S. 1381, to authorize rotation of CCC stocks, sale of small lots of commodities, etc. (p. 10315). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. **RESEARCH.** Passed without amendment S. 2367, to authorize this Department to enter into contracts for the conduct of research (p. 10315). (Such authority is already available for research performed under the Research and Marketing Act.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
18. **ANIMAL DISEASE.** Passed without amendment S. 2583, to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of vesicular exanthema (applies only to Oregon)(p. 10315). This bill will now be sent to the President.

These conditions, I believe, are prevalent in many States of the Southwest.

Just Saturday the Senate passed the bill S. 3339, designed to provide immediate additional loan funds to meet this situation. Similar bills have already been introduced on the House side by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY] and the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ] and I am today introducing a similar bill. I hope the House will take action to meet this problem as quickly as possible.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for 2 hours, to be equally divided between the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and myself.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman modify his request to make it not to exceed 2 hours.

Mr. TABER. Yes, I will. Mr. Speaker, I so modify my request.

Mr. CANNON. In that event if debate is sooner concluded we can proceed to a reading of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Yes, but I wish to state at this time that we have been unable to obtain the rule that we must have today for the consideration of certain items in the bill, and the Rules Committee does not meet this afternoon. Because of this we will not read too far in the bill today.

Mr. CANNON. But you will conclude general debate?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] asks unanimous consent that general debate continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided between himself and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 9936, with Mr. ALLEN of Illinois in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the consent request just granted, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will be recognized for so much of 1 hour as he may use and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] for so much of 1 hour as he may use.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 8 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill involves a total of recommendations from the budget of \$1,959,000,000. The committee bill as reported calls for the appropriation of \$1,194,188,079. There are some routine items for the legislative and the judiciary and there are a few items for State, Commerce, and Justice, and some for Treasury.

The Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, has been provided with \$95 million; Agriculture, \$6½ million; Interior \$17,496,000; independent offices \$388,471,000; military construction, \$571,600,000; and emergency program activities \$69,295,000.

When the bill is read for amendment an opportunity will be afforded for discussion insofar as amendments that may be offered are concerned. The committee has worked very hard upon these items, and I believe it has done a good job. It is one of the most difficult things in the world to handle a supplemental bill in the last days of a session.

I hope when the reading of the bill for amendment has been concluded it will receive the approval of the Congress.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Are there any provisions made for supplemental money to implement a change in public laws having to do with impacted school districts by dropping the absorption provision?

Mr. TABER. There is nothing in here that relates to that particular item, if I remember the situation correctly. I would rather yield to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE] to answer that question.

Mr. BUDGE. May I ask what the question was?

Mr. TABER. The question is whether there are any provisions in the bill that would remove some restrictions upon impacted school districts. I understood there were no provisions relating to school districts in here. There was nothing submitted, if I remember correctly.

Mr. BUDGE. There was nothing to my knowledge. I know of nothing in the bill that relates to impacted school districts.

Mr. TABER. That would be legislation, in any event.

Mr. BUDGE. I would think so, but there was nothing considered in the committee, and we had no submission from the Department, to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. BAILEY. The question grew out of the activities of the Senate in proposing to change the public law dealing with construction, maintenance, and operation on account of restrictions in the present law requiring percentage construction requirements. I take it that that legislation has not cleared the Senate and no request was made for including it here.

Mr. TABER. There was a provision in the Departments of Health, Education, and Labor bill before the House earlier. There was a provision that the Senate inserted relating to the elimination of a requirement that there be a

certain percentage of children involved as a result of an impacted area before the district would be entitled to receive any aid. But the conference report not provide for that.

Mr. BAILEY. As the result of this was there not an understanding that money would be made available in a supplemental appropriation bill for that purpose?

Mr. TABER. No.

Mr. BAILEY. There was no agreement of that kind?

Mr. TABER. No; no agreement.

Mr. BAILEY. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I notice an item of \$500,000 for the building of an embassy in Pakistan, with the labor for the building of this structure to be donated. How much do these embassies cost, I would like to ask the gentleman?

Mr. TABER. Well, frankly, that is a question, as I understand, is being built, what they call counterpart funds, is being erected as an incident of giving aid to those people. So that it may be clear, as I understand, counterpart funds consist of moneys that have been received, or a percentage of the currency of the nations involved that has been received out of the sale of things that we have contributed to them in the past. That is what I understand to be used for that purpose, so that the thing that would come out of the Treasury would be the local currency that would be involved.

Mr. GROSS. I thought this bill provided for \$500,000 in cash.

Mr. TABER. Well, the \$500,000 cash would be paid into the Treasury, the State Department for the purchase of that amount of counterpart foreign currency that was held by the Treasury. There is no other way that we could do anything out of them.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER].

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take the time allotted me to express my regret that the committee has not seen fit to include the \$8,430 requested for the taking of a census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries. I prepared an amendment which, if introduced and adopted, would restore these funds, but I have elected to request the Senate to restore them instead of offering that amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GUBSER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I want to assure the gentleman that I, as well as a number of others on this side of the aisle, would be pleased to support the gentleman's proposed amendment. I have protested the denial of these necessary funds for the purpose of the legally required census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries. I know, and I say now, that this item is going to be restored to the bill in the Senate if it is not restored here in the House.

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committee during hearings on the au-
thorization bill, a list which, indeed,
reads like a who's who in American
business and industry. The National
Cotton Council urges the census. So
does the American Retail Federation, the
National Association of Wholesalers, the
United States Chamber of Commerce,
the National Distribution Council, and
the National Association of Manufac-
turers. Labor has given its approval,
with both the American Federation of
Labor and the CIO speaking for the
census in recognition of the aid it gives
the creation of employment. The Na-
tional Bureau of Economic Research,
the American Statistical Association, the
American Marketing Association, and
many other professional and educational
groups also are for it.

Thus, we find that the legislative
branch of the Government has author-
ized and directed that these censuses be
taken, and that the executive branch,
notably the Council of Economic Ad-
visers, the Department of Agriculture,
the Office of Defense Mobilization, the
Board of Governors of the Federal Re-
serve System, and others, have gone on
record in favor of it. We find a solid
backing by business and industry, labor,
and professional groups. In addition,
the taking of these censuses has been
given highest urgency by the Intensive
Review Committee of the outside ex-
perts appointed by the Secretary of
Commerce to reevaluate the entire
Census Bureau program.

Censuses are traditional in the United
States, having been taken at regular in-
tervals since 1810. Similar censuses are
taken in all other parts of the indus-
trialized and civilized world.

I might also point out that the esti-
mates for 1954 are below those of the
past preceding censuses, and I wish to
reiterate here that there is no known
opposition to the taking of these censuses
outside of the House Committee on
Appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, I urge that the \$8,430,-
000, requested by the Bureau of the Cen-
sus and deleted by the House Committee
on Appropriations, be reinserted so that
this important work may be carried on
during the current fiscal year for the
benefit of the Nation as a whole. This is
no partisan issue. Business and labor
alike want these censuses taken. The
80th Congress, in its wisdom, decreed
their taking every 5 years. Let us not
now allow \$1,590,000 already spent to go
down the drain.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield
5 minutes to the gentleman from Geor-
gia [Mr. PRESTON].

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, it
shall be my purpose either this after-
noon or tomorrow, depending on the
action the Committee takes on this bill
as to whether we rise or remain in ses-
sion, to offer an amendment to restore
to this bill the budget request of \$22
million for Federal aid to airports.

May I point out that in 1946 the Con-
gress passed a bill authorizing \$520 mil-
lion to be spent on Federal aid to air-
ports. From that time on until fiscal
1954 the Congress appropriated varying

sums for this purpose. Last year under
this new administration the Secretary
of Commerce advised our committee
that he wished to make a study of this
program to determine whether it was
really feasible, whether it was really
working properly.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Chairman, I make
the point of order that a quorum is not
present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will
count. [After counting.] One hundred
and twelve Members are present, a
quorum.

The gentleman from Georgia will pro-
ceed.

Mr. PRESTON. Such a study was
made by a commission appointed by the
administration, and I may say a very
careful study. That study has been fur-
ther reviewed by the Department of
Commerce. It was found unanimously
that this program should be continued
as it had in the past since 1946.

A budget request was accordingly sent
over for this supplemental bill now be-
fore the Committee. Despite the urgings
of the President, the Secretary of Com-
merce, the Civil Aeronautics Adminis-
trator, and the Deputy Under Secretary
of Commerce for Transportation, the
Committee on Appropriations has dis-
allowed this request. So I shall offer
the amendment. I am informed by the
distinguished chairman of the Commit-
tee on Appropriations that the Com-
mittee will rise this afternoon rather
early. I shall offer the amendment to-
morrow. It will be the first amendment
to be offered to the bill, so I want to
caution those Members who are inter-
ested in restoring these funds that you
should be on the floor tomorrow early,
for this amendment will be one of the
first items of business for consideration
by the committee.

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, will the
gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentle-
man from Ohio.

Mr. POLK. I want to compliment
and commend the gentleman from Geor-
gia for his untiring efforts in endeavor-
ing to secure funds for Federal aid to
airports. I believe this is one of the
most important problems we have in
this country at this time.

In the district I have the honor to rep-
resent there is a proposed project. A
situation exists where the people of
Scioto County, Ohio, have \$400,000 in the
bank as the result of a sale of bonds for
the purpose of building an airport in
Scioto County, Ohio, near the great
atomic energy plant. They have already
purchased the land for this airport. Be-
cause of the change in policy during the
past 2 years funds have not been avail-
able for them to proceed further. The
gentleman's amendment will, if ap-
proved by the House, as I hope it will be,
enable these people to go ahead and
complete this project which is, as I said,
partially complete. They had the land
ready to proceed. All of the require-
ments have been met as far as the Civil
Aeronautics Administration is con-
cerned. All they need are the Federal
funds to which they have always felt
they were entitled. They have sold bonds

with the understanding that the funds would be made available for that purpose. Therefore, I want to commend and compliment the gentleman and associate myself with him in his efforts in this regard.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. EVINS. I commend my distinguished colleague on the position that he has taken, and I certainly associate myself with him. I recall last year a similar fight was made on the need and the necessity for this fund. At that time it was stated that they were going to strike out the money this year, and then going to make a study of the need for it, and after the study, if we find it necessary next year, we will restore the money. So that study has been made and certainly there is a continuing and demonstrated need for this fund. I certainly hope the gentleman's amendment will be adopted, and that the necessary money will be restored.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. SCOTT. I am glad the gentleman has made this statement at this time. I also want to associate myself with what he has said. The Federal Government makes continuous and important, and will in the future make, I would assume, even more important use of these airports. Particularly referring to the international airport, it would seem to me that the restoration of this fund is desirable in the national interests.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. I commend the gentleman for his statement. I too, want, to associate myself with my friend in this matter, and I can assure him that we will be here tomorrow to support his amendment.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Georgia for bringing this matter to the forefront of our attention. I hope he will be successful in restoring some of the money needed for this purpose in this budget.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. I compliment the gentleman on his amendment. I want to state that I will support the amendment. All Members from the city of Philadelphia are very much interested in this matter.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I would like to emphasize one point. There is such a matter as good faith in our Government when we are dealing with the people. If we do not intend to keep the faith, we should repeal the law authorizing the fund. It is just that simple. It does not take much effort to repeal a law. If the overwhelming majority of this body is in favor of repealing that law, then we should repeal it and stop the impression from going out to the municipalities and airport authorities that Federal funds are going to be available. As we know, there are some \$78 million worth of bonds which have been sold in this country in the belief that the funds would be made available to match the money that they have put up, and upon which interest is being paid to the bondholders.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I am very glad that the distinguished gentleman from Georgia is going to offer this amendment. I am wholeheartedly in favor of it, and will support it.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. I wish to compliment the gentleman from Georgia on his amendment and associate myself with the gentleman's remarks. I know that all Members of the Philadelphia delegation are likewise very much in support of the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, tomorrow we will discuss the matter further. I am sure there are others who are interested and I want to say before I take my seat that I claim no credit for having worked on this amendment. There are two Members of the House who have been more concerned, I think, than anyone else, namely, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS], because they have found themselves in a very embarrassing position at home where their community, having issued bonds as other communities have done, has been unable to use the funds because of the lapse of one fiscal year in providing the moneys under this program. They have worked untiringly and have plead with our committee to supply these funds. I was very much disappointed when their pleas went unheeded. I hope tomorrow the House of Representatives will keep faith with the people of America and provide the funds to continue this program which has been so unanimously endorsed by all segments of the aviation industry as well as by the present administration.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BARRETT. I want to associate myself with the gentleman's amendment and tell him that Philadelphia has been allotted \$6,334,000. I am sure all

the Philadelphia delegation will go along with the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I agree most heartily with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON]. I have prepared an amendment identical with the amendment that the gentleman will introduce.

The gentleman and I have for a long time worked together on this matter getting a number of much-needed airports finished. I am particularly interested in the proposed airport at Philadelphia. This airport will be located within about 25 miles of where I was born and about 30 miles from where I live.

There are two things that recommend this airport most positively. The first reason is that the airport is needed. There is no airport within 100 miles of this proposed airport. There are about 750,000 people living within 60 miles of this airport. The second reason is that the people of Scioto County, in which the airport is to be located, were given to understand by the Government authorities that if the people of that county would furnish \$400,000, which would be one-half of the expense of constructing the airport, that the Government authorities would match this amount.

The people of Scioto County voted the issuance of this amount of bonds and the bonds were issued about 2 years ago. These bonds have been sold and are now drawing interest. If the Government fails to do its part, it will do these people a great disservice and will fail to keep its promise. The Government cannot break its promise any more than an individual can. I feel sure that when the House has given consideration to Mr. PRESTON's amendment and to my amendment the House will support both amendments. To fail to do so would be little short of dishonest conduct. I know the House will keep its promise.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, the amendment being offered to include \$22 million for the Federal-aid airport program amounts to a reinstatement of the program authorized by the Federal Airport Act of 1946. It is merely giving the Civil Aeronautics Administration the funds with which to carry out the intent and purpose of that act. This act authorized a Federal contribution of \$1 billion for the airport program. However, to date the Congress has appropriated and contracted authority has been given in a total amount of only \$214,221,154.

Apparently in its haste to trim the budget, last year the administration more or less indiscriminately decided not to include in its budget a request for funds to aid the States in developing and improving their airports. At that time it was decided that an airport panel, the Transportation Council under the chairmanship of Jennings Randolph, should investigate the need for any future participation by the Federal Government in such a program. After thorough investigation and study of airports throughout the country, the airport panel reported that it was most imperative to the needs of civil aviation and national defense for the Government to reinstate grants-in-aid to

States for airport development. The panel recommended reinstatement of this program. The administration is now in favor of it.

This money is not being requested for any special interests or particular areas of the United States. The recommendations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration includes apportionment to every State in the country, as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Territory of Hawaii. In the past, 1,181 airports have been developed under 2,476 projects authorized under the Airport Act of 1946.

The apportionment for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for fiscal year 1955 is listed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration as \$634,043. The city of Philadelphia is one of the largest concentrations of industry, commerce, and international trade in the country. In the city of Philadelphia are located large plants of the Gulf and Atlantic Refining Cos., the Philadelphia Naval Base, Army Quartermaster Depot, Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Frankford Arsenal, and Signal Corps. It is listed as one of the most vulnerable cities in the country in the event of enemy attack. I am sure that any Member here today who has given the slightest thought to the significance of the airways to national defense will vote in favor of this amendment. Unfortunately, Philadelphia is in the critical surplus-labor market category and an airport-improvement program could do much to help stimulate trade for the area. It was difficult to understand the reason for discontinuing the grants-in-aid for airport projects for even 1 year. Now that the airport panel and Department of Commerce have recommended reinstating the project on the basis of a thorough study of the situation, it would be foolhardy not to accept this amendment to include the \$22 million for implementing the Federal Airport Act of 1946. I believe the Members of the House are wholly justified in approving this amendment to reactivate the airport program, and I hope that there will be unanimous consent to Mr. PRESTON's amendment.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] to provide adequate, or at least minimum, funds for the program of Federal assistance to airports.

The Federal Airport Act, adopted in 1946, established the policy of this Government to encourage the development of a nationwide system of public airports adequate to the need of civil aeronautics. That act provided for grants to States and municipalities on a matching basis and imposed various obligations on the recipients of the grants in that it provided that airports receiving the grants should at all times be available for use by military and naval aircraft and that space was to be made available for Federal air-traffic-control activities and weather reporting at rental rates substantially lower than would be made to other users.

I believe that a study of the larger and more important airports through-

out our country will reveal that a small investment of Federal funds has resulted in tremendous benefits to our country not only in the field of making possible a nationwide network of commercial air transportation facilities, but also in the field of strengthening our national defense by making available a substantial number of facilities adequate for material assistance in our national defense. I give my wholehearted support to the efforts to insert at least \$22 million in this bill for this purpose, the amount which has been recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

I sincerely hope that the amendment will pass.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I take this time merely to call attention to the fact that the funds requested by the President of the United States, through the Bureau of the Budget, for the purpose of new ship construction, have been completely eliminated from the bill by committee action; and to state that at the proper time I propose to offer an amendment reinstating these funds.

The request is one of several which the administration has made with a view to meeting deficiencies in our merchant marine, and to alleviating the desperate situation which today confronts our ship-construction industry.

The funds are important from the standpoint of modernizing our merchant marine. They are vital from the standpoint of the maintenance of an essential mobilization base for national defense.

About a year ago the Department of Defense went on record as to what it termed a deficiency in merchant-type vessels, a deficiency numbering 214 vessels, 43 of them large tankers, 6 of them large passenger-cargo ships, and 165 of them other ships.

The funds requested here would supply not 214 ships but 14 ships, including 10 new large tankers, and 4 new large passenger-cargo ships.

They will, of course, be built in American yards.

This House has recently recognized the acute situation by which we are confronted at this time by passing two pieces of authorizing legislation designed to help meet the situation.

This request may be said to be a companion request to those two pieces of legislation.

I trust, Mr. Chairman, that tomorrow the House will agree to accept the amendment I shall offer in order that funds requested by the President may be made available for ship construction which is so vital at this time.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to my good friend from California, who always has the merchant marine close at heart.

Mr. ALLEN of California. With regard to one of the bills concerning the building of tankers, the bill has passed this House and the other body, and the conference has met and a conference report has been agreed to although not yet submitted.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. To deny the funds here in effect would be to reverse our action with respect to that bill, would it not?

Mr. ALLEN of California. That is quite correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 8 minutes.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time principally to comment with regard to the devastating action of the majority of the subcommittee as well as the full committee in two instances in this bill. The first, the request in the amount of \$8,430,000 for the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, for a census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries.

I deplore the committee's action in entirely denying funds for such a census. Most of us must realize from the number of telegrams received from chambers of commerce all over the United States that this is a very important item and that some provision, even if not the full amount, should have been included in this bill in order to carry on such a vitally necessary census.

It was very appropriately pointed out a while ago by the gentleman from California [Mr. GUBSER] that the taxpayer has \$1,590,000 already invested in this census, and that this money will be lost unless provision is made at this time to go forward with it.

I have always been one who has tried to realize the realities of life. Now, the same thing is going to happen here as happened with regard to the census of agriculture. In the early part of this year the President and his Bureau of the Budget and the Bureau of the Census requested \$3,500,000 for a sample census of agriculture. It was denied wholly by this committee last February. The House concurred. I pointed out at the time on the floor of this House that it was senseless to deny funds for a census of agriculture as required by law, by a law enacted by this very House of Representatives and the other body and signed by the President. But you did not rectify the mistake at that time, and subsequently when the regular State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill for 1955 fiscal year was considered by the other body there was inserted not \$3,500,000 for a sample census of agriculture, but \$16 million for a full census. The House conferees accepted it and the bill has already been signed by the President and is now law. I predict that the same thing will happen with regard to this request for a census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries. There will be one.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is absolutely right. I had a telegram from the Detroit Board of Commerce asking me to see what could be done about this census of business, manufactures, and metals.

Mr. ROONEY. I likewise have had telegrams, I may say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Michigan, from chambers of commerce all over the United States, insisting that this is a very worthwhile census and vitally necessary to the Nation's business.

My second comment is with regard to the unusually drastic denial of funds for ship construction programs under maritime activities. The Department of Commerce, as you will learn from the committee report, requested \$82,600,000 for this purpose. It was comprised, first, of \$44,500,000 for construction-differential subsidy and national defense allowances on four passenger-cargo ships to be built by private operators as replacements for ships which have since become outmoded. This was entirely eliminated. Eleven million, one hundred thousand dollars of the eighty-two million, six hundred thousand dollars was allowed by the committee for experimental modernization of four reserve fleet Liberty ships. But \$26 million for a trade-in-and-build tanker program which would result in 10 new tankers and 20 trade-ins was wholly denied as well as \$1 million requested for administrative expenses of the Maritime Administration.

I have prepared an amendment which would restore all of the funds for this vital program. I am reliably informed that this morning at the White House it was stated in unequivocal terms that this proposed majority action of the Committee on Appropriations would actually decimate the American merchant marine, and that this money should be restored to this bill.

I am going to be so bold and so reckless as to stand up here and support the President of the United States, President Eisenhower, in this matter, and I hope that there may be sufficient numbers of our friends on that side of the aisle who will be so bold and so reckless as to support the President and vote to prevent the decimation of the American merchant marine.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. I want to assure the gentleman that I am going to support that amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. I would fully expect the support of the gentleman from Washington. I know of his professed interest in the American merchant marine. He and I have generally been in agreement with regard to the highly important matter of unemployment in our American shipyards as well as with regard to the carrying on of our merchant marine, and I commend the gentleman.

Mr. PELLY. I think I can assure the gentleman there are many more on this side of the aisle who will support the American merchant marine.

Mr. ROONEY. I hope the gentleman from Washington is correct in that regard when we get down to counting hands and heads. If we are unsuccessful in restoring these vitally needed funds to the bill I shall offer a motion to recommit, if I am recognized for that purpose, which would include the amendment which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and I have prepared.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I understand that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] will offer an amendment to restore to this bill the amount approved by the Bureau of the Budget for subsidization of new ship construction. It seems to me to be highly important that these funds be restored to this bill. It is my understanding that the money will be well spent when viewed from the aspect of national defense. It would also seem to be well spent from the standpoint of assisting our shipbuilding industry and keeping it in a going condition.

Our vital shipbuilding and ship repairing industry is faced with an emergency. Under Secretary of Commerce Robert B. Murray, Jr., has presented some telling figures concerning this emergency. He points out that World War II taught us that about 36,000 workers should be employed during peacetime in merchant ship construction, if we are to have an adequate base upon which to expand in wartime. How are we meeting the need for a 36,000-worker shipbuilding industry? Under Secretary Murray estimated that we had an average of 22,300 workers during 1952 and 23,000 during 1953. He estimates that the average employment will drop to approximately 10,800 workers this year and to about 1,200 workers in 1955 if nothing is done to halt the decline. He ascribes the precipitous drop in 1954 and 1955 to the completion of merchant ships now under contract. We here in Congress do not want to be responsible for there being a weak link in our chain of defense.

It seems clear to me that providing these funds would be of great assistance to the health of the shipbuilding industry at this time. This objective is in itself in the interest of national defense. Furthermore, the ships when constructed will be an asset in the national defense because they can be readily converted to military purposes. For these reasons, I sincerely hope that the House will approve this amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I shall confine my remarks to chapter 8 of the bill which is the largest single item in this supplemental appropriation. That is the annual appropriation for military construction.

If you will refer to page 30 of the committee report you will see that the amount of money requested for military construction in the fiscal year 1955 has been very substantially reduced; but that does not mean that the program

itself has been reduced by anything approaching that amount. What it does mean is that the committee has made provision for a draining off or a using up of very substantial unobligated balances now in the hands of the armed services which are available for the military construction program. The amount which is being made available will permit the armed services to go forward in developing the physical facilities here and abroad that are necessary as the basis for operation of our Armed Forces. The individual detailed actions of our subcommittee are set forth quite clearly and quite fully in the report which is available to you.

I may mention, however, that with respect to overseas facilities—I think every Member will understand the necessity for handling it in that manner—we have sent a classified letter to the Secretary of Defense which explains the detailed actions that we have taken with respect to various facilities outside continental United States. So you will not find that detailed breakdown of information included in the report which is available to you. If there are questions which you have with respect to any of those installations overseas and you will ask some member of the subcommittee about them he will be happy to furnish you, as an individual, with that information.

The result of the subcommittee's work has been to attempt to continue the austerity program that has been initiated in the Armed Forces construction program. This group of items that you have before you does not represent austerity of facilities that are to be available to Armed Forces personnel. It does, however, attempt to continue the rule of austerity with respect to the type of construction; in other words, we want the men in the armed services to have all of the physical facilities they need, but we do not want them to have anything fancy or ornamental because those frills cost a great deal more money than is necessary in order to provide reasonable facilities.

In accordance with the stated policy of the President, this year's program includes a great many personnel and welfare items, which is something of a departure from the programs of past years when the emphasis has been placed on operational, rather than upon personnel, facilities. We have had some difficulty in attempting to hold the armed services to reasonable standards in a number of these personnel and welfare facilities. Perhaps it is because this modern program is rather new and fresh to them; they have not had the experience in construction in recent years that they have had with the operational facilities.

For example, I cite the gymnasium down at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. They requested one at a cost which was almost \$30 a square foot, but out here at Georgetown University in the District of Columbia, there was recently completed a gymnasium at a cost of about \$15 a square foot. So, we denied that particular item in an attempt to get them to come in with a more reasonable pattern of construction. The same with fire stations for the Navy and some of the other things that ap-

peared to be out of line and out of keeping with the necessity for austerity.

The effect of the subcommittee's action is to require the Armed Forces to use about \$665 million of previously appropriated but unobligated funds in furtherance of this year's program. That is divided about \$192 million for the Army, \$350 million for the Air Force, and about \$122.5 million for the Navy.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Was it the intention of the committee to make appropriations for those items contained in the recent military construction authorization?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. We had those items before us, but the request before us was not confined only to those that were recently authorized. There were some older authorizations included in the program as well.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. So there is no intention on the part of the committee to say that appropriations will not be forthcoming for those that have been omitted from this list?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. It is possible, if they are authorized now, they may be submitted to our committee at a later date for funding; that is correct.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. So there is no intention on the part of the committee to hold in prejudice those authorized projects that were not included in this bill?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Before I would answer that, I would have to know whether that particular project was submitted to our committee for consideration this year.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I understand. But the indication of this report is that none of the other projects, or the ones omitted from this list, were held in prejudice by the committee.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. If the denial was with prejudice, you will find explanation for it set forth in detail in the report.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Since this is the last handiwork of our subcommittee that will be brought to the floor in the 83d Congress, I would not want this day to pass without expressing my very real appreciation to those members of the subcommittee who have served so conscientiously and so cooperatively during the two sessions of the 83rd Congress. What I say applies to every one of them: to the gentleman from New Jersey, [Mr. HAND], to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG], to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], and to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY], every one of whom has been most helpful, has contributed a great deal of time and work to the efforts of the subcommittee, and has made working with them not a chore but a real pleasure. Then, too, we have had the assistance and the advice of those two elder statesmen of the committee, the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER],

and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

If there are further questions regarding this military construction program, I will be happy to attempt to answer them at this time.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. On page 35 of the report it says that—

At naval air station, Civil Field, Fla., the parachute building and ordnance facilities have been denied.

My question is this: As I understand in the preceding part of that paragraph you are asking for a research and a review to be made to see whether those things are really needed or whether they may be dispensed with. So I desire to ask the gentleman this question. This is not a final determination that they are not needed but rather a determination that the gentleman and his committee wish to have a review before they are approved; is that correct?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. That is right. The estimates submitted before us appeared to be too high. We have asked them to review that matter and come in again.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am happy to.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I understand that there were several projects authorized in the last authorization act but that there have not been prepared budget estimates or recommendations that were submitted in time to be included in this bill; is that correct?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I think it is correct that there were a number of items authorized in this Congress that were not submitted to our committee for funding at this time. We would have to assume that those projects are considered necessary or they would not have sought authorization and therefore I would think that they will come in perhaps in the next session with a request for funding at that time.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] such time as he may require.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks with regard to maritime matters following the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]; and I make a similar request with regard to the subject of airport activities following the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time on this side.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, there have been many questions asked me, and there have been requests that that re-

port be printed in the RECORD because it would answer many questions which would take considerable time to answer on the floor.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the report of the committee, with the exception of the tables, be printed in the RECORD, notwithstanding the rule of the House requiring a special report and a special consent from the House with reference to the printing because of its extent.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to follows:)

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report to accompany H. R. 9936:

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply certain regular and supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 264, 361, 385, 408, 422, 428, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 454, 455, 456, 459, 460, 461, 467, 468, 469, and 471. The bill is divided into chapters corresponding to the subcommittees considering the estimates. The recommendations contained in the bill are as a result of deliberations of the several subcommittees as approved by the full committee.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Budget estimates considered by the committee total \$1,959,958,267. Appropriations recommended total \$1,194,188,079, a reduction of \$765,770,188. These amounts are distributed by chapters of the bill as indicated in the following table (not printed).

CHAPTER I

Subcommittee: WALT HORAN, Washington, chairman; FRED E. BUSHEY, Illinois; FRANK T. BOW, Ohio; SAM COON, Oregon, temporarily assigned; MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, Ohio; GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama; J. VAUGHN GARY, Virginia, temporarily assigned.

Legislative branch

This portion of the bill provides an additional \$254,785 for fiscal year 1955 to strengthen the Capitol Police force as provided by legislation now before the House. An additional \$175,000 is approved for the employment of 43 new men for the force, and an increase of \$79,785 is allowed to purchase new uniforms, firearms, and miscellaneous equipment, together with 1 additional scout car.

The committee has also included two items of language under this heading of the bill. The first makes it possible for the Folger Shakespeare Library to obtain steam from the Capitol Power Plant on a reimbursable basis. The second authorizes the use of the unexpended balance of 1943 funds of the Government Printing Office to pay a claim certified by the General Accounting Office against the 1942 appropriation in which there is no balance available to meet the payment.

Judiciary branch

The committee has approved the full supplemental estimate of \$222,000 carried in House Document No. 444 for fees of jurors and Commissioners for 1954. The large increase in the number of jury trials during the fiscal year, which are over 8 percent higher than the previous year, makes it necessary to provide additional funds to meet increased jury costs.

The balance of the items for the Judiciary included in House Document No. 428 have not been allowed. It is believed that the

penalty mail cost of \$5,500 for 1954 can be absorbed within the amount now available for expenses of referees. Further, the committee feels that the supplemental requests to cover expected increases in salaries and expenses of referees in 1955 should not be allowed in advance of approval by the Judicial Conference.

CHAPTER II

Subcommittee: CLIFF CLEVENGER, Ohio, chairman; FREDERIC R. COUDERT, JR., New York; FRANK T. BOW, Ohio; SAM COON, Oregon; JOHN J. ROONEY, New York; PRINCE H. PRESTON, JR., Georgia; ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida.

Department of State

Acquisition of buildings abroad: The committee recommends \$500,000 for this item, a reduction of \$462,000 in the budget estimate. The \$500,000 allowed is for materials and plans for the construction of an embassy office building in Karachi, Pakistan. The committee was advised that the Government of Pakistan has offered to supply, free of all cost to the United States in appreciation of our wheat loan, the labor costs involved in the construction of the building. The committee expects the Department to complete the building with the funds allowed.

The request for funds for the acquisition of permanent facilities for information centers in Germany is disallowed.

International Claims Commission: The bill includes the language requested to continue available during fiscal year 1955 the unobligated funds appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, for this Commission. The amount of the unobligated funds is estimated at \$34,000. The committee has been assured that this work is to be completed without cost to the American taxpayer as requested by this committee.

Department of Justice

Legal Activities and General Administration

Salaries and expenses, general legal activities: The bill includes \$275,000, a reduction of \$75,000 in the budget estimate, for additional funds for the newly created Internal Security Division. It is expected that with the additional funds provided herein the necessary action on the part of this Division will be taken.

Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals: There is included in the bill \$400,000 additional for United States attorneys and marshals to provide for additional staff to meet anticipated increase in workload in the 27 districts where new judgeships have been created and also to meet the unanticipated increases in internal security matters. The amount allowed is \$125,000 below the budget estimates.

Fees and expenses of witnesses: The authority requested to transfer \$135,000 from "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division," fiscal year 1954, to "Fees and expenses of witnesses" is included in the bill. The committee was advised that this additional amount would be required to pay the fees and expenses of witnesses.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Salaries and expenses: The bill includes \$3 million, the budget estimate, to permit the Immigration and Naturalization Service to enlarge its border patrol in order to apprehend illegal Mexican aliens and alien smugglers and to provide for their deportation to Mexico. The committee is recommending this increase with the understanding that the results obtained will determine the future action of the committee with regard to this item.

Federal Prison System

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: The committee recommends an additional \$750,000 for this item to take care of the increase in prison population beyond that anticipated at the time the budget was pre-

pared and for the activation and operation of the Terminal Island facility.

Department of Commerce

Bureau of the Census

Censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries: The request for \$8,430,000 to provide for the first year's cost of the censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries during fiscal year 1955 is not approved.

Civil Aeronautics Administration

Salaries and expenses: A request for \$860,000 to provide for operation of aeronautical service by the Civil Aeronautics Administration at Cold Bay, Alaska, and Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, was submitted in House Document No. 454. The committee favors the operation of these services by the Civil Aeronautics Administration but recommends that the amount required for such operation be absorbed from the \$97,650,000 appropriation they now have for salaries and expenses.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: The committee recommends language which will permit the use of not to exceed \$600,000 of funds previously appropriated for establishment of air-navigation facilities, for necessary construction and rehabilitation of facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska.

Federal aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: The request for \$22 million contained in House Document No. 428 to provide funds for reinstitution of the Federal aid airport program is denied.

Claims, Federal Airport Act: The request for \$69,449 for this item, as contained in House Document No. 428 is denied.

Washington National Airport Corp.: Inasmuch as the legislation has not yet been enacted the committee has denied this request.

Land acquisition, additional Washington airport: The amount of the estimate, \$16,297, is included in the bill to provide funds necessary for payment of the remaining claims.

Business and Defense Services Administration

Salaries and expenses: The supplemental request for \$1 million to expand and augment the collection and analysis of information concerning construction activity is not allowed.

Maritime Activities

Ship construction: Of the \$82,600,000 requested in House Document No. 428 for this item, the committee has allowed \$11,100,000. The amount recommended by the committee is for the experimental modernization of four Reserve Fleet Liberty ships as a basis for developing plans to modernize the remaining ships in the reserve fleet in the event of emergency.

Ship mortgage-foreclosure of forfeiture contingencies: The bill includes \$2,500,000 to enable the United States Government to protect its interest in forfeiture or mortgage-foreclosure cases. It is expected that maximum use will be made of non-Government funds before this appropriation is used.

Bureau of Public Roads

Inter-American Highway: The bill includes \$4,750,000 for the improving and extending of the Inter-American Highway in three important Central American Republics—Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

Weather Bureau

Salaries and expenses: A supplemental of \$175,000 was requested in House Document No. 454 to provide for meteorological observations and services by the Weather Bureau at Cold Bay, Alaska. The committee approves the operation of this activity and suggests that the costs therefore be absorbed from the regular appropriation of \$24,750,000.

CHAPTER III

Subcommittee: GORDON CANFIELD, New Jersey, chairman; EARL WILSON, Indiana;

BENJAMIN F. JAMES, Pennsylvania; CHARLES W. VURSELL, Illinois; J. J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia; OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana; ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI, New Jersey.

Treasury Department

Internal Revenue Service

Salaries and expenses: The supplemental request for \$9,750,000 contemplates the employment of additional revenue producing employees including some 800 revenue agents, 455 special agents, and 675 supporting personnel.

The regular appropriation act for this Service contemplated a reduction in the overall number of positions but provided funds for an increase of approximately 1,500 revenue producing personnel. During the past several months through reorganization and new planning the number of personnel in certain categories has been greatly reduced while the number of revenue agents has been increased by more than 3,000. (See the table on p. 472 of the hearings.) Since each agent produces in revenue many times his cost to the Service this is an excellent showing. Long-range plans contemplate the addition of approximately 1,000 new agents per year for the next several years until the force reaches a level where most of the more productive erroneous returns can be audited. The committee is pleased with the progress that has been made and compliments the Commissioner and the administrative officials of the Service for the forward-looking planning.

The committee recommends for appropriation \$8,750,000, which is a reduction of \$1 million from the amount requested. In suggesting this reduction the committee feels that the additional revenue agents provided for in the regular bill, plus the number to be recruited with the funds herein recommended, will enable the Service to move forward as rapidly as it reasonably should in recruiting and training additional agents and will enable it to tie the present program into the contemplated future program of increasing the number of new agents by some 1,000 per year. The funds provided in the Appropriation Act for 1955 plus the funds herein recommended should permit the employment of approximately 1,400 new agents during fiscal year 1955.

United States Secret Service

Salaries and expenses: The purpose of the supplemental request for \$229,000, to be derived by transfer, is to provide increased protection of the President, the Vice President, and their families, and to provide additional agents and clerks to process and keep more current the steadily increasing number of bond and forgery and other cases under the jurisdiction of the Secret Service.

Of the 39 agents proposed to be recruited if the requested authorization is granted 11 will be utilized to augment the White House detail of agents to strengthen the security of the President, the Vice President, and their families, and to provide additional personnel for the Protective Research Section. In order that the Protective Research Section may render a desirable and effective service its work with respect to threatening, abusive, obscene, and other categories of communications must be examined immediately upon receipt of the communications and properly evaluated and processed. Testimony before the committee indicates that with the available personnel a thorough and complete processing of these cases has not been possible. As of May 1, 1954, a backlog of 1,000 cases was on hand.

The remaining 28 of the 39 agents requested are to be used in the investigation of claims arising as the result of forgery and alteration of Government checks and bonds. Testimony indicates that the backlog of cases in almost every category is increasing monthly and that if the request for the 28

additional agents for this work is granted there will still remain at the close of fiscal year 1955 an average backlog of 78 cases for each agent, whereas it is the opinion of the Service that the average backlog per agent should not be more than 15 cases.

The supplemental contains a request also for funds for 12 clerk-stenographers to increase the operating efficiency of field offices, and also some \$77,500 for necessary incidental expenses of additional personnel including \$48,400 for travel, \$1,350 for other contractual services, \$3,750 for supplies and materials, \$14,000 for equipment, and \$10,000 for the purchase of information and to pay informants for services looking toward the apprehension of criminals.

The committee in its report on the annual "Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955," Public Law 374, 83d Congress, approved May 28, 1954, in recommending the amount requested in the budget commented upon conditions within the Service and suggested that consideration be given such matters as above referred to before presenting budget requests for fiscal year 1956. The present request is in response to that suggestion.

In recommending the amount herein requested, which is to be derived by transfer, the committee again reiterates its purpose of providing every security and protection for the President, the Vice President and their families, and wishes to encourage the Secret Service in the performance of its other very important functions.

Salaries and Expenses, White House Police

The supplemental request for \$62,000 for this appropriation, to be derived by transfer, would permit the reestablishment of essential posts which were discontinued as the result of reductions in appropriations for fiscal year 1954. The committee recommends that the request, which contains an amount sufficient to employ 18 class 3 police privates for 9 months plus holiday pay, and \$1,800 for uniforms, be approved in order that every precaution can be taken for adequate protection of the White House.

United States Coast Guard

Acquisition, construction, and improvements: The supplemental request to the Coast Guard in the amount of \$4 million contains two specific requests, as follows:

1. \$3,750,000 for the construction of eight 95-foot boats to patrol the entrances at 3 ports; and
2. \$250,000 for the replacement of a portion of the wharf at the Coast Guard base at Ketchikan, Alaska.

The item for \$3,750,000 concerns the port security program which was initiated in October 1950, for the purpose of preventing the introduction into the country of persons or things inimical to the welfare of the United States and to protect vital port facilities.

Ten ports around the perimeter of the United States are now patrolled, and under an executive plan it is proposed to extend such patrol to six additional ports. Craft for patrol functions at 3 of the 6 ports are being provided by redeployment of boats presently being used in the port security program, leaving a requirement for the 8 boats herein requested for the remaining 3 ports. There are no funds presently available in Coast Guard appropriations for this construction. Therefore if the Executive plan is to be augmented the additional patrol boats are necessary.

Recent construction costs of 95-foot patrol boats indicate that the funds requested plus some materials left over from recent construction, and anticipated savings, will provide the eight patrol boats necessary to complete the program. The committee was impressed by testimony indicating a careful husbanding of resources and efforts to se-

cure the patrol boats at the least possible outlay of funds.

The second item of the request in the amount of \$250,000 to replace a section of the Coast Guard wharf at Ketchikan, Alaska, is in support of the only repair and supply facility of the Coast Guard District that covers Alaska. It is the only facility in the district with the capability for servicing all aids to navigation. The district supply depot, the Captain of the Port office, the electronic repair shop, and the maintenance and repair detachment are consolidated on this base for economy of operation. The section of the wharf that has so badly deteriorated was built in 1942 during wartime when creosoted pressure-treated timber was unavailable. This resulted in the use of salts-treated and untreated timber and pilings which has permitted deterioration to a point that it is unsafe and prohibits the transfer of heavy equipment from ship to shore and seriously reduces the capacity of the base to service heavy buoys for the Alaskan area. Members of the committee who have visited the base concur in the report that the wharf was in bad condition as far back as 1950.

In view of the circumstances the committee recommends the appropriation of the \$4 million requested for the purposes above discussed.

Retired pay: The request for an additional amount of \$80,000 (to be derived by transfer) for retired pay for Coast Guard warrant officers results from the enactment of Public Law 379, 83d Congress, approved May 29, 1954, which provides, in effect, that an increased number of warrant officers be placed on the retired list during fiscal year 1955. The language recommended permits absorption of the cost by transfer of the necessary amount from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1955."

CHAPTER IV

Subcommittee: FRED E. BUSBEY, Illinois, chairman; HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho, acting chairman; BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa; ERRETT P. SCRIVNER, Kansas; temporarily assigned; JOHN E. FOGARTY, Rhode Island; ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico.

Department of Labor

Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Salaries and expenses: The committee denied the request for an additional \$119,000. During the recent hearings on the regular budget request for this Bureau's funds for fiscal year 1955, the committee was told of the Bureau's gradually increasing backlog of work. In view of the facts presented at that time the committee and subsequently the Congress allowed the full amount of the budget request. Basically, the same justification was presented for the supplemental. The committee was not able to determine that any new factors have arisen that would indicate that the appropriation just made should be revised.

Bureau of Employment Security

Salaries and expenses: The committee denied the request for an additional \$90,000. Most of the workloads upon which this request was based were foreseeable and considered at the time of action on the regular appropriation for 1955. The committee believes that any part not so considered can be absorbed within the appropriation of \$4,705,000 already made.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration: The bill includes \$4,600,000 of the \$43 million requested and provides that this amount be available for workload increases and for increases in State salaries resulting from overall changes in State salary schedules. Payments for salary increases shall be limited to those increases which affect generally all employees of the State. This

is in line with the recommendation of the Department. For the most part, the request was based on increased workload. The committee therefore sought a reconciliation of the workload and administrative costs for 1950, the postwar year of highest unemployment, with the workload and cost estimates for 1955. It was determined that the average actual insured unemployment during 1950 was 2,033,100 and the revised estimate for 1955 is for an average of 1,680,000. The appropriation for 1950 was \$174 million and the request for 1955 totals \$259,400,000, including the supplemental request for \$43 million. Thus, with insured unemployment estimated to be 17 percent less, the request for administrative funds is 49 percent more. Considerable time was spent in attempting to determine why there should be this discrepancy. The witnesses steadfastly maintained that it was due to increased salary rates and increases in nonpersonnel costs such as rents. However, a more detailed breakdown, requested to be submitted for the record, revealed that the 1955 estimates would also provide for 3,400 more employees than were used for this work in 1950.

The action of the committee coupled with the appropriation already made for 1955 will provide a base appropriation of \$200 million, which is the same as the amount expended during 1954, and a contingency fund of \$21 million for workload increases in 1955 over those experienced in 1954. The committee is confident that the amount will be sufficient to adequately provide for any increases that can logically be anticipated in fiscal year 1955. In the unlikely event that the contingency fund is depleted before the end of the fiscal year the committee will expect to give favorable consideration to a supplemental request.

The language in this paragraph of the bill changes the restrictions on the use of the contingency fund, provided in the 1955 Department of Labor Appropriation Act, to allow the use of these funds for State salary increases resulting from changes in overall State compensation plans.

Unemployment compensation for veterans: The committee has allowed the full amount of \$88,400,000 requested for this purpose. The expenditure of these funds is almost entirely beyond administrative control and the committee has, as it has in the past, accepted the estimates of those in the best position to estimate the extent of the need. The committee regrets that this is apparently the best alternative, for it has proven a very poor one. The request that was justified in March was for \$55,600,000 for the full 1955 fiscal year. This amount was allowed in full. In July the estimate was revised to a total of \$144 million. It is obvious that the original submission was grossly in error.

Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm-labor program: The committee denied the request for an additional \$350,000 to recruit additional Mexican farm laborers estimated to be required because of intensified activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deport Mexicans illegally in the United States. The committee was somewhat surprised to find that the major portion of the request was not for recruiting but for other activities such as compliance work, and that the request included funds to increase the Washington staff by 25 percent. The Congress was rather generous in allowing \$60,000 more than the original 1955 budget request, for nonreimbursable activities. Any increase in workload that may occur can be provided for by adjustments within the \$1,581,000 already appropriated.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Salaries and expenses: The committee denied the request for \$110,000 for increased emphasis on building statistics. No factors were presented to indicate any greater need

for increasing this activity that did not exist at the time the original 1955 budget was considered. That budget contained \$301,881 for this activity, which is the same amount that is available under the 1955 appropriation already made to the Bureau.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Office of Education

Three separate items falling in the field of research into the problems of education were submitted. The largest was \$1,750,000 for a White House Conference on Education, another (which technically would come under the Secretary's office) was \$175,000 for the establishment of a National Advisory Committee on Education, and the third was \$100,000 for cooperative research in education. No funds are included in the bill for any of these. The Office of Education has, for many years, been justifying the requests for appropriations to cover its own salaries and expenses on the basis that it does essentially the same research and fact-and-opinion gathering in the education field that is envisioned by the three activities for which \$2,025,000 additional was requested. The fact that the committee recommends some \$3 million per year to be appropriated to the Office of Education is evidence that it believes that a reasonable amount of such activity is needed.

It is worthy of note that 75 percent of the supplemental funds requested were for grants to States to enable them " * * to hold conferences of educators and lay citizens to discuss educational problems and make recommendations for appropriate action to be taken at local, State, and Federal levels." This method of financing activities purely within State boundaries appears questionable, to say the least.

Public Health Service

Grants for hospital construction, and surveys, and planning for hospital construction: The committee has not allowed the \$35 million requested for construction under the new provisions of this program which have been provided by legislation enacted only a few days ago. The hearings revealed that plans for the expenditure of these funds, the ability or willingness of the States to approve projects on the basis of the tentative program presented to the committee, and the availability of sponsors for the program presented, were all very vague. The importance of a survey and preparation of a plan for each State was emphasized in the testimony. The committee agrees completely that this is very important to the successful carrying out of a program involving the expenditure of over \$100 million of the Federal funds and has approved in full the request for \$2 million for grants to States for this work.

The committee's action does not indicate lack of sympathy with the new program but rather a belief that it might easily be done more harm than good by proceeding before any but the most sketchy plans are available.

Salaries and expenses, hospital construction service: None of the requested increase of \$400,000 has been allowed. The committee believes that the \$850,000 appropriated in the 1955 appropriation act provides sufficient funds to enable this division to administer the established program and prepare for the new features that were recently added by the amendments to the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

Social Security Administration

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: The committee expressly denies the requested authority to use funds from the OASI Trust Fund to pay per diem to the 450 employees proposed to be moved to Washington from Baltimore

and seriously questions the advisability of such a move.

Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: The Bureau requested \$24,890,000 for the construction of a building to house its activities now located in several different buildings in Baltimore and Pennsylvania. The committee has not provided funds since it was testified that final plans and specifications will not be completed until June 1955 and the bids will not likely be opened until August 1, 1955. More than ample funds have already been provided to do all necessary work up to the point of awarding the construction contract. The committee recognizes the need for this building and will expect the 1956 budget to include provision for an authorization to cover the costs of construction. The committee approves of plans for the conventional, fireproof facility described during the hearings and estimated to cost not to exceed \$25,370,000 in total. The committee specifically disapproves of the additional special design and construction features aimed at providing bomb protection, estimated to cost \$2,600,000; and directs that the plans not provide the same.

Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: The committee has not allowed the request for \$165,000 for additional activities in the field of juvenile delinquency. The Children's Bureau has for many years had ample authority to proceed in this field, and the committee notes that of the 1954 appropriation to the Bureau of \$1,525,000, providing for 214 man-years of employment, the Bureau saw fit to utilize only 5½ man-years in the field of juvenile delinquency. The personnel now utilized in this activity could be quadrupled within the appropriation already made and still require only about 10 percent of the total Bureau funds. It is apparent from budget submissions that the executive branch has not decided whether increased activity in this field should be assigned to this Bureau or to other bureaus in other offices of the same Department.

Office of the Secretary

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary: Since there were no new factors introduced in support of this request that were not known at the time the regular 1955 budget was presented to the committee, the request for \$124,500 is denied. The committee believes that there may be certain functions not now carried on in the Secretary's Office which should be carried on at the departmental level and requests that this be given careful study for possible inclusion in the 1956 budget.

CHAPTER V

Subcommittee: H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota, chairman; WALT HORAN, Washington; OAKLEY HUNTER, California; MELVIN R. LAIRD, Wisconsin; JAMIE L. WHITTEN, Mississippi; CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri; FRED MARSHALL, Minnesota.

Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

Forest roads and trails: The bill includes \$6,500,000 for "Forest Roads and Trails" which, together with the amount carried in the regular bill, will provide the full authorization of \$22½ million for this purpose for 1955. The committee is approving the full 1955 authorization with the understanding that all unused prior year authorizations will be considered canceled.

The additional funds are recommended to meet (1) the urgent need for access roads in southern Idaho, where epidemic insect infestations make necessary an immediate salvage program, and (2) the need for additional roads in California and other areas where overmature timber needs harvesting as soon as possible to protect its commercial value.

CHAPTER VI

Subcommittee: BEN F. JENSEN, Iowa, chairman; IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania; HAMER H. BUDGE, Idaho; MICHAEL KIRWAN, Ohio; W. F. NORRELL, Arkansas.

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Health, education, and welfare services: The budget estimate of \$1,180,000 has been allowed to provide 400 additional hospital beds in Washington State sanatoriums for Alaskan native tuberculosis patients. None of the funds allowed in this appropriation are to be used for hospitalization in Alaska.

Resources management: An appropriation of \$100,000 is recommended for expediting probate work on Indian estates. While this is a reduction of \$50,000 in the estimate of \$150,000, it should permit a considerable reduction in the present backlog of probate cases.

Construction: The budget estimate of \$6,900,000 has been reduced to \$3,900,000 which is allowed for construction, repair, and maintenance of roads in Indian reservations. This amount together with the funds in the regular appropriation bill for 1955 will provide a total of \$6,797,000 to meet contract earnings and other expenses on the approved program totaling \$7,730,000. The amount appropriated herein and the amount appropriated in the regular bill are both applicable to the total authorization in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 under the provisions of section 6 of that act.

The \$3 million which has been disallowed was for grants to public-school districts for the construction and equipping of public school facilities for Navaho Indian children from reservation areas not included in such districts. While the committee is most anxious to support all efforts to put as many Indian children into school as possible, it is of the opinion that there is no law under which such a program as that proposed can be undertaken.

Bureau of Reclamation

Construction and rehabilitation: The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,707,000, a reduction of \$118,000 in the budget estimate of \$1,825,000. The funds provided are for four small irrigation projects as follows:

Hanover-Bluff unit, Wyoming-----	\$157,000
Heart Butte unit, North Dakota-----	300,000
Helena Valley unit, Montana-----	250,000
Sargent unit, Nebraska-----	1,000,000

Total----- 1,707,000

Rehabilitation work on the Humboldt project in Nevada, estimated at \$118,000, was provided for in the regular bill for 1955.

The funds provided for the Hanover-Bluff unit were proposed in the estimate for use only on the Bluff portion of the unit. Both portions of the unit are to be served by a common diversion canal and if they are undertaken simultaneously economic feasibility is improved. Therefore, the funds provided are to be used for plans and construction of the complete unit.

The committee approves an expenditure of not to exceed \$15,000 of available funds to complete investigations on the N-Bar-N development as a separate unit of the Missouri River Basin project in view of the fact that an irrigation district has been formed by the water users.

Bureau of Mines

Construction: The recommended appropriation of \$5 million represents a reduction of \$1 million in the budget estimate. These funds are to be used for the construction of helium production facilities at either Excell, Tex., or in the Keyes gas field of Cimarron County, Okla., depending upon which location provides greatest benefits to the Government. The committee fails to see the need

for the large number of additional employees proposed in connection with this construction which is to be contracted.

The prices charged for helium sold by the Federal Government are calculated to recover capital charges, including interest.

Language has been included in the bill to rescind \$19,000 of unobligated funds appropriated in previous years for the Leadville Tunnel drainage project in Colorado.

National Park Service

Construction: An appropriation of \$5,562,000 is recommended. Of this amount \$500,000 is for acquiring privately owned lands within the boundaries of areas administered by the Park Service, and \$5,062,000 is for construction of parkways, roads, and trails. This later amount together with funds allowed in the regular bill for 1955 for the same purposes will provide a total of \$9,500,000, the full amount of cash requested to meet 1955 contract earnings and other expenses on the authorized and approved program of \$20 million. The amount appropriated herein and the amount appropriated in the regular bill are both applicable to the total authorization in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 under the provisions of section 6 of that act.

With this appropriation, there will be a considerable increase in the general level of the Park Service construction program. The committee expects the Department to take this into account in preparation of the 1956 budget. It is the committee's desire also that the need for reconstruction of the south approach road, Route 9, into Yellowstone Park, be given careful consideration in connection with the 1956 construction program.

In connection with both appropriated and donated funds available for acquisition of lands within the boundaries of areas administered by the Park Service, no land is to be taken through the condemnation procedure when the use of such procedure is objected to by the owner.

Office of Territories

Administration of Territories: The estimate of \$47,000 is recommended. These funds are required for the payment of a 25 percent cost of living allowance to classified employees in the Virgin Islands in accordance with regulations established by the Civil Service Commission on April 3, 1954.

CHAPTER VII

Subcommittee: JOHN PHILLIPS, California, chairman; NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire; CHARLES R. JONAS, North Carolina; OTTO KRUEGER, North Dakota; ALBERT THOMAS, Texas; GEORGE W. ANDREWS, Alabama; SIDNEY R. YATES, Illinois.

Independent Offices

Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

The bill includes \$414,000 for salaries and expenses of this Commission, which is \$46,000 below the estimate, and together with the unobligated balance of \$96,250 will provide a total of \$510,250 during the remaining 8 months the Commission will be in existence.

The Commission was established by Public Law 109, approved July 10, 1953, and the original date for making its final report was March 1, 1954. When it became evident that it would not be possible to complete the studies in this broad field on schedule the date for filing the final report and liquidating the Commission was extended to March 1, 1955, in Public Law 302, approved March 1, 1954.

Because of the extension of time for making its report, the original appropriation of \$500,000 will not be sufficient and the committee therefore recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$414,000. The coordination of effort already contemplated between this agency and other commissions and congressional committees should make it possible to save the amount indicated.

Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government

The bill contains an additional \$497,835 to complete the activities of the Commission, which is a reduction of \$55,315 in the estimate. There has been appropriated previously \$1,931,909, making the total for the present Commission \$2,429,744. The first Hoover Commission was able to complete its work with a total appropriation of \$1,938,600, and the committee is of the opinion maximum results can be obtained by this Commission within the amount provided. The committee is aware of the popularity of this program and is in complete accord with its purposes, but believes that economies can be accomplished and efforts made to coordinate the studies of this Commission and other agencies and committees to the extent of the reduction indicated.

General Services Administration

Additional court facilities: The committee considered a budget estimate of \$4,800,000 for additional court facilities for the new judges recently authorized by law to be appointed to the Federal bench, and has approved \$3 million for such purposes, or a reduction of \$1,800,000 in the estimate.

The committee has the utmost regard for the needs of the other separate and equal branch of the Government, but it cannot approve the present estimates of cost which are clearly high and has reduced the total to what it considers is actually needed. The committee believes that justice will be dispensed in this Nation as well from a chair costing the Government \$100 as from one costing \$174, and as well from behind a \$200 desk as one for \$341. A wastepaper basket at a lesser cost than \$15 will serve just as well.

It is suggested that prior to starting this program for additional court facilities an effort be made to determine the actual desires of the judges and make the costs more reasonable than those just considered.

Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service: The committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$60,000 to enable the General Services Administration to establish inter-agency motor pools at 5 locations during the fiscal year 1955 if legislation contained in H. R. 8753 or S. 3155 authorizing such pools is enacted into law. It was testified that if such pools are created approximately 20 percent of the present number of vehicles will no longer be required and the savings resulting from reductions in maintenance, administration and other costs are expected to be \$1,500,000 per year after the first 3 years of operation.

Expenses, general supply fund: The bill contains language authorizing the General Services Administration to lease warehouse space temporarily in excess of operating requirements to commercial organizations, and that proceeds from such rentals shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Strategic and critical materials: The bill contains the budget estimate of \$380 million for this item and the same limitation as contained in the regular bill that no part of the amount shall be used for construction of warehouse or tank storage facilities. Approximately \$292 million of the supplemental request is, in effect, a bookkeeping transaction to purchase inventory from the Defense Production Act borrowing authority program which was started in 1950, and such transfers have no effect on net expenditures of the Government. The value of the stockpile on hand or on order on June 30, 1954, is estimated at \$5,452.3 million, under the revised estimates the Government will add materials valued at \$579.2 million this fiscal year, and a balance of \$1,313.6 million will remain to be financed after 1955.

National Science Foundation

International Geophysical Year: The bill contains \$1,500,000 to assist in financing the United States program for the International Geophysical Year, which is a reduction of \$1 million below the amount contained in the supplemental estimate. The committee is of the opinion the amount recommended is adequate, but in the event the National Science Foundation considers this program of such importance that it may desire to provide an additional grant of not to exceed \$1 million from its regular funds, the committee is of the opinion the Foundation has sufficient funds to do so and that the language of its basic act is of sufficient scope as to permit such a grant.

The International Geophysical Year is a worldwide scientific undertaking involving concurrent research in geophysics by some 30 nations, beginning in 1957. It involves studies of the entire earth including the arctic regions, the oceans and the upper atmosphere. The appropriation at this time will enable orders to be placed for specialized equipment, and an additional sum will be needed for the fiscal year 1956 to cover the remaining costs of the program.

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

The bill contains language authorizing the Corporation to initiate operations under the provisions of Public Law 358, approved May 13, 1954. The Corporation has authority to issue not to exceed \$10,500,000 worth of revenue bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury during its first year, and thereafter up to a total of \$105 million. In view of the fact that the Budget language contained no limitation on the amount of money that could be spent for administrative expenses of the Corporation, the Committee has limited the amount that can be spent for this purpose to \$250,000. It has been proposed that authority be included for the employment of a total of four persons in grades GS-16 to 18 to enable employment of the best qualified personnel in key positions of the Corporation, and such language has been included.

Veterans' Administration

Inpatient care: The committee has included in the bill the Budget estimate of \$3 million for this item which is in addition to \$598,127,000 included in the regular bill. Congress relies on the agency to indicate the number of beds that can be staffed and operated and has always provided the full amount required.

Recently it has developed that the Veterans' Administration has staffed hospitals in 1954 over the level authorized by the appropriations and it would be necessary to make some reductions in such personnel and delay staffing of neuropsychiatric beds in 1955 which are badly needed unless the additional \$3 million is made available. This information was not given to the committee during the regular hearings and to do everything within its power to correct the situation the committee has included the entire amount of the supplemental estimate.

It is disturbing to note that there are neuropsychiatric hospitals where according to testimony the cost is running in the neighborhood of \$34 per patient day, which no private hospital administrator would tolerate. A neuropsychiatric hospital usually operates 25 percent cheaper than a general medical and surgical hospital and it is recommended that a thorough investigation be made by the Veterans' Administration to correct such conditions and to bring about more efficient operations.

No part of the present estimate is needed to provide care for any service-connected disability, but is exclusively for non-service-connected treatment.

War Claims Commission

In order to complete adjudication of all war claims on schedule an additional \$400,000 is requested for administrative expenses, and the bill includes the full amount. The Commission has remaining a backlog of the most difficult claims, and at least an additional 47,000 claims are expected to be filed under authority of Public Law 359, approved May 13, 1954, which extended the date for filing claims to August 1, 1954.

Under the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954 functions and funds available or to be made available to the War Claims Commission were transferred to a new agency on July 1, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States. Since the committee is allowing the full budget estimate for this item, and regardless of the transfer of activities to the new agency, the committee is expecting all work on war claims to be completed on schedule on March 31, 1955, and no further request for funds should be made.

CHAPTER VIII

Subcommittee: GLENN R. DAVIS, chairman; T. MILLET HAND, New Jersey; ELFORD A. CEDERBERG, Michigan; JOHN TABER, New York; CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri; LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan; JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina.

Military construction

The Department of Defense requested approval of a military public works program of \$1,427,622,000 for fiscal year 1955 and new appropriations of \$1,100 million. The committee recommends a program of \$1,235,958,000, a reduction of \$191,664,000. New appropriations of \$571,600,000 are recommended, a reduction of \$528,400,000. These funds when coupled with existing unobligated balances from prior years public works programs, which the committee has made available, will be sufficient to meet the needs of the military construction program for the current fiscal year. The action of the committee on the specific requests will be found in subsequent paragraphs and in the table at the end of this chapter.

Military Public Works Program

The committee was gratified to note the progress made in the proper utilization of advance planning funds, particularly in the Department of the Air Force, which resulted in the estimates submitted for the 1955 program being firmer than any received in prior years. There are, however, several deficiencies existing in this field which warrant the immediate attention of the Department of Defense and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Properties and Installations. There has always been a need for review of the cost and scope of those facilities which have functions common to more than one service. That this review has not been properly carried out in the past is obvious when one seeks to explain why a fire station should cost approximately \$12 per square foot for the Air Force and be budgeted for an amount in excess of \$18 per square foot by the Navy. The committee is also at a loss to understand why parachute shops can be constructed for approximately \$16 per square foot by the Air Force while the Navy requests in excess of \$21 per square foot for these shops. Similar cost differentials appear to exist in the construction of certain fuel storage facilities and ammunition and ordnance magazines. The attention of the Department is called to the situation existing with reference to the construction of barracks at Ladd Air Force Base in Alaska. The Department of the Air Force has under contract at the present time barracks with mess facilities at these locations at costs varying between \$2,876 per man to \$3,016 per man. The Department of the Army submitted budget requests for barracks for this installation at a cost of \$3,900 per man. The committee

desires that the Department of Defense thoroughly study this problem of common type facilities and file a report thereon with the committee not later than January 3, 1955.

There is also a need for a continuing review by the Department of Defense and the three services as to the design of repetitive type structures. A recent experience of the Department of the Navy in this respect points out the need for such a constant review. The so-called Miramar hangar was adopted by the Navy as the standard type of overhaul hangar for naval air stations. Continuing reviews of the design and construction of this hangar have resulted in modifications which have reduced the unit cost in excess of \$4 per square foot. The committee will expect the services to maintain a continuing inspection of the design of their facilities so that maximum utilization is made of funds appropriated for military construction.

The estimates for fiscal year 1955 represent the initiation of two features of the military construction program which have not been present to any extent in recent years. The first of these has to do with the construction of welfare and recreational facilities. The committee was not satisfied that the estimates presented to it in support of these requests were based on adequate advance planning. On the contrary, it appeared that in most instances the facilities were too costly for the proposed utilization of the structures. The unit costs of gymnasiums contained in the program were particularly high. Past experiences in both Government and private construction lead the committee to believe that permanent gymnasiums can be constructed for approximately \$16 per square foot, while semi-permanent gymnasiums can be properly built for \$14 per square foot. In allocating funds for gym facilities at the various installations the committee has used these cost factors and expects that the Department of Defense will have these limitations in mind in designing standard gymnasiums. It will be expected that the Departments will adhere to the same austere standards of construction on welfare and recreational facilities which have been typical of the construction program in the past. In this respect, the committee points out to the Department of Defense the desirability of standard facilities of this type for the three services.

The 1955 program also contains the initiation of a program for providing vehicle parking areas at many of the large installations. Generally the committee has approved these requests. It desires, however, that the departments carefully monitor this feature of the construction program, and it will be expected that requests for parking areas, for other than military vehicles, will be held to the minimum.

The necessary expansion of industrial and aviation facilities of the Department of Defense is creating a problem which requires immediate and continuing attention. Necessary expansion of most of the other installations can be made only at great expense, in many instances necessitated by the purchase of valuable commercial and residential land from private interests. The only alternatives to these expansions are the construction of similar facilities elsewhere or a reduction of the functions of the particular installations. While these alternatives appear to be costly and undesirable they must be considered in connection with any future plans for our military forces.

The conversion of the Air Force to the use of jet-type planes has created another problem, especially as to the use of municipal airports in close proximity to populated areas. At present the use of such fields is vital to the proper air defense of the Nation. If their use is to jeopardize either Air Force personnel or the surrounding communities

or is to prohibit the expansion of commercial flying activities, consideration should be given to the establishment of new facilities in the same general area. The need for a review of the continued utilization of such fields is most apparent when one realizes the projected increase of flying activities in the future. It is desired that the Department of Defense, together with the three services, thoroughly study these problems, filing the results of such a study with the proper committees of Congress early in the next Congress and prior to the consideration of the military construction program for fiscal year 1956.

The action of the committee is generally predicated on several criteria: First, maximum use should be made of existing unobligated and unexpended balances prior to the appropriation of additional funds; second, construction on defense installations should continue to be on austerity standards; third, the limitations on the construction of barracks, bachelor officer quarters, warehousing facilities, and cold-storage plants should be continued at the same unit cost as have been used in the past.

Department of the Navy

The budget estimates received by the committee requested approval of a Navy public-works program in the amount of \$221,470,000 and appropriations of \$140 million. The committee recommends a program of \$196,013,000, a reduction of \$25,457,000. Appropriations of \$73,517,000 are recommended, a reduction of \$66,483,000. The unobligated balance of funds previously appropriated for public works, Navy, was estimated to be \$300 million of June 30, 1954. These funds, when coupled with the appropriations contained in this bill, will be sufficient to meet the needs of the construction program of the Navy in fiscal year 1955 and will provide a satisfactory carryover of funds into the following fiscal year.

Committee Recommendations

The funds approved for the Department of the Navy have been allocated in the following manner:

CONTINENTAL

Shipyard facilities:	
Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass.	\$3,400,000
Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S. C.	555,000
Minercraft Station, Panama City, Fla.	1,254,000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.	1,091,000
Fleet facilities:	
Morehead City, N. C.	710,000
Submarine Base, New London, Conn.	476,000
Minercraft Base, Charleston, S. C.	158,000
Aviation facilities:	
Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif.	4,463,000
Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Alice, Tex.	151,000
Naval Air Station, Atlantic City, N. J.	779,000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Beaufort, S. C.	10,776,000
Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine	527,000
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.	863,000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Tex.	241,000
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C.	1,609,000
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.	342,000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Corry Field, Fla.	2,153,000
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.	1,675,000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nev.	468,000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Aviation facilities:	
Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill.-----	\$70,000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Glynco, Ga.-----	6,185,000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex.-----	601,000
Naval Air Facility, Litchfield, Park, Ariz.-----	1,654,000
Naval Air Landing Field, Mayport, Fla.-----	75,000
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.-----	3,331,000
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif.-----	1,336,000
Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Mojave, Calif.-----	160,000
Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, N. C.-----	972,000
Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.-----	628,000
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.-----	4,106,000
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.-----	1,533,000
Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, Calif.-----	1,030,000
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.-----	579,000
Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.-----	1,157,000
Padre Island, Tex.-----	80,000
Naval Air Turbine Test Station, Trenton, N. J.-----	5,209,000
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Wash.-----	4,197,000
Classified locations.-----	2,666,000
Supply facilities:	
Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Va.-----	653,000
Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif.-----	3,051,000
Marine Corps facilities:	
Depot of Supplies, Albany, Ga.-----	452,000
Camp Lejeune, N. C.-----	749,000
Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C.-----	737,000
Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va.-----	585,000
Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif.-----	82,000
Ordnance facilities:	
Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, S. C.-----	671,000
Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va.-----	212,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle, N. J.-----	73,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.-----	308,000
Naval Ordnance Plant, Indianapolis, Ind.-----	1,183,000
Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.-----	345,000
Naval Depot, Melville, R. I.-----	380,000
Naval Magazine, Port Chicago, Calif.-----	519,000
Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oaks, Md.-----	361,000
Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.-----	480,000
Classified location.-----	2,345,000
Service school facilities:	
Naval Amphibious, Coronado, Calif.-----	1,444,000
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.-----	332,000
Fleet Air Defenses and CIC Training Center, Point Loma, Calif.-----	340,000
Medical facilities:	
Naval Hospital, Norfolk area, Virginia-----	12,582,000
Naval Hospital, St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y.-----	245,000
Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.-----	750,000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Office of Naval Research facilities:	
Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.-----	\$996,000
Yards and Docks facilities:	
Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif.-----	3,384,000
San Bruno, Calif.-----	750,000
Marine Corps Training Center, Twentynine Palms, Calif.-----	14,000
Advance planning.-----	2,500,000
Correction of deficiencies, continental.-----	1,500,000
Total, continental.-----	105,289,000
OVERSEAS	
Fleet facilities:	
Naval Station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.-----	\$6,550,000
Classified location.-----	4,639,000
Aviation facilities:	
Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands.-----	4,992,000
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.-----	230,000
Naval Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan.-----	1,670,000
Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska.-----	719,000
Naval Station, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands.-----	990,000
Classified locations.-----	6,225,000
Classified location.-----	21,431,000
Supply facilities:	
Naval Station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands.-----	5,956,000
Classified location.-----	17,200,000
Classified locations.-----	8,452,000
Ordnance facilities: Classified location.-----	
400,000	
Communications facilities: Naval Communication Facility, Philippine Islands.-----	
6,520,000	
Yards and docks facilities:	
Correction of deficiencies, overseas.-----	750,000
Replacement of temporary housing.-----	4,000,000
Total, overseas.-----	90,724,000
Total, Navy.-----	196,013,000

Generally these allocations are based upon application of previously mentioned criteria to the budget requests. The committee desires, however, to point out the necessity for reductions at several of the installations.

The committee has denied the request of \$225,000 for the acquisition of the San Francisco and Napa Valley Railroad serving the Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif. It would appear from the testimony that the Navy desires the requested funds to increase their bargaining position with reference to the rail transportation problem at this installation rather than for the immediate acquisition of the railroad. The committee disapproves the use of funds for this purpose.

The request for a pipefitter shop at the Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif., has been denied. The shop contemplated by the estimates is considerably in excess of any similar facilities which have existed or are now in use at this base. It is desired that the Navy restudy the need for this shop, both as to size and unit cost.

The allocation of \$452,000 at the Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Albany, Ga., is sufficient to provide the requested second increment of the maintenance shops at this installation and the necessary security facilities.

The Department of the Navy requested \$288,000 for the construction of temporary classroom buildings at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C. The committee questions the economy of construct-

ing temporary classrooms at this permanent installation, and desires that the Department restudy this item with a view toward providing permanent classrooms if they are needed to carry on the mission of this depot.

The need for additional physical training facilities at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., is recognized by the committee. The additional gymnasium facility requested in the amount of \$5,680,000, however, appears to be excessive in both scope and cost. It is desired that the Department more thoroughly examine the needs of the Academy in this respect and present the results thereof to the committee for its consideration in the next Congress.

The committee has denied the request for funds for certain housing and subsistence facilities at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. In this connection it is noted that the Senate denied the request for authorization of \$3,900,000 for barracks and subsistence buildings. All pending requests for construction at Great Lakes are based on the centralization of certain training facilities at that location. It would appear that the Senate questions the desirability of this program, therefore, this committee has deleted all related facilities. It is apparent that the Navy has not adequately justified its plan for consolidation of presently existing facilities at Great Lakes.

The allocations for advance planning and correction of deficiencies, both in the continental United States and overseas, when coupled with unobligated balances remaining in these funds will provide for the continuation of orderly programs similar to those carried on in past years.

The committee has previously stated its desire for a review of facilities which are common both to the Department of the Navy and the other services. This is particularly true with reference to aviation facilities. The cost estimates presented to the committee by the Department on these type facilities were in any instances considerably higher than similar costs in the Air Force. With this restudy in mind the committee has deleted requests for certain common type facilities. At Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla., the parachute building and ordnance facilities have been denied. Fuel storage facilities at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Glynco, Ga., at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Tex., and the Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station, Beaufort, S. C., have also been deleted. Fire and crash stations at the Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Crows Landing, Calif., the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nev., Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands, and the Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, Calif., have been denied. The ammunition storage facilities at the Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands, and the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, El Centro, Calif., have been denied for the same reason.

Department of the Air Force

The committee recommends a program of \$834,080,000 for the Department of the Air Force, a reduction of \$111,917,000, and new appropriations \$484,080,000, a reduction of \$461,917,000 in the request for new funds. In addition, the committee recommends the application of unobligated balances from prior years of \$350 million to the construction program set forth in this report. On June 30, 1954, the unobligated balance of construction funds previously appropriated to the Air Force was approximately \$1.2 billion. These balances together with the new appropriation will be sufficient to meet the needs of the military construction program in fiscal year 1955 and will provide a satisfactory carryover of funds into the next fiscal year.

Committee Recommendations

Listed below is a table showing the amounts allocated to the installations in the continental United States and the various overseas commands.

CONTINENTAL

Air Defense Command:	
Atlantic City, N. J.	\$72,000
Minot AFB, N. Dak.	6,436,000
Burlington MAP, Vt.	1,010,000
Duluth MAP, Minn.	2,113,000
Ent AFB, Colo.	124,000
Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak.	6,280,000
Geiger Field, Wash.	150,000
Glasgow APT, Mont.	8,038,000
Grandview AFB, Mo.	1,489,000
Greater Pittsburgh APT, Pa.	232,000
Hamilton AFB, Calif.	1,000,000
K. I. Sawyer MAP, Mich.	8,496,000
Kinross AFB, Mich.	926,000
Klamath Falls MAP, Oreg.	4,127,000
McChord AFB, Wash.	1,561,000
McGhee-Tyson MAP, Tenn.	130,000
Minneapolis-St. Paul MAP, Minn.	2,129,000
Nantucket, Mass.	107,000
New Castle County MAP, Del.	677,000
Niagara Falls MAP, N. Y.	262,000
O'Hare/Chicago MAP, Ill.	228,000
Otis AFB, Mass.	2,413,000
Oxnard AFB, Calif.	490,000
Paine AFB, Wash.	482,000
Pescadero, Calif.	107,000
Point Conception, Calif.	72,000
Presque Isle AFB, Maine.	152,000
Selfridge AFB, Mich.	718,000
Sioux City MAP, Iowa.	4,000
Stewart AFB, N. Y.	2,647,000
Suffolk County AFB, N. Y.	1,348,000
Traverse City AFB, Mich.	8,136,000
Truax/Madison FLD, Wisc.	1,242,000
Wurtsmith AFB, Mich.	2,383,000
Youngstown MAP, Ohio.	687,000
Yuma County APT, Ariz.	2,127,000
Air Materiel Command:	
Birmingham AFB, Ala.	78,000
Brookley AFB, Ala.	3,814,000
Gentile AF Depot, Ohio.	489,000
Hill AFB, Utah.	10,125,000
Kelly AFB, Tex.	12,193,000
Mallory AF Depot, Tenn.	268,000
McClellan AFB, Calif.	2,816,000
Norton AFB, Calif.	4,303,000
USAF Petroleum Storage Depot No. 1, Calif.	156,000
USAF Petroleum Storage Depot No. 2, Calif.	737,000
Olmsted AFB, Pa.	1,970,000
Robins AFB, Ga.	14,645,000
Tinker AFB, Okla.	6,159,000
Topeka AF Depot, Kans.	86,000
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.	5,786,000
Air proving grounds: Eglin AFB, Fla.	6,149,000
Air Training Command:	
Amarilla AFB, Tex.	365,000
Bryan AFB, Tex.	28,000
Chanute AFB, Ill.	46,000
Craig AFB, Ala.	138,000
Ellington AFB, Tex.	1,073,000
Francis E. Warren AFB, Wyo.	26,000
Gila Bend AF AUX, Ariz.	791,000
Goodfellow AFB, Tex.	15,000
Greenville AFB, Miss.	813,000
Harlingen AFB, Tex.	1,304,000
James Connally AFB, Tex.	3,853,000
Keesler AFB, Miss.	207,000
Laredo AFB, Tex.	458,000
Laughlin AFB, Tex.	255,000
Luke AFB, Ariz.	861,000
Mather AFB, Calif.	1,530,000
Moody AFB, Ga.	339,000
Nellis AFB, Nev.	1,930,000
Perrin AFB, Tex.	1,940,000
Reese AFB, Tex.	112,000
Scott AFB, Ill.	934,000
Selma MAP, Ala.	176,000
Sheppard AFB, Tex.	32,000
Tyndall AFB, Fla.	1,468,000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Air Training Command:	
Vance AFB, Okla.	\$138,000
Webb AFB, Tex.	100,000
Wichita AFB, Kans.	2,190,000
Williams AFB, Ariz.	22,000
Air University: Maxwell AFB, Ala.	
	1,347,000
CONAC/Regular:	
Beale AFB, Calif.	192,000
Brooks AFB, Tex.	757,000
Dobbins AFB, Ga.	576,000
Mitchel AFB, N. Y.	676,000
Walters AFB, Tex.	845,000
Conac/Reserve: Cleveland area, AFR, Ohio	
	4,000,000
Headquarters Command: Bolling AF, D. C.	
	236,000
Military Air Transport:	
Andrews AFB, Md.	1,890,000
Charleston AFB, S. C.	7,250,000
McGuire AFB, N. J.	4,638,000
Palm Beach International Airport, Fla.	2,357,000
Research and Development:	
Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn.	48,757,000
Edwards AFB, Calif.	26,773,000
Griffiss AFB, N. Y.	1,480,000
Griffiss Aux 2, N. Y.	1,272,000
Griffiss Aux 3, N. Y.	64,000
Hartford Research Facility, Conn.	
	5,750,000
Holloman AFB, N. Mex.	7,096,000
Kirtland AFB, N. Mex.	3,249,000
Kirtland Subbase 1, Nev.	243,000
Laur G. Hanscom AFB, Mass.	6,553,000
Laur G. Hanscom Aux 1, Mass.	61,000
Laur G. Hanscom Aux 2, N. Mex.	114,000
Mount Washington Proj. Lab, N. Y.	
	596,000
Patrick AFB, Fla.	27,000
Patrick Aux 1	446,000
Patrick Aux 3	121,000
Patrick Aux 4	10,000
Patrick Aux 5	40,000
Patrick Aux 6	143,000
Patrick Aux 7	34,000
Patrick Aux 8	10,000
Patrick Aux 9	324,000
Strategic Air Command:	
Abilene AFB, Tex.	17,394,000
Altus AFB, Okla.	15,761,000
Barksdale AFB, La.	3,905,000
Bergstrom AFB, Tex.	1,338,000
Biggs AFB, Tex.	2,050,000
Campbell AFB, Ky.	1,451,000
Carswell AFB, Tex.	2,000,000
Castle AFB, Calif.	9,581,000
Clinton-Sherman Airport, Okla.	11,393,000
Columbus AFB, Miss.	3,558,000
Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz.	2,881,000
Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak.	6,991,000
Fairchild AFB, Wash.	6,787,000
Forbes AFB, Kans.	9,919,000
Gray AFB, Tex.	465,000
Great Falls AFB, Mont.	6,566,000
Homestead AFB, Fla.	13,247,000
Hunter AFB, Ga.	8,900,000
Lake Charles AFB, La.	9,082,000
Limestone AFB, Maine.	13,563,000
Lincoln AFB, Nebr.	4,353,000
Little Rock AFB, Ark.	11,917,000
Lockbourne AFB, Ohio.	10,644,000
MacGill AFB, Fla.	1,974,000
March AFB, Calif.	8,734,000
Matagorda Island, Tex.	607,000
Mountain Home AFB, Idaho.	526,000
Offutt AFB, Nebr.	1,628,000
Pincastle AFB, Fla.	4,176,000
Plattsburgh AFB, N. Y.	16,784,000
Portsmouth AFB, N. H.	13,653,000
Sedalia AFB, Mo.	2,360,000
Smoky Hill AFB, Kans.	7,540,000
Stead AFB, Nev.	570,000
Travis AFB, Calif.	7,772,000
Turner AFB, Ga.	5,661,000

CONTINENTAL—continued

Strategic Air Command:	
Walker AFB, N. Mex.	\$4,087,000
Westover AFB, Mass.	1,146,000
Tactical Air Command:	
Alexandria AFB, La.	5,823,000
Ardmore AFB, Okla.	486,000
Blytheville AFB, Ark.	2,697,000
Bunker Hill AFB, Ind.	2,679,000
Clovis AFB, N. Mex.	2,748,000
Donaldson AFB, S. C.	3,213,000
Eglin Auxiliary 9, Fla.	1,462,000
Foster AFB, Tex.	1,341,000
George AFB, Calif.	5,102,000
Langley AFB, Va.	2,534,000
Larson AFB, Wash.	1,890,000
Myrtle Beach MAP, S. C.	11,611,000
Pope AFB, N. C.	1,950,000
Stewart AFB, Tenn.	872,000
Seymour Johnson AFB, N. C.	13,444,000
Shaw AFB, S. C.	2,997,000
Air Academy, Colo.	15,338,000
Various, Zone of Interior.	1,040,000
Aircraft Control and Warning, continental	54,324,000
Total, continental	669,973,000

OVERSEAS

Alaskan Air Command	\$12,870,000
Far Eastern Air Command	27,353,000
Military Air Transport	10,090,000
Northeastern Air Command	19,114,000
Strategic Air Command	2,386,000
USAFE, Middle East	31,578,000
USAFE, Spain	48,145,000
USAFE, United Kingdom	12,571,000
AC and W, overseas	5,000,000
Less reimbursement from sale French Morocco surplus materials	
	—5,000,000
Total, overseas	164,107,000

Total, Air Force 834,080,000

These allocations are generally based upon application of previously mentioned criteria to the budget estimates. The committee desires, however, to comment on reductions at several of the installations.

The committee is not convinced of the need for a gymnasium at Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo. It would appear that sufficient recreational facilities are presently available in the area to meet the needs of the base personnel.

At Kinross Air Force Base, Mich., it would seem to be proper to provide a multipurpose recreational building, with theater facilities, rather than the large expensive theater contemplated in the budget estimates.

Recent experiences have demonstrated that the costs of storage igloos at Truax/Madison Field, Wis., can be reduced below those presented to the committee.

The Air Force requested \$1,495,000 for the relocation of certain buildings at Kelly Field, Tex. As a result of a survey requested by the committee it now appears that the necessary relocations can be accomplished for approximately \$975,000. The committee is quite desirous that the Air Force carefully screen the buildings to be relocated at this base both as to their present condition and the actual need for them in the accomplishment of the permanent mission of this installation.

The request of \$132,000 for railroad trackage at Topeka Air Force Depot, Kans., has been denied. Estimated savings resulting from this item are not sufficient to warrant its construction at the present time.

It is desired that the Air Force restudy the plans for housing and messing facilities at Gila Bend Auxiliary Field, Ariz., with a view toward providing only for the needs of the personnel stationed at the base. Sufficient funds have been included in the

allocation to provide for such reduced facilities. The committee calls to the attention of the Air Force the desirability of providing both housing and messing facilities in one building at small installations of this type.

The committee has reduced the request for personnel facilities at Wichita Air Force Base, Kans., in the belief that a restudy of the present estimates for these structures, both as to size and cost, should result in considerable savings.

Funds were requested for construction of a joint Air Force-Navy Reserve facility in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio. Experience has shown that it is folly to appropriate large sums for construction until the site of the installation has been firmly established and proper advance planning accomplished on the individual line items. Since this has not been accomplished at this base, the \$4 million allocated by the committee will be sufficient to provide for the necessary land acquisitions as well as to allow the award of contracts for portions of the airfield pavement requirements.

The committee fails to see the need for the replacement of dormitory and messing facilities at Kirtland Air Force Base, N. Mex., the hospital addition at Sedalia Air Force Base, Mo., or the gymnasium at Stead Air Force Base, Nev.

The funds requested for Auxiliary Field 11 of Patrick Air Force Base, Fla. have been denied. The committee will entertain requests for this installation when the site has been firmly established and the need more clearly demonstrated.

The personnel facilities requested at Pope Air Force Base, N. C. have been deleted. It is the committee's opinion that facilities of this type exist, either at this installation or at adjacent Fort Bragg, to meet the needs of the personnel.

The committee desires that the Air Force review the warehouse requested for the Mount Washington climatic project, New Hampshire. The need for the structure and the unit cost of \$30 per square foot are both questionable.

At Plattsburg Air Force Base, N. Y., the committee has denied funds for a post exchange sales store and a hospital. Sufficient facilities exist to meet the needs of the base for a sales store. The hospital should be reviewed as to design, size, and cost with a view toward providing the most economical structure cognizant with the needs of the installation.

The amount of \$15,338,000 is made available for the initiation of construction of the Air Force Academy and for construction of the Interim Academy at Lowry Air Force Base, Colo., with the specific limitation that the funds made available to the Air Force by the State of Colorado are to be used only for the purchase of land. The committee has reduced the request for land-acquisition funds by the \$1 million presently contemplated to be received from the State for this purpose. Under no circumstances is the Department of the Air Force to acquire more than the presently contemplated 15,000 acres for this installation without prior clearance by this committee.

At Hickam Air Force Base, T. H., it appears that the cost of the contemplated restoration of certain barracks space is excessive and should be more thoroughly studied prior to the appropriation of funds.

The committee has denied requests in their entirety for bases on which construction has not been initiated or has been seriously retarded due to the inability of the Air Force to fulfill necessary land requirements. These bases are Portland International Airport, Oreg., Dover Air Force Base, Del., Dow Air Force Base, Maine, and Lawson Air Force Base, Ga.

Reductions have been made in the land acquisition costs at certain bases due to the donation of lands by local interests. These bases are North Dakota, Glasgow Air Force

Base, Mont.; Traverse City Air Force Base, Mich.; and Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, S. C. Additional reductions have been made in the costs at Glasgow due to the overpricing of the land in the estimates submitted to the committee.

Application of the present cost limitation on warehousing and cold-storage facilities has resulted in reductions in the funds requested for these facilities at Minot Air Force Base; Glasgow Air Force Base; Grand Forks Air Force Base; K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Mich.; Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Oreg.; Traverse City Air Force Base, Mich.; Great Falls Air Force Base, Mont.; and Altus Air Force Base, Okla.

The committee has reduced the cost of gymnasiums requested for bases at Grandview, Mo.; Amarillo Air Force Base, Tex.; Laughlin Air Force Base, Tex.; Wichita Air Force Base, Kans.; Kirtland Air Force Base, N. Mex.; Hanscom Air Force Base, Mass.; Hunter Air Force Base, Ga.; Lake Charles Air Force Base, La.; Lincoln Air Force Base, Nebr.; Portsmouth Air Force Base, N. H.; Ardmore Air Force Base, Okla.; Blytheville Air Force Base, Ark.; Foster Air Force Base, Tex.; and George Air Force Base, Calif.

Department of the Army

The budget estimates received by the committee for the Department of the Army contemplated a funding program from available unobligated balances in the amount of \$245,611,000. The committee recommends a program of \$191,321,000, a reduction of \$54,290,000 in the budget request.

Committee Recommendations

The funds approved by the committee for the Department of the Army are allocated in the following manner:

Committee Recommendations

Ordnance:	
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.	\$1,579,000
Atchison Storage Facility, Kans.	1,155,000
Benicia Arsenal, Calif.	352,000
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.	1,626,000
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Calif.	247,000
Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Pa.	2,190,000
Lima Ordnance Depot, Ohio.	33,000
Navaho Ordnance Depot, Ariz.	85,000
Redstone Arsenal, Ala.	580,000
Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill.	360,000
Quartermaster:	
Atlanta General Depot, Ga.	100,000
Fort Lee, Va.	983,000
New Cumberland General Depot (including United States Disciplinary Barracks), Pa.	492,000
Richmond Quartermaster Depot, Va.	97,000
Chemical:	
Army Chemical Center, Md.	673,000
Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah.	181,000
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah.	78,000
Signal:	
Transmitting Station, Va.	2,360,000
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	77,000
Lexington Signal Depot, Ky.	492,000
Fort Monmouth, N. J.	330,000
Sacramento Signal Depot, Calif.	492,000
Corps of Engineers: Fort Belvoir, Va.	3,050,000
Transportation:	
Brooklyn Army Base, N. Y.	1,264,000
Charleston Transportation Depot, S. C.	370,000
Fort Eustis, Va.	3,463,000
Oakland Army Base, Calif.	785,000
Point Aux Pins Ammunition Terminal, Ala.	6,152,000

Department of the Army—Continued

Army Security Agency: Vint Hill Farms Station, Va.		\$98,000
Army Medical Service:		
Wm. Beaumont Army Hospital, Tex.		391,000
Brooke Army Medical Center, Tex.		1,129,000
First Army:		
Boston Army Base, Mass.		9,900,000
Fort Devens, Mass.		1,314,000
Fort Dix, N. J.		330,000
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.		450,000
Second Army:		
Fort Knox, Ky.		1,285,000
Fort George G. Meade, Md.		303,000
Third Army:		
Fort Benning, Ga.		4,264,000
Fort Bragg, N. C.		3,470,000
Fort Campbell, Ky.		3,623,000
Fourth Army:		
Fort Bliss, Tex.		11,178,000
Fort Hood, Tex.		9,904,000
Fort Sill, Okla.		1,314,000
Fifth Army:		
Camp Carson, Colo.		3,582,000
Fort Riley, Kans.		3,871,000
Sixth Army:		
Fort Lewis, Wash.		6,268,000
Presidio of Monterey, Calif.		330,000
Fort Ord, Calif.		774,000
U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Calif.		923,000
Yuma Test Station, Ariz.		75,000
Armed Forces special weapons projects		2,080,000
General, continental United States:		
Tactical facilities		65,000,000
Classified project		2,700,000
Overseas areas:		
Alaska:		
Eielson Air Force Base (Army)		533,000
Kenai		1,954,000
Ladd Air Force Base (Army)		839,000
Fort Richardson		992,000
Whittier		541,000
Okinawa		11,049,000
Pacific: Waiawa Radio Transmitting Station, T. H.		221,000
Iceland		5,490,000
Tactical facilities, overseas		500,000
General, continental United States and overseas: Advance design		5,000,000
Total, Army		191,321,000

Generally, the reductions recommended by the committee are based on previously mentioned criteria. The committee desires, however, to comment on reductions at several specific installations.

Adequate swimming facilities exist at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., therefore, the committee has denied the request for an additional swimming pool at this installation.

The committee believes that the gymnasium at White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex., is excessive to the needs of this installation and desires that the Army restudy the need for a facility of the size contemplated at this station.

The request for an addition to the officers' open mess at Fort Belvoir, Va., has been denied, as have funds requested for the post exchange at Walter Reed Medical Center, D. C.; the bowling alleys and officers club at Fort Bragg, N. C.; and the fieldhouse and post exchange at Fort Dix, N. J., in the belief that adequate facilities exist on these installations to meet the needs of the personnel stationed there.

The committee fails to see the need for a post exchange sales store at the Sacramento Signal Depot, Calif.

Funds were requested in the amount of \$8,450,000 for conversion of the riding hall at the United States Military Academy,

N. Y., to classroom spaces. While the committee recognizes the possible need for additional classroom spaces at the Academy, it desires that the Department restudy this proposal with consideration being given both to the erection of a less costly structure and to the amount of classroom space actually needed in view of present and anticipated future enrollments at the Academy.

Funds requested for post exchanges at Fort Campbell, Ky., and Camp Carson, Colo., have been denied. The requested facilities appear to be excessive in scope to the needs of these installations, particularly, with reference to the inclusion of cafeteria facilities.

The request for barracks at Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska, has been denied by the committee. As is stated elsewhere in their report, a careful study should be made of the costs of these barracks in view of the actual construction experiences of the Air Force at this same installation.

The funds allocated for advance design when coupled with unobligated balances remaining in this item will provide for the continuation of an orderly advance planning program.

The committee has allocated funds for construction of the Point Aux Pins Ammunition Terminal, Alabama, in the amount requested by the Department of the Army. These funds are to be used only for land acquisition and for dredging of a channel leading directly to the sea in the manner presented to the committee in the recent hearings in support of this project.

Funds in the amount of \$9,900,000 for the Boston Army Base, Mass., were requested by the Department of the Army. This project is authorized in H. R. 9242 and has been concurred in by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. It also involves the utilization of approximately \$1,100,000 from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and authorizes the Secretary of the Army to lease such portions of the Boston Army Base as he may deem advisable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with the retention of recapture rights in any national emergency upon a determination by the Secretary of the Army that the property is needed for military purposes. The committee insists that such a lease contain terms that in the event of reentry into these facilities by the United States the return given to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a result of such action shall only be the proper proration of the capitalization of the \$1,100,000 contributed by the Commonwealth and shall not include any expenses of protection, repair, and maintenance of the leased premises which the Commonwealth would assume under the terms of H. R. 9242.

CHAPTER IX

Subcommittee: JOHN TABER, New York, chairman; RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts; H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota; IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania; NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire; GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin; GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan; J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia; JOHN J. ROONEY, New York; OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana; CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri.

Emergency programs and activities

Department of State

Government in occupied areas: The bill includes \$14 million for carrying out the United States occupation, contractual, diplomatic, and educational exchange functions in Germany and Austria. This amount is \$1,500,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and is \$5,836,101 below the comparable appropriation for fiscal year 1954.

In addition, the \$1 million requested in House Document Numbered 428 to provide for the construction of staff housing in Austria is approved. This amount is to be used exclusively for purchase of foreign

credits owed to or owned by the United States.

Funds Appropriated to the President

Refugee relief: There is included in the bill \$7 million to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, in which six of the major departments of Government are involved. The amount allowed is \$2,025,000 below the budget estimate and \$3,750,000 above the appropriation for fiscal year 1954. The request as contained in House Document Numbered 422 for language permitting the apportionment of the entire amount in the first 9 months of the fiscal year, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget, is not approved.

Department of the Army, Civil Functions

Government and relief in occupied areas: The committee recommends \$3,100,000 for expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, the most important of which is Okinawa. The amount provided is the same as appropriated for fiscal year 1954 and is \$950,000 below the budget estimate. It should be noted that \$600,000 of the 1954 fiscal year's appropriation was withheld by administrative action and was recently released for procurement of supplies, the economic effect of which will be realized in the present fiscal year. The Department therefore volunteered a reduction of \$600,000 in their request for the 1955 fiscal year.

Federal Civil Defense Administration

The bill includes a total of \$44,025,000 in new appropriations plus the sum of \$1,300,000 of previously appropriated funds which is continued available. The amount allowed provides approximately the same amount as was obligated during fiscal year 1954. The action with respect to each item is set forth below.

Operations: The committee recommends \$8,525,000 for this item which provides for civil defense planning, education services, operations control services, technical advisory services, field representation, executive direction, and general administration. The amount allowed is the same as was appropriated for fiscal year 1954.

Federal contributions: There is included in the bill \$10,500,000 for financial contributions to the States, pursuant to subsection (1) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended to be equally matched with State funds. The amount allowed is \$4,250,000 below the budget estimate, but is the same as the sum appropriated for fiscal year 1954. In addition, language as requested in House Document No. 385, continuing available \$1,300,000 of the unobligated balance for fiscal year 1954, is included in the bill.

Emergency supplies and equipment: The bill includes \$25 million for procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil-defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended. The amount allowed is \$2,500,000 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is \$35 million below the budget estimate. The entire amount allowed is to be used for medical supplies and equipment.

Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission

The sum of \$170,000, the budget estimate, is included in the bill for the operation of this Commission which was established pursuant to Public Law 263, approved August 13, 1953.

General Services Administration

Administrative expenses, Abaca fiber program: Language as requested in House Document No. 456 is included in the bill. The

administrative expense limitation has been reduced from \$148,000 to \$135,000.

Treasury Department

Federal Facilities Corporation: Language as requested in House Document No. 456 with the administrative expense limitation of \$1,-954,000 is included in the bill.

CHAPTER X

Claims, audited claims, and judgments

The committee recommends the full amount of \$9,296,561 contained in House Document No. 461 to cover claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$8,031,303 represents judgments of the Court of Claims and the United States districts courts. The amount provided for claims is \$1,265,258.

CHAPTER XI

General provisions

Subcommittee: JOHN TABER, New York, chairman; RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts; H. CARL ANDERSEN, Minnesota; IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania; NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire; GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin; GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan; J. VAUGHAN GARY, Virginia; JOHN J. ROONEY, New York; OTTO E. PASSMAN, Louisiana; CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri.

The general provision included in the accompanying bill are applicable to all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Federal Government.

Section 1101 continues, at \$1,400 each, the amount that may be spent for purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and adds a new limitation of \$3,000 on any one passenger vehicle irrespective of any limitation carried in the 1955 appropriations acts.

Section 1102 continues language which has been carried for some years concerning the employment of aliens.

Section 1103 continues language previously carried relating to living quarters allowances.

Section 1104 continues language previously carried prohibiting the filling of positions by anyone whose nomination has been disapproved by the Senate.

Section 1105 continues language previously carried limiting the amount that may be paid for copies of the United States Code Annotated and the Lifetime Federal Digest.

Section 1106 continues language previously carried relating to the use of funds by Government corporations.

Section 1107 contains language similar to that previously carried prohibiting the use of funds of corporations for purchase or construction of office buildings.

Section 1108 continues language previously carried to authorize the transfer of personnel and appropriations to defense activities of various departments and agencies of the Government in pursuance to law.

Section 1109 continues language concerning rental of Government-owned living quarters.

Section 1110 contains language similar to that carried previously authorizing the use of appropriated funds to purchase foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States, as required by section 1415 of Public Law 547, 82d Congress.

Section 1111, definition of obligations: Over a period of years numerous loose practices in handling appropriated funds have grown up in various agencies of the Government. The most difficult problem in this area arises from the recording of various types of transactions as obligations of the Government when, in fact, no real obligation exists. This situation has become so acute as to make it next to impossible for the Committee on Appropriations to determine with any degree of accuracy the amount which has been obligated against outstanding appropriations as a basis for determining future requirements. It has become necessary to

set forth definitely in the law the types of transactions which will be recognized as true obligations and secure accurate reporting thereon in order that it may be possible for the Committee on Appropriations to have a sound basis for its operations. Section 1111 therefore has been included in the bill to accomplish this purpose. A clean-cut definition of the obligations will also greatly simplify the work of the General Accounting Office in auditing and settling the accounts of the various agencies. The Acting Comptroller General was consulted and has concurred in the proposal as a necessary step to clear up the existing chaotic situation. The proposal has also been discussed with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and he agrees that legislation of this type is needed.

Section 1112 continues language previously carried commonly known as the antistrike provision.

Limitations and legislative provisions

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 2, line 20, in connection with the appropriation for the Architect of the Capitol:

"The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, is authorized hereafter to furnish steam from the Capitol Power Plant to the Folger Shakespeare Library: *Provided*, That the person or persons authorized to make contracts with respect to such building to which such steam is to be furnished agrees (a) to pay for such steam at rates not less than cost, determined by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, and (b) to connect such building with the Capitol Power Plant steam lines without expense to the United States and in a manner satisfactory to the Architect of the Capitol and the House Office Building Commission: *Provided further*, That amounts received in payment for steam so furnished shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts."

On page 10, line 19, in connection with "Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation"; "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate construction of the Helena Valley unit, Montana, until a repayment contract has been executed."

On page 13, line 7, in connection with "Expenses, General Supply Fund":

"Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operating requirements may be subleased to commercial organizations and the proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

On page 37, line 22, "General Provisions": "SEC. 1111. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government of the United States unless it is supported by documentary evidence of—

"(1) a binding agreement in writing between the parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real property to be purchased or leased, or work or services to be performed; or

"(2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment thereof; or

"(3) an order required by law to be placed with a Government agency; or

"(4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing purchases without advertising when necessitated by public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or within specific monetary limitations; or

"(5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appropriations made for payment of or contributions toward, sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord with formulae prescribed in law, or (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans approved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

"(6) a liability which may result from pending litigation brought under authority of law; or

"(7) employment or services of persons or expenses of travel in accord with law, and services performed by public utilities; or

"(8) any other legal liability of the United States against an appropriation or fund legally available therefor.

"(b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof remaining obligated by unexpended and the amount thereof remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the duty of making certifications as required by this subsection shall not be delegated: *Provided*, That such certification for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obligations as could have been recorded under the provisions of subsection (a) hereof.

"(c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts which are certified therein as having been obligated and such records shall be retained in the agency in such form as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as may be necessary for such purposes.

"(d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be available for expenditure after the expiration of such period except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond that otherwise authorized by law."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill down to and including line 16, page 5.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

CHARTER OF TANKERS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 3458) to authorize the long-term time charter of tankers by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes, with a House

amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. ARENDS, COLE, SHAFER, CUNNINGHAM, VINSON, KILPAT, and RIVERS.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour today and 1 hour on Wednesday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6788) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2759) entitled "An act to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act so as to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services, provide for a more effective use of available Federal funds, and otherwise improve the provisions of that act, and for other purposes."

PROVIDING MULTIPLE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 639) providing for the consideration of H. R. 8896, a bill to amend the mineral-leasing laws to provide for multiple mineral development of the same tracts of the public lands, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8896) to amend the mineral-leasing laws to provide for multiple mineral development of the same tracts of the public lands, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Interior

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES	
1	The Problem of the Medical Student
15	The Medical Student's Problem
25	The Medical Student's Problem
35	The Medical Student's Problem
45	The Medical Student's Problem
55	The Medical Student's Problem
65	The Medical Student's Problem
75	The Medical Student's Problem
85	The Medical Student's Problem
95	The Medical Student's Problem
105	The Medical Student's Problem
115	The Medical Student's Problem
125	The Medical Student's Problem
135	The Medical Student's Problem
145	The Medical Student's Problem
155	The Medical Student's Problem
165	The Medical Student's Problem
175	The Medical Student's Problem
185	The Medical Student's Problem
195	The Medical Student's Problem
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215	The Medical Student's Problem
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935	The Medical Student's Problem
945	The Medical Student's Problem
955	The Medical Student's Problem
965	The Medical Student's Problem
975	The Medical Student's Problem
985	The Medical Student's Problem



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 21, 1954
For actions of July 20, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 136

CONTENTS

Administrative procedure.....21	Fruits & vegetables.....33	Property.....13
Appropriations.....3	Government competition..14	Purchasing.....14
Atomic energy.....11,37	Housing, rural.....1	REA.....11
Budgeting.....14	Insect control.....36	Reports.....13
CCC.....27	Lands, public.....15	Retirement.....8
Claims.....13	reclamation.....4,24,31	Roads.....34
Corn.....27	transfer.....28	School lunch.....17
Cotton.....25	Livestock & meats.....17	Social Security.....19
Credit unions.....9	Loans, farm.....1,4,26	Soil conservation.....2
Dairy industry.....16,17,32	Legislative program.....18	Surplus commodities..16,30
Drought relief.....10	Marketing.....32,33	Taxation.....13
Dual compensation.....8	Marketing quotas.....25	Transportation.....5
Electrification.....23,35	Minerals.....15	Travel.....12
Emergency powers.....14	Nomination.....22	TVA.....37
Farm program.....18,20,30	Patents.....6	Vehicles.....12
Flood prevention.....10	Personnel.....8,12,14,18	Water compact.....7
Foreign aid.....16	Poultry.....29	Wheat.....16
	Prices, support.....17,30	

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on housing bill, including rural provisions. House received conference report on watershed bill. House debated supplemental appropriation bill. House committee ordered reported bill to authorize Interior loans to reclamation projects. Rep. Scudder commended Secretary's recommendations for farm program. Senate committee reported bills to authorize motor vehicle pools and travel for employees returning to continental U.S.

HOUSE

1. HOUSING LOANS. By a vote of 358 to 30, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7839, the housing bill, which includes a provision continuing the rural housing program administered by this Department (pp. 10513-24). The report had been submitted July 20.
2. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 6788, the watershed development bill (pp. 10499-501).
3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Continued debate on H. R. 9936, but made no changes in the agricultural items (pp. 10512, 10524-47).
4. RECLAMATION LOANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 5301, to authorize the Interior Department to make loans for reclamation projects (p. D868).
5. TRANSPORTATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment S. 3233, to provide permanent legislation for transportation of a substantial portion of water-borne cargoes in U. S.-flag vessels (H. Rept. 2329)(p. 10555).

6. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3534, to authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed because the patent owner was in the armed forces or because of production controls (H. Rept. 2347)(p. 10556).
7. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3699 and H. R. 9679, consenting to a Tex.-La. compact for division of the Sabine River waters (H. Repts. 2317, 2321)(p. 10555).
8. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7785, to make permanent the increases in regular civil-service annuities provided by the act of 1952 (H. Rept. 2318)(p. 10555).
This Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5718, to limit the period for collection by the U. S. of compensation received by Federal employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (H. Rept. 2334)(p. 10555).
9. CREDIT UNIONS. The D. C. Committee reported with amendment S. 3683, to transfer supervision of D. C. credit unions to HEW from Treasury (H. Rept. 2333)(p. 10555).
10. DROUGHT RELIEF; FLOOD PREVENTION. Rep. Miller, Kans., inserted a farmer's letter describing flood-prevention work on his farm, and requested a cattle-buying program for drought relief (pp. 10549-50).

The House Agriculture Committee, on July 16, adopted the following resolution:

"Within the past several days there has come to the attention of the Committee an increasing number of reports of serious drought conditions in many parts of the United States. It is the Committee's information that conditions have already reached the point in some parts of the country where production of crops is being seriously threatened and the ability of livestock producers to maintain their flocks and herds is being impaired.

"In view of this situation the Committee urges that the Secretary of Agriculture use to the fullest extent the authority and funds available to him for combatting or alleviating the results of the drought as soon as conditions in the various affected areas warrant action on the part of the Federal Government.

"The Committee respectfully suggests, in view of the fact that Congress will soon adjourn, that the Secretary review the authority and the funds now available to him for meeting drought and other emergency conditions in the agriculture of the Nation and report to the Committee at the earliest possible moment any additional authority or funds which he believes he may require in order to meet as effectively as possible any need which may arise for action on the part of the Federal Government."

SENATE

11. ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 3690, to amend the Atomic Energy Act (pp. 10584-96, 10601-29). Mose of the debate related to the TVA. Sen. Langer spoke against the President's proposal to contract with private utilities and stated that "the most harmful effect of the... deal will be its ultimate effect on the REA cooperatives and, through them, on the farmers of the valley" (pp. 10585-590). Sen. Johnston stated that farmers of his State need money now as a result of reduced acreage production and that he does not want "to see the electric bills for industrial power in the Southeast go up" (p. 10628).

A-7009523, Liivat, Valdeko.
 A-7095522, Liivat, Lidia.
 A-6887553, Linik, Azriel Abraham or Ape Link.
 A-6026149, Liu, Chang Keng.
 A-6848384, Liu, Hong-Zoen (nee Jui).
 0300-392267, Liu, Chu-Kai or Lau Choow—
 or Hwang Tai.
 A-7123432, Locke, Yan-Chun or Lawrence
 Yan-Chun Locke or Lawrence Locke.
 A-6848152, Locke, Eva Theresa (nee Eva
 Theresa Woo).
 A-9695049, Loi, Pong.
 A-6730658, Loo, Mrs. Fay or Fay Yung.
 A-6971799, Lossmann, Johannes.
 A-6971800, Lossmann, Helmi.
 A-6971801, Lossmann, Jean or John.
 A-7064141, Lowinger, Mor.
 0300-403238, Man, Shum.
 A-8082025, Ming, Chan Sek.
 A-6958660, Mok, May Lee.
 A-6775636, Nahmias, Andre Youssef or An-
 dre Joseph Nahmias.
 A-9560888, Nai, Chan.
 A-7057877, Obet, Victor.
 0300-398021 On Lai or On Lia or Sai Yew.
 A-6624928, Ou Felix.
 0500-32371, Pei, Ching Hwa or Ching Hwa
 Pei Chang.
 A-8082486, Po, Kwan or Kong Po or Ching
 Kwan Po.
 0300-418801, Poa, Woo Ah.
 A-7457749, Polli, Elmi.
 A-7249881, Reinla, Mihkel.
 A-7249873, Reinla, Maimu (nee Sade) for-
 merly Stahl.
 A-6752988, Rodman, Juliet H. Zakkal.
 A-7048807, Rubin, Artur.
 A-7345325, Rubin, Irena.
 A-6798996, Savisaar, Ernestine.
 A-6910016, Schoenfeld, Eugen.
 A-9782758, Shing, Lum.
 A-6731298, Shukur, Edward Khedore.
 A-7056017, Sinaj, Vilian.
 A-8057497, Sinaj, Liyza or Ethel (nee Mos-
 kowitz).
 A-7890718, Skansi, Nikola.
 A-7980295, Sojat, Savko Marko.
 A-6983572, Stark, Michael.
 A-7096111, Stark, Eva (nee Gancfried).
 A-6938814, Sudelis, Krigs.
 A-6936815, Sudelis, Elfanora.
 A-6851653, Sung, Ming Yang.
 A-7244294, Svede, Arthur Gustave.
 A-7244299, Svede, Valija Emilija.
 A-7244295, Svede, Ausma Imapara.
 A-7244296, Svede, Ilgars Gunars.
 A-7244297, Svede, Aris Visvaldis.
 A-7244298, Svede, Vilnis.
 A-7244293, Svede, Janis Olgersts.
 A-9511408, Tai, Lam or Tai Lam.
 A-9245009, Tak, Ko.
 A-6851697, Tang, Yu-Sun.
 A-6949783, Tapp, George.
 A-6949784, Tapp, Maria or Maria Umb.
 0500-46780, Teng, Stephen Yueh-Min.
 A-7350666, Teodorescu-Valahu, Anna (nee
 Capitan).
 A-6694104, Tikotsky, Wolf.
 A-6444674, Ting, Lucy or Lucy Ju-Chen
 Ting.
 A-8082089, Ting, Shih Yung.
 A-7095529, Tomson, August.
 A-7095530, Tomson, Alma.
 A-6933873, Treiber, Euzen or Eugene.
 0300-249547, Treiber, Helena or Helen.
 A-6702188, Tseu, Margaret Teresa or Yu-
 Ying Tseu.
 A-7193928, Tu, Tsung Cheng or Shin Jai.
 A-1290133, Tuck, Joseph.
 A-6702360, Tuck, May C.
 A-6702361, Tuck, Sylvia E. E.
 A-6971754, Uustal, Johan.
 A-6971791, Uustal, Linda.
 A-6971780, Uustal, Jan.
 A-7244201, Veinbergs, Talivaldis.
 A-7244984, Vesik, Mihkel.
 A-7244986, Vesik, Arno.
 A-6986496, Wang, En Ming (nee Chen).
 A-8021404, Wang, Hubert Chang-Hsu.

0300-392608, Wang, Susan or Wang Chou
 Chen.
 A-6922671, Weissmann, Elias.
 0300-244065, Weissmann, Serena.
 V-795888, Wen, Adam Kung-wen or Kung-
 wen Wen or Kuag-wen Wen.
 V-795887, Wen, Mimi Szeto-wen or Mimi
 Wen.
 A-6271272, Wen, Ronald or Wen Shu Hsuan.
 0300-420772, Wen, Judy or Wen Chi Hou
 Nieu.
 A-6739753, Wen, David or Way Wen.
 A-6739752, Wen, Louis or Loy.
 0300-403935, Wood, Shi-Chieh.
 0300-403935, Wood, Shu Ying Chen.
 A-3268532, Yao, Nai Zer.
 A-5928218, Yee, Kwak or Yee Kwak.
 0300-422403, Yen, Mu Pin or Yen Pin Mu
 or Mubin T. Yen.
 0300-422404, Yen, Margaret Chu or Chu
 Chuan-Chu.
 A-792659, You, Hee or Hee Leong Kee or
 Hee Yau Hui.
 A-6855581, Zucker, Ruzena.
 A-8082070, Zulich, Ivan or John or Gio-
 vanni Zulich.
 A-6803911, Akka, Rouben, Ibrahim.
 0300-418049, Bonetta, Carlo.
 A-7056848, Brukirer, Pincus (Pinkus) or
 Broker.
 A-7181916, Butte, Henry Wilhelm.
 A-7181917, Butte, Herta Inez.
 A-7243258, Carcich, Giovanni.
 A-7222368, Cercobori, Luciano.
 A-8065704, Chan, Lin Ah.
 A-6848607, Chang, Kuo Tsun.
 V-184676, Chee, Shun Chu.
 A-6849166, Cheng, Hugh (Robert) Siang.
 A-6949788, Childress, Helgi.
 A-9513665, Chojnacki, Bogdan Joseph.
 0300-429235, Chong, Ah or Li Cuk Cauk or
 Chong Kong.
 A-6975623, Chun, Ben Hung-Ten.
 A-5928208, Chung, Mok Chee or Sau Mok.
 A-9765567, Ciogan, Eustafie or Christaki.
 A-8021321, Cogliavina, Giuseppe.
 A-7243857, Dankers, Ella Rodina.
 A-7244979, Ermanpous, Arturs.
 A-7244980, Ermanpous, Anete.
 A-8091315, Fat, Chan or Ching Fa.
 A-6916033, Feldman, Emanuel Gerson.
 0300-252494, Feldman, Chaja Ida.
 A-9506918, Fong, Han Agh.
 A-8082840, Fook, Chan or Chan Cheong.
 0300-392291, Fook, Tsang Wah or Wah Fook
 Tsang.
 0300-398103, Fook Wong.
 A-6031972, Franza, Matteo Daniele de.
 A-7125014, Halter, Bela.
 A-6163761, Han, Shu Tang or Yao Ling
 Chang.
 A-8091327, Harabaglia, Hugo.
 A-8082008, Helich, Stefano.
 A-9694017, Hi, Chu or Joe Hee.
 0300-428098, Hong, Ho Wai or Ho Yau or
 Hong Ho Wai.
 0300-410649, Hong, Lee.
 A-7111657, Hsi, Edith Yu-Shih.
 A-6052464, Hsieh, Te-Cheng or Fred Shaw.
 A-6505776, Hsieh, Mary Sukin Cheng.
 A-6505409, Hsieh, Man Lynn.
 A-6505407, Hsieh, Lucy Mei Chi.
 A-6505408, Hsieh, Paul Tze-Li Ching San
 or Paul Hsieh.
 A-6847777, Hsu, Ming Po.
 A-7841813, I, Helen Yeo.
 A-651024, I, Bernard.
 A-6819125, Jakubovic, Sarolta (nee Wein-
 heber).
 A-7057090, Jankai, Tibor or Tibor Deutsch.
 A-7096058, Jankai, Iren (nee Alexander).
 A-6694005, Jirak, Karel Boleslav.
 A-7200698, Jirak, Blazena.
 A-9717383, Kalmet, Arseni.
 0300-410499, Kan, Tsang or Tsang Kun.
 0300-331005, Kerra, Walter.
 A-6095136, Khadra, Omar Abou.
 0300-399097, Kit, Yu or Yu Shek.
 A-8031936, Korm, Leonida.
 A-7863019, Krumins, Alvina.

0300-403711, Kuen, Cheung.
 A-6847968, Kuo, Kwang-Lin.
 A-7241996, Kurcbaums, Vilis Pauls.
 A-7241997, Kurcbaums, Mirdza Valija Csiz.
 A-6356317, Kurz, Julia Beatrice (nee
 Cheng).
 A-8196599, Kwan, Cheung.
 A-7863214, Lans, Ilvars.
 A-7863215, Lans, Vilma Irma (nee Birze).
 A-6503645, Lebovic, Marton.
 A-6712033, Lee, Kuan Lou.
 0501-19708, Lee, Wei Ku.
 0501-19709, Lee, Pei-Fen Tang.
 0501-19710, Lee, Bernard Shing-Shu.
 0501-19711, Lee, Katherine Tseng-Shu.
 A-8190046, Lee, Wing Nin.
 A-7073609, Lettrich, Julius.
 A-6349782, Li, Shui-Mei.
 A-8001420, Lin, Shun-Hua.
 A-8057857, Ling, Yuen.
 A-7863020, Linis, Oktavija.
 0300-390643, Lo, Kong.
 A-6847928, Loe, Lucy Mary or Hsiao-Bien
 Loe.
 A-7962031, Loodus, Arnold.
 A-6012603, Martinovic, Petar.
 A-7185511, Mazur, Dyonizy Piotr.
 A-9290471, Meng, Foo See.
 A-9836572T, Mon, Lee.
 A-6887714, Niemcewicz, Josef.
 A-7184072, Niemcewicz, Regina (nee Boren-
 stein).
 A-6971760, Ohakas, Evald.
 A-6971782, Ohakas, Olga.
 A-7243869, Ozolins, Alfred.
 A-7849870, Ozolins, Ulois.
 0300-423623, Pao, Lee Chen.
 A-6142745, Pong, Arthur Y. Y. or Pang.
 A-9643928, Pong, Wai.
 A-8010467, Rasiulis, Aleksas.
 A-6903775, Rimpler, Samuel.
 A-6849123, Sheena, Edward Haroon.
 A-6851504, Shih, Cheng.
 A-7365385, Shing, Yeung or Yeung Sheng
 or Yang Sing.
 A-7415177, Shueh, Shih-Yung or David
 Shueh.
 A-8082003, Sing, Tsang or David Tsang.
 A-7200778, Sirdleck, Anna Albertine (nee
 Tobolik) or Anna Albertine Ida.
 0300-418899, Stankic, Ivan.
 A-7210493, Streicher, Bela.
 A-7210492, Streicher, Olga (nee Ehren-
 thal).
 A-7439701, Streicher, Gabor.
 A-7439700, Streicher, Otto.
 A-8091341, Tang, Tseng Shu.
 A-6949781, Tapp, Mihkel.
 A-6949782, Tapp, Patjana (nee Vesik).
 A-6949785, Tapp, Nikolai.
 A-6798997, Treiman, Karl or Karlis Trei-
 manis.
 A-7863209, Trusis, Karlis.
 A-7863210, Trusis, Zenta (nee Abrins).
 A-7863211, Trusis, Ivar or Ivars.
 A-7178945, Tsien, Maud Chaoling.
 A-6694205, Tsu, Norman Chang Kang.
 A-9621977, Un, Cheng Zung.
 A-6789998, Vaart, Elmar.
 A-7184420, Vajda, Paul or Paul Davay.
 A-9948288, Vitich, George.
 V-886518, Wang, Keh Chin or Richard Keh
 Chin Wang.
 A-6026125, Wang, Kia Kang.
 A-6026160, Wang, John H. or Shu Hsu
 Wang.
 A-6028173, Wang, Jonesie or Shu-Joan
 Wang.
 A-8082073, Wang, Yin Pao.
 A-8082074, Wang, Ho Yin Lee or Alice
 Wang.
 0300-229774, Wang, Nancy or Lindsay.
 A-6918465, Wang, Elsie.
 A-7060507, Werner, Karol Gabrel.
 A-9526181, Wong, Ho or Wong Ho.
 A-7445844, Wong, Kong Hee.
 T-1892931, Woo, Chong or You Woo.
 A-8106034, Wun, Chow.
 A-9525850, Yee, Chow or Ng Chow Yee.
 A-6967316, Yee, Pan Kut.

A-9669640, Ying, Tsing.
 A-8667798, Yu, Jung Kwong.
 A-6847868, Yu, Mary Ann (nee Hul Ying Lu or Mary Ann Lu).
 A-8091073, Yuen, Choy or Fong Chol.
 A-7469082, Zgaglardich, Ivan or Giovanni Zgaglardich or John Zgaglardich.
 A-8082072, Zulich, Enrico or Ricardo Zulich.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO SELL CERTAIN WAR-BUILT PASSENGER VESSELS

Mr. TOLLEFSON submitted the following conference report and statement on the resolution (H. J. Res. 534) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built passenger vessels, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2298)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 534) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built passenger-cargo vessels, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment and the House agree to the same.

THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
 JOHN J. ALLEN, JR.,
 JOHN H. RAY,
 HERBERT C. BONNER,
 JOHN F. SHELLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN M. BUTLER,
 CHARLES E. POTTER,
 WARREN G. MAGNUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 534) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built passenger-cargo vessels, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommend in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate amendment would require the purchaser to pay interest charges twice, i.e., 3½ percent for the duration of the charter and also would require the payment of 3½ percent interest from April 1, 1954, on a vessel it does not own. The Senate recedes.

THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
 JOHN J. ALLEN, JR.,
 JOHN H. RAY,
 HERBERT C. BONNER,
 JOHN F. SHELLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KLYCE MOTORS, INC.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5185) for the relief of Klyce Motors, Inc., and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
 The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House July 19, 1954.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 646 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use, and yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 646 which will make in order the consideration of the bill, H. R. 9936, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

House Resolution 646 would provide for the waiving of points of order during the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, this waiving of points of order is necessary for several very important reasons. First of all H. R. 9936 changes certain limitations which were previously set in other bills.

In chapter 11, relating to general provisions, there are the usual general provisions that have been carried for several years in one bill, rather than carrying them in each bill that is reported out by the Appropriations Committee during the session. This also necessitates the waiving of the points of order against the bill.

Section 1111 has a new piece of language which is designed to define what an obligation is. This new language has been made necessary by the fact that in the past certain agencies have called things obligations when they were not. It is hoped that this new language will clarify this whole situation.

Mr. Speaker, in the bill itself, the figure recommended by the Committee on Appropriations is \$765,770,188 less than was asked for in the budget estimate.

Mr. Speaker, there is no need to emphasize to the House membership the importance of this bill. I hope that the House will adopt this rule which will allow for the waiving of points of order during the consideration of the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropria-

tions was unanimous in asking for this rule. I see no objection to it. I have no desire to consume any of the time of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.
 The resolution was agreed to.

H. R. 9910

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 9910) to amend section 413 (b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, be stricken from the Union Calendar and recommitment to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on the bill H. R. 9910.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ARENDT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 106]

Angell	Harris	Perkins
Bailey	Heller	Philbin
Barden	Hess	Powell
Bentsen	Kearney	Regan
Boykin	Kersten, Wisc.	Richards
Brooks, La.	Latham	Secrest
Brownson	Long	Short
Buckley	Lucas	Sieminski
Camp	Lyle	Sikes
Cretella	McGregor	Simpson, Pa.
Curtis, Nebr.	McMillan	Sutton
Davis, Tenn.	Mallinard	Thompson, La.
Dingell	Miller, N. Y.	Thompson, Tex.
Dodd	Morrison	Weichel
Fallon	Norblad	Wheeler
Fisher	Osmer	Whitten
Fulton	Patman	Willis
Grant	Patten	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 379 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

has gone so far, in many cases, that the actual site for construction has been approved. If the majority party is bent on killing public housing, it should at least allow construction of all projects that have gone this far.

I think this program should go forward. The need for public housing is just about as great in America today as it ever was. We have barely scratched the surface in most of the country.

I am also disappointed that there is nothing in the bill before us carrying on the direct-loan program for veterans housing. I understand, however, that it will come to us later in a separate bill. This Congress should not adjourn until it has provided more money for this program.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. SPENCE. I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SPENCE moves to recommit the conference report on the bill H. R. 7839 to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to include in such report, in lieu of section 401 (1) thereof, a provision carrying out the 4-year program for 140,000 new public housing units as set forth in the President's housing message submitted to the Congress on January 25, 1954.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is, on the motion to recommit.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken and there were—yeas 156, nays 234, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 107]

YEAS—156

Addonizio	Corbett	Green
Albert	Coudert	Hagen, Minn.
Aspinall	Cretella	Halleck
Auchincloss	Crosser	Hard
Ayres	Curtis, Mass.	Hefden
Bailey	Dague	Hart
Baker	Dawson, Ill.	Hays, Ark.
Barrett	Deane	Hays, Ohio
Bender	Deaney	Heseltin
Blatnik	Dollinger	Hollifield
Boggs	Donohue	Holmes
Boland	Donovan	Holtzman
Bolling	Dorn, N. Y.	Howell
Bolton,	Doyle	Javits
Frances P.	Eberhart	Johnson, Wis.
Bowler	Edmondson	Jones, Ala.
Bray	Elliott	Judd
Brooks, Tex.	Engle	Karsten, Mo.
Buchanan	Feighan	Kearney
Burdick	Fine	Kee
Byrd	Fino	Kelley, Pa.
Byrne, Pa.	Fogarty	Kelly, N. Y.
Canfield	Forand	Keogh
Cannon	Frelinghuysen	King, Calif.
Carnahan	Friedel	Kirwan
Carlgg	Fulton	Klein
Cefer	Garmatz	Kluczynski
Chelf	Goodwin	Lane
Chudoff	Gordon	Lantaff
Condon	Granahan	

Lesinski	O'Neill
McCarthy	Patterson
McCormack	Post
Machrowicz	Polk
Mack, Ill.	Price
Madden	Rabaut
Magnuson	Radwan
Marshall	Rains
Marrow	Rayburn
Metcalf	Reams
Miller, Kans.	Rhodes, Pa.
Mollohan	Robison, Ky.
Morano	Rodino
Morgan	Rogers, Colo.
Moss	Rogers, Mass.
Moulder	Rooney
Multer	Roosevelt
Natcher	Sadlak
O'Brien, Ill.	St. George
O'Brien, Mich.	Saylor
O'Brien, N. Y.	Scott
O'Hara, Ill.	Seely-Brown
O'Konski	Shelley

NAYS—234

Abblitt	Gamble	Neal
Abernethy	Gary	Nelson
Adair	Gathings	Nicholson
Alexander	Gavin	Norblad
Allen, Calif.	Gentry	Norrell
Allen, Ill.	George	Oakman
Andersen,	Golden	O'Hara, Minn.
H. Carl	Graham	Ostertag
Andresen,	Gregory	Passman
August H.	Gross	Pelly
Andrews	Gubser	Phillips
Arends	Gwinn	Pilcher
Ashmore	Hagen, Calif.	Pillion
Bates	Hale	Poage
Battle	Haley	Poff
Beamer	Hardy	Preston
Becker	Harrison, Nebr.	Priest
Bennett, Fla.	Harrison, Va.	Prouty
Bennett, Mich.	Harvey	Ray
Bentley	Hébert	Reece, Tenn.
Bentsen	Herlong	Reed, Ill.
Berry	Hiestand	Reed, N. Y.
Betts	Hill	Rees, Kans.
Bishop	Hillelson	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bolton,	Hillings	Richards
Oliver P.	Hinshaw	Riehlman
Bonin	Hoeven	Riley
Bonner	Hoffman, Ill.	Rivers
Bosch	Hoffman, Mich.	Roberts
Bow	Holt	Robeson, Va.
Bramblett	Hope	Rogers, Fla.
Brown, Ga.	Horan	Rogers, Tex.
Brown, Ohio	Hosmer	Schenck
Brownson	Hruska	Scherer
Broyhill	Hunter	Scrivner
Budge	Hyde	Squadder
Burleson	Ikard	Selden
Busbey	Jackson	Shafer
Bush	James	Sheehan
Byrnes, Wis.	Jarman	Sheppard
Campbell	Jenkins	Shuford
Carlyle	Jensen	Simpson, Ill.
Cederberg	Johnson, Calif.	Small
Chatham	Jonas, Ill.	Smith, Kans.
Chenoweth	Jonas, N. C.	Smith, Miss.
Church	Jones, Mo.	Smith, Va.
Clardy	Jones, N. C.	Smith, Wis.
Clevenger	Kearns	Stauffer
Cole, Mo.	Keating	Stringfellow
Cole, N. Y.	Kilburn	Taber
Colmer	Kilday	Talle
Cooley	King, Pa.	Teague
Coon	Knox	Thomas
Cooper	Krueger	Thompson,
Cotton	Laird	Mich.
Crumpacker	Landrum	Tuck
Cunningham	Lanham	Utt
Curtis, Mo.	Latham	Van Pelt
Davis, Ga.	LeCompte	Van Zandt
Davis, Tenn.	Lipscomb	Velde
Davis, Wis.	Lovre	Vinson
Dawson, Utah	McConnell	Vorys
Dempsey	McCulloch	Vursell
Derounian	McDonough	Warburton
Devereux	McIntire	Watts
D'Ewart	McMillan	Westland
Dies	McVey	Wharton
Dolliver	McKay, Wash.	Whitten
Dondero	Mahon	Wickersham
Dorn, S. C.	Martin, Iowa	Williams, Miss.
Dowdy	Mason	Williams, N. Y.
Durham	Matthews	Wilson, Calif.
Ellsworth	Meador	Wilson, Ind.
Evins	Merrill	Wilson, Tex.
Fenton	Miller, Md.	Winstead
Fernandez	Miller, Nebr.	Wolcott
Ford	Miller, N. Y.	Young
Forrester	Mills	Younger
Fountain	Mumma	
Frazier	Murray	

NOT VOTING—44

Angell	Harrison, Wyo.	Philbin
Barden	Heller	Powell
Belcher	Hess	Regan
Boykin	Kersten, Wis.	Secrest
Brooks, La.	Long	Short
Buckley	Lucas	Sieminski
Camp	Lyle	Sikes
Chipperfield	McGregor	Simpson, Pa.
Curtis, Nebr.	Mailliard	Sutton
Dingell	Miller, Calif.	Thompson, La.
Dodd	Morrison	Thompson, Tex.
Fallon	Osmers	Weichel
Fisher	Patman	Wheeler
Grant	Patten	Willis
Harris	Perkins	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Wheeler against.
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Camp against.
Mr. Heller for, with Mr. Barden against.
Mr. Dodd for, with Mr. Regan against.
Mr. Perkins for, with Mr. Lyle against.
Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. Fisher against.
Mr. Powell for, with Mr. McGregor against.
Mr. Sieminski for, with Mr. Sikes against.
Mr. Angell for, with Mr. Osmers against.
Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Hess against.

Mr. Philbin for, with Mr. Harrison of Wyoming against.

Mr. Patman for, with Mr. Lucas against.
Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Thompson of Louisiana against.

Mr. Patten for, with Mr. Willis against.
Mr. Secrest for, with Mr. Boykin against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania with Mr. Fallon.

Mr. Short with Mr. Grant.
Mr. Chipperfield with Mr. Harris.
Mr. Belcher with Mr. Brooks of Louisiana.
Mr. Curtis of Nebraska with Mr. Long.
Mr. Mailliard with Mr. Thompson of Texas.
Mr. Weichel with Mr. Sutton.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE changed her vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BURDICK changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. MILLER of New York changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. ROGERS of Texas changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. GAMBLE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 358, nays 30, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 108]

YEAS—358

Abblitt	Bailey	Boland
Adair	Baker	Bolton,
Addonizio	Barrett	Frances P.
Albert	Bates	Bolton,
Alexander	Battle	Oliver P.
Allen, Calif.	Beamer	Bonin
Allen, Ill.	Becker	Bonner
Andersen,	Belcher,	Bosch
H. Carl	Bender	Bow
Andresen,	Bennett, Fla.	Bowler
August H.	Bennett, Mich.	Bramblett
Andrews	Bentley	Bray
Arends	Bentsen	Brooks, Tex.
Ashmore	Berry	Brown, Ga.
Aspinall	Betts	Brown, Ohio
Auchincloss	Blatnik	Brownson
Ayres	Boggs	Broyhill

Budge
Burdick
Burleson
Byrd
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Campbell
Canfield
Cannon
Carlyle
Carnahan
Carrigg
Cederberg
Chatham
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chudoff
Church
Clardy
Cole, Mo.
Cole, N. Y.
Condon
Cooley
Coon
Cooper
Corbett
Cotton
Coudert
Cretella
Crouter
Crumacker
Cunningham
Curtis, Mo.
Dague
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Tenn.
Davis, Wis.
Dawson, Ill.
Dawson, Utah
Deane
Delaney
Dempsey
Derounian
Devereux
D'Ewart
Dies
Dolliver
Dondero
Donohue
Donovan
Dorn, N. Y.
Dorn, S. C.
Dowdy
Doyle
Durham
Edmondson
Elliott
Ellsworth
Engle
Evins
Feighan
Fenton
Fernandez
Fino
Fogarty
Forand
Ford
Forrester
Fountain
Frazier
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton
Gamble
Garmatz
Gary
Gathings
Gavin
Gentry
George
Golden
Goodwin
Gordon
Graham
Granahan
Green
Gregory
Gross
Gubser
Hagen, Calif.
Hagen, Minn.
Hale
Haley
Halleck
Hand
Harden
Hardy
Harrison, Nebr.
Harrison, Va.
Hart
Harvey
Hays, Ark.
Hays, Ohio
Hebert

Heseltan
Hiestand
Hill
Hillelson
Hillings
Hinshaw
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Hoffman, Mich.
Hollifield
Holmes
Holt
Holtzman
Hope
Horan
Hosmer
Hudson
Hruska
Hunter
Hyde
Ikard
Jackson
James
Jarman
Jenkins
Jensen
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Wis.
Jonas, Ill.
Jonas, N. C.
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones, N. C.
Judd
Karsten, Mo.
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Kee
Kilburn
Kilday
King, Calif.
King, Pa.
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Knox
Krueger
Laird
Landrum
Lane
Lanham
Lantaff
Latham
LeCompte
Lesinski
Lipscomb
Lovre
McCarthy
McConnell
McCulloch
McDonough
McIntire
McMillan
McVey
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Madden
Mahon
Marshall
Martin, Iowa
Matthews
Meador
Merrill
Merrow
Miller, Kans.
Miller, Nebr.
Miller, N. Y.
Mills
Mollohan
Morano
Morgan
Moss
Moulder
Mumma
Murray
Natcher
Neal
Nelson
Nicholson
Norblad
Norrell
Oakman
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Brien, N. Y.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Minn.
O'Konski
O'Neill
Ostertag
Passman
Patterson

Pelly
Pfost
Phillips
Pitcher
Pillion
Poage
Poff
Polk
Preston
Price
Priest
Prouty
Rabaut
Radwan
Rains
Ray
Rayburn
Reams
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.
Rees, Kans.
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Richards
Riehlman
Rivers
Roberts
Robeson, Va.
Robison, Ky.
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rogers, Tex.
Sadlak
St. George
Saylor
Schenck
Scherer
Scott
Scrivner
Scudder
Seely-Brown
Selden
Shafer
Sheehan
Shelley
Sheppard
Shuford
Simpson, Ill.
Small
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Springer
Staggers
Stauffer
Steed
Stringfellow
Sullivan
Taber
Talle
Taylor
Thomas
Thompson, Mich.
Thornberry
Tollefson
Trimble
Tuck
Utt
Van Pelt
Van Zandt
Velde
Vinson
Vorys
Vursell
Wainwright
Waffer
Wampler
Warburton
Watts
Westland
Wharton
Whitten
Wickersham
Widnall
Wier
Wigglesworth
Williams, N. J.
Williams, N. Y.
Wilson, Calif.
Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Tex.
Withrow
Wolcott
Wolverton
Yates
Yorty
Young
Younger
Zablocki

NAYS—30

Abernethy
Bishop
Boiling
Buchanan
Busbey
Celler
Colmer
Curtis, Mass.
Dollinger
Eberharter

Fine
Javits
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Keogh
Klein
McCormack
Magnuson
Mason
Metcalf

Miller, Md.
Multer
Patten
Reed, N. Y.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Spence
Teague
Williams, Miss.
Winstead

NOT VOTING—46

Angell
Barden
Boykin
Brooks, La.
Buckley
Bush
Camp
Chipherfield
Clevenger
Curtis, Nebr.
Dingell
Dodd
Fallon
Fisher
Grant
Gwinn

Harris
Harrison, Wyo.
Heller
Herlong
Hess
Kersten, Wis.
Long
Lucas
Lyle
McGregor
Mailliard
Miller, Calif.
Morrison
Osmer
Patman
Perkins

Philbin
Powell
Regan
Secret
Short
Sieminski
Sikes
Simpson, Pa.
Sutton
Thompson, La.
Thompson, Tex.
Weichel
Wheeler
Willis

So the conference report was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following
pairs:

Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania with Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Short with Mr. Perkins.
Mr. Hess with Mr. Herlong.
Mr. McGregor with Mr. Boykin.
Mr. Osmer with Mr. Camp.
Mr. Gwinn with Mr. Fisher.
Mr. Harrison of Wyoming with Mr. Thompson of Louisiana.
Mr. Weichel with Mr. Willis.
Mr. Bush with Mr. Thompson of Texas.
Mr. Angell with Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin with Mr. Patman.
Mr. Curtis of Nebraska with Mr. Lyle.
Mr. Chipherfield with Mr. Barden.
Mr. Clevenger with Mr. Regan.
Mr. Mailliard with Mr. Miller of California.

Mr. ROONEY changed his vote from
"yea" to "nay."

Mr. HOLTZMAN and Mr. CANFIELD
changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the
table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1955

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move
that the House resolve itself into the
Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union for the further con-
sideration of the bill (H. R. 9936) mak-
ing supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and
for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself
into the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union for the fur-
ther consideration of the bill H. R. 9936,
with Mr. ALLEN of Illinois in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Commit-
tee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read
down to and including line 16 on page
5 of the bill.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an
amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TALLE: On page
5, after line 17, insert the following new
headings and new paragraphs:

"BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

"CENSUSES OF BUSINESS, MANUFACTURES AND
MINERAL INDUSTRIES

"For expenses necessary for taking, com-
piling, and publishing the censuses of busi-
ness, manufactures, and mineral industries,
as authorized by law, \$8,430,000."

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, my pur-
pose in offering this amendment is to
restore to the bill the amount asked by
the President for the censuses of busi-
ness, manufactures, and mineral indus-
tries.

I regret that the Appropriations Com-
mittee has not seen fit to recommend the
appropriation of the \$8,430,000 which
the President requested to conduct cen-
suses of business, manufactures, and
mineral industries for 1954. These
basic records of the business activities
of our country are required for the effi-
cient management of American industry
and Government. This view was
strongly supported by evidence provided
at the recent hearings of the Subcom-
mittee on Economic Statistics of the
Joint Committee on the Economic Re-
port. This subcommittee, which con-
sists of Senator CARLSON, Congressman
BOLLING, and myself as chairman, held
hearings on July 12 and July 13. The
witnesses heard included representatives
of many important business organiza-
tions and the Government agencies par-
ticularly concerned with business condi-
tions.

The witnesses pointed out the im-
portant role played by statistics in the
management of the affairs of the econ-
omy and of their particular businesses.
They described the crucial role that is
being played by the Census benchmarks.
They pointed out that the whole struc-
ture of monthly statistics is deteriorat-
ing in quality because the basic bench-
mark records in the fields of manufac-
tures, mineral industries, wholesale
trade, retail trade, and services were al-
ready more than 5 years old. They in-
dicated that recent gaps in the statisti-
cal records are impairing the ability of
the Government and of business concerns
to make prompt and sound decisions re-
garding economic policies. Major de-
cisions are being made almost daily
which involve very large sums of money,
amounts which make funds actually re-
quired to provide the statistics needed
for better decisions seem trivial.

Witness after witness repeated that
the most urgent requirement in the Fed-
eral economic statistics program is to
provide basic benchmark records, urg-
ing that Congress appropriate funds for
censuses of business, manufacturers, and
mineral industries covering the year
1954. Persons testifying on subjects
only indirectly related to these censuses
went to great length to call to the atten-
tion of our committee the need for the
censuses. The report of the Intensive
Review Committee of the Secretary of
Commerce was frequently cited as fur-
ther evidence of the very widespread
demand for these censuses. The Bu-
reau of the Budget, which submitted the
request for these funds, the Council of
Economic Advisers, which strongly sup-
ported the required legislation only re-

cently passed, and other agencies of the Federal Government, including the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor, emphasized the critical need for the census benchmarks as a basis for their own statistical requirements.

Authorizing legislation already enacted provides for censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries covering 1954. The next censuses provided for by this legislation would cover 1958. If funds are not appropriated for the 1954 censuses, a 10-year gap in the basic statistical record of the United States would be created. The latest of these censuses covered 1948.

Mr. Chairman, the hearings of the Subcommittee on Economic Statistics held last week attracted widespread favorable comments. The one point on which all of the witnesses were in agreement was that the censuses should be taken immediately.

Mr. Chairman, may I summarize briefly the steps leading up to my amendment. Members will recall the passage of the Reorganization Act of 1946, which was put into effect during the 80th Congress in 1947. The late Senator Taft in 1948 pointed out the need for improved statistics. On February 27, 1954, the Joint Committee on the Economic Report issued its report containing a recommendation that two subcommittees be named to carry on special studies. One of these was the Subcommittee on Statistics, and I was named chairman.

My colleagues, Senator FRANK CARLSON and Representative RICHARD BOLLING, and I proceeded to do a job. We had worked and planned for months when on July 12 and 13, Monday and Tuesday of last week, we had before us a considerable array of eminent witnesses—from the Bureau of the Budget; the Council of Economic Advisors; the Census Bureau; Agriculture; the Office of Statistical Standards; the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the Federal Reserve Board and the Department of Commerce.

In addition we heard a panel of 12 witnesses who came from various parts of our country to speak for private business, agriculture, labor, manufacturing and processing, research—users of statistics, capable persons of great scholarship and special knowledge in this field. Our purpose was to see to it that in an important matter of this kind we might have the combined cooperative effort of the executive department, the legislative department, and private business. All of those witnesses said, "For the first time Congress is doing something to help us in our difficult field." Mr. Chairman, there is no substitute for knowledge. We need more knowledge, accurate knowledge; and up-to-date knowledge. Therefore they were exceedingly enthusiastic. There was not an empty chair in that room during those 2 days, in spite of the fact that no one will contend there is any romance in statistics.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALLE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BOLLING. I would like to compliment the gentleman for offering this

amendment and associate myself with him, strongly feeling that this is vital not only to the executive branch but to the Congress. If we do not have the knowledge which this census and other censuses will give us, we cannot possibly make sound decisions. I congratulate the gentleman for offering the amendment.

Mr. TALLE. I thank the gentleman. The gentleman was present throughout our 2 days of hearings and is a valuable member of the subcommittee.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALLE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to commend the gentleman from Iowa upon his statement here today, and to assure him, as I said I would yesterday, of my support of the pending amendment to restore the funds for this necessary census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries. However, I am never greatly impressed by any intensive review committee and some of the other authorities that the gentleman mentions. Also, may I say that I am not so sure that the full amount of \$8 million and more should be allowed for this purpose, but I am in sympathy with the gentleman's position in proposing that this census, worthwhile and necessary, should be carried on.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALLE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I would like to support the gentleman's position and say that I shall support the amendment, and to point out to Members who are looking for industries in their communities, that is, communities which are underdeveloped, how vitally important this is to them to have these new censuses of this character, in showing their ability to meet their needs.

Mr. TALLE. I thank the gentleman.

The time is here for taking thought, for neither government nor private business can make intelligent decisions, without having accurate, up-to-date statistical data. I urge the adoption of my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I will only briefly take this opportunity to confirm everything the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TALLE] has said. It will be recalled that when we adopted the report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report we were given a job to do by the Congress. That is in statistical research. In keeping with that report, it was my pleasure, as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, to name the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TALLE], as chairman of that subcommittee. We did it with the realization that it was in good hands; with the realization that without this statistical information which would be made possible by the resumption of this effort and the restoration of this amount, we could not hope to create a climate in which we could have an

ever-expanding economy that we always strive for.

I am in hearty support of the gentleman's amendment, and I hope it will be adopted.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could not get an agreement as to time on this amendment and all amendments thereto.

I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVELER] wants 5 minutes and I want 5.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would suggest to the gentleman that he make it 10 minutes.

Mr. TABER. All right. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request and ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVELER] is recognized.

Mr. CLEVELER. Mr. Chairman, I might say that this matter of censuses has received considerable attention over the years that I have been on this committee, and one of the things that has exorcised us most is the long delay in making the figures available to the industries which find uses for them. It is often—and more often than not—2 years and 3 years after the taking of the census before the figures are available to the trade. We have tried every way we can think of to energize and wake up the Bureau of the Census, but it seems to have fallen into a moribund state where time seems to be of no interest to them as to when these figures are available.

We have some of the most grotesque testimonies. I have one here, a letter, addressed to the chairman of the full committee from a manufacturer of ladies' brassieres. Now, you know he says something about false economy. Well, as a long-time manager of department stores I always thought there was something false about the brassiere business. He claims the necessity for these figures in order to divide up his territory and plan for the marketing of brassieres. I thought you could maybe take the population census and multiply it by two and could perhaps tell.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVELER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I do not wish to discuss the matter the gentleman is now referring to, for I feel he knows much more about it than I, but I do want to point out that a Member just asked me where in this bill—he had a copy of it in his hand—he could find this matter of the Bureau of the Census, and I had to inform him that he just will not find it in this bill.

Mr. CLEVELER. That is right, Mr. Chairman. Last year we came down here and I got along with the paramount job we had to do, cutting out nonessen-

tials and balancing the budget. We made great progress last year, but this year we seem to have no luck in the Bureau of the Budget in backing up the efforts of this committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I cannot yield again; I have only 5 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. I would agree to extend the gentleman's time if it were within my power.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield briefly.

Mr. ROONEY. I want to say that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] is a very, very sincere Member of Congress with whom I have served on this committee for 10 years. He always says what he means. He has cut the items which are within his jurisdiction in this bill by 82 percent, and that indicates his consistent approach to appropriation requests over the years. I have disagreed with him with regard to many items as we have gone along over the years, but I do want to point out that he has been as consistent as he ever was in denying 82 percent of the funds President Eisenhower has requested in the instant bill.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I want to remind the gentleman from New York that the change of terminology from deficiency bill to supplemental came about because the word deficiency got rather unpopular. Then they began to call them supplementals. I remember well what the gentleman from Cotuit, Mass., had to say one day when he took the well of the House—Charlie Gifford. He said: "Little supplement, don't you cry; you will be a deficit by and by."

I just want to tell you that budgets are not balanced by any other method than deciding what we can live without. What would you do in your own case and in your own household in passing on this stuff when you realize that every dollar that you now spend is deficit spending and must be laid on the shoulders of generations yet unborn? We have 7,000 little new Americans every morning. You have \$278 billion dollars resting on these defenseless little children. I want to see the time come soon when a man will be glorified and not subsidized, when a baby can be born without being swathed in a wet blanket of debt, deficit, and despair.

Mr. Chairman, may I say further that the recommendations of the board appointed by the President to study the census has recommended \$228 million for the next 10 years.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The distinguished gentleman from Ohio is always sincere and consistent. May I remind him of the fact that the very people who are now lobbying for this particular item are the same people who gave support to the gentleman's party who then advocated a balanced budget and the denial of many, many such items as this. Now they find they cannot do without many of these millions.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, we ought to be fair in this situation. I received a visit from a very distinguished economist. I have heard his name mentioned before this morning on the floor of the House. I asked him what he thought about this proposed business census and he told me, frankly, that it might have some historic value but as far as being of use to business—no.

Instead of taking 6 months to get this material together and having it available for business, it takes 3 years. Are we going to be so simple that we are about to start on a business census that will take 3 years to get it out and get it in shape for use of business and the trade? Those things ought to be taken care of insofar as they can be, but such things that have just historic value only have no place in the Department of Commerce appropriation bill and I hope the pending amendment will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TALLE].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided and there were—ayes 28, noes 81.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport," for payment of deficiency judgments rendered by United States District Courts, \$16,297, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRESTON: On page 6, line 8, after the period, insert the following: "For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946, as amended (except sec. 5 (a)), to remain available until June 30, 1958, \$22 million, of which (1) \$20 million shall be for projects in the States in accordance with section 6 of said act, (2) \$250,000 for projects in Puerto Rico, (3) \$50,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands, (4) \$225,000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, (5) \$225,000 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and (6) \$1,250,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$125,000 for transfer to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration,' for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft): *Provided*, That the appropriation granted under this head for fiscal year 1953 is hereby merged with this appropriation and the contract authorization heretofore granted for the foregoing purposes may hereafter be accounted for under this head: *Provided further*, That the amount made available herein for administrative expenses shall be in addition to the amount made available for such purposes in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. The amendment contains legislation on an appropriation bill and it provides for things not authorized by law and it changes existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to be heard?

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I cannot be heard on the point of order or respond to it until the gentleman from New York is more specific in his point of order.

Mr. TABER. I thought I had been quite specific, in that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and that it changes existing law and provides for things not authorized by law. It provides specifically for the merger of an appropriation made in 1953. It provides for many other things, including language "to remain available until June 30, 1958." There are several other items that I think are very questionable.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, the language contained in this amendment is the language taken from the committee print. At no point in the amendment does it actually legislate. Particularly, the reference made by the gentleman from New York refers specifically to the control of the funds in the amendment. It is in complete compliance with the Federal Airport Act of 1946 and is language that has been carried in appropriation bills heretofore. It is never, in my judgment, legislation on an appropriation bill to fix the time for which the funds shall remain available. Now, the comments made by the gentleman from New York in support of his point of order are so general in nature until it is difficult to respond specifically except to the broad specification that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. I insist there is no legislation in the amendment, but the language is either of a restrictive or limiting form or of a descriptive nature which provides how the funds shall be used and for how long.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] desire to be heard further?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, simply to say that there is no question but that there is a change in the law relating to the 1953 appropriation. When the gentleman says that the item shall carry through to June 30, 1958, that is not authorized by law and is legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] desire to be heard further?

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I fail to understand how language fixing the time for which an appropriation shall be made available is legislation. The money was authorized in 1946—\$520 million. We are now making the funds available under that authorization and in so making them available we simply say that this money shall be available until that particular date.

I take the position that it is clearly not legislation, because the original act, passed in 1946, authorized the funds and placed no limitation on the length of time that the funds could be used. It is a very common practice in appropriation bills to provide that "funds appropriated herein shall be made available until expended." So that if an indefinite time can be established, such as the language "to remain available until expended," then clearly a definite time

would not be in a different category or in a different status.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. Briefly; yes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. May we not require the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to read the language in the amendment which is not authorized by law?

The CHAIRMAN. What was the question?

Mr. EBERHARTER. To require the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to read the language in the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] which is not the authority for the appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment I have offered and to offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRESTON: On page 6, line 8, add:

"CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—FEDERAL-AID AIRPORT PROGRAM, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

"For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946, as amended (except section 5 (a)), \$22, million, of which (1) \$20 million shall be for projects in the States in accordance with section 6 of said act, (2) \$250,000 for projects in Puerto Rico, (3) \$50,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands, (4) \$225,000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, (5) \$225,000 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and (6) \$1,250,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$125,000 'Civil Aeronautics Administration,' for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft); *Provided* That the amount made available herein for administrative expenses shall be in addition to the amount made available for such purposes in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, it is hard to get around the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. He has been here a long time. But I want to say one thing about him, he is one of the most estimable gentlemen in this House, and I am very, very fond of him.

The gentleman from New York realizes, of course, that this amendment has a great deal of popular appeal. To have him make a point of order against the amendment was not entirely unexpected. It has popular appeal because the amendment simply keeps faith with what the Congress has promised the people. It simply carries on what we have been doing since 1946, when the authorization act was passed making it in order to appropriate up to \$520 million on a matching 50-50 basis with the communities for airport development.

Last year when the new administration came in the Secretary of Commerce decided that in studying his Department he should take a very careful look at this program and determine whether or not it was being administered properly and whether or not the funds were being

used wisely, whether it was being carried out within the spirit of the act. Accordingly, an airport panel was appointed as a part of the Transportation Council appointed by this administration to make a very careful and exhaustive study of this program. It did so. It was composed of outstanding, very capable men. Their findings were summed up as follows:

Hence the panel concludes that the Federal Government should participate with local governments in the construction and development generally on a 50-50 basis of civil airports to the extent that these airports serve the national interest.

So that is why this amendment is here today.

After this report was filed the President of the United States, through the Bureau of the Budget, sent a request to the Congress for \$22 million, a rather modest sum, as a matter of fact, when compared with the needs. The Commerce Department requested \$32 million of the Bureau of the Budget but they cut it down to \$22 million, the hard figure that the Bureau of the Budget decided could be used during this present fiscal year in order to carry on airport development.

The tragic thing about this 1-year delay in this program is that many communities have issued bonds and sold them, believing that funds would be available during the fiscal year 1954, just as they had in prior years, to match the proceeds from the sale of bonds. Those funds are now in the banks. Interest is being paid on the bonds. The funds cannot be used because the bonds were sold conditioned on the fact that the funds would be used to match Federal funds. So this request coming from the President as it does simply carries out the pledge the Congress made to the communities and to the airport authorities of the country in order that they might keep the airports of this country abreast of aviation development.

It is alarming to note that some of our airports at major cities cannot receive a 4-engine ship, and must confine the traffic to 2-engine ships. It is necessary to acquire land and clear rights-of-way in order that these planes can land in general, normal commerce.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. The gentleman mentioned the fact that people are paying interest on bonds that have been issued. What is the total amount of bonds that have been issued and what communities have issued those bonds?

Mr. PRESTON. I will be glad to furnish a list of the communities, but the sum is \$102 million.

Mr. BUSBEY. Does the gentleman not have the list available?

Mr. PRESTON. Yes, I do. The gentleman may see it. I have it right here.

Mr. BUSBEY. Is the gentleman going to put it in the RECORD?

Mr. PRESTON. If the gentleman will come down to the well of the House, I can give it to him now so that he can look at it. I cannot ask permission to

put it in the RECORD now because that permission must be obtained in the House. However, it is available for any Member to see, and I will be pleased to put it in the RECORD after the Committee rises and we go back into the House.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a giveaway program. This cannot truly be called a subsidy to any particular community. Our airports are national in nature. The airport such as the one at Atlanta, Ga., serves the entire southeastern part of the United States. The great airport at Chicago serve the Midwest, and the airports of New York City serve New England—they just do not serve the State of New York or the city of New York alone. They are national in nature.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I want to concur in what the gentleman is saying. The airports in the Twin Cities area of Minnesota are used to protect the whole central northern border of the United States against the major threat to our country that might come from the outside, namely, from across the North Pole. It is a national air center and must have national support.

Mr. PRESTON. There is no doubt about it. It is difficult to measure the importance of our great airports in our great cities.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield.

Mr. BOGGS. Is it not a fact that this program has been administered now for several years and the airports which need development now are being discriminated against, if this sum of money is not appropriated?

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman is right. Many of the airports have received funds in the past since 1947 when \$45 million were appropriated. In 1948, \$32 million were appropriated. I ask that you adopt this amendment in the interest of making our country strong economically, as it should be.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad that the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] raised a point of order so that we may now have clear sailing. Now, there should be no question of any issue in this case being improper from a parliamentary standpoint. It is just a simple question of are we going to do what we should do under the circumstances? Are we going to do this fairly and aboveboard or are we going to hide behind some technicality? Are we going to tell the people of these towns which have depended upon the promises of Federal officials and have gone to work and issued their bonds that we are going to do the right thing? In my section of the State of Ohio, in Scioto County, the representatives of the people came up to Washington and saw the proper authorities and got their instructions as to what to do, and then went back and voted \$400,000 in bonds

to build an airport. They did their part well and faithfully. The Government authorities said, in effect, "We will match your money." These representatives at different times came to Washington to see about the matter, but they did not receive any money. They will not get it if the Congress does not give it to them, and if we do not do it in this bill today. You can hide behind excuses and say, "Oh, I want to save a lot of money," or "We have to balance the budget." But why do you not balance the budget with some of this money that we are sending somewhere else? You cannot tell the people in the town of Portsmouth to balance the budget with their \$400,000. They have sold their bonds and the bonds are in the bank drawing interest, and the Government does not match the money that the Portsmouth people have put up. My friends, I think today we ought, if the Committee on Appropriations will not do it, we ought to instruct them to say to these people from Portsmouth and other places all over the country—and there are only about \$80 million involved in this whole proposition—that we will meet our obligation. How are we going to look these people in the face? How am I going to go back again when I go home and give them these excuses? This airport for which I am making this appeal is not in my district, but it is very close to my district—close to where I was born and brought up. I know all about that section and I have lived much closer to it than the Member of this House who has the honor of representing that district.

What do they have in Scioto County that qualifies them for an airport? Someone might say that they live in the country. But, within 5 miles of this airport, there is the biggest atomic-energy plant in the United States employing nearly 15,000 men at the present time. I mean that the contractors who are building this gigantic plant are employing about 15,000 men in construction work. There is a great big town springing up around the immense plant. These are great improvements plus the other improvements that are coming into that section. Those are additional reasons why this port is needed. The traffic that passes on the Ohio River in front of where this airport will be located is the heaviest traffic carried in a like distance in our whole country. While we live in the beautiful Ohio Valley we do not all live in the rural sections—we do not live in the brush. We live where an airport is needed. There are 750,000 people living within 60 miles of that proposed airport. I call upon this House now to help these people. They are not beggars. They have a right to be treated justly. When I go back among them I am going to tell them that I have appealed to the Congress of the United States not to do what the Committee on Appropriations wants to be done but what right and justice demands should be done. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is a grand man and so is the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVELAND]. I have voted with them many times for I have confidence in their honesty. This is not

a matter of the honesty of these two fine men. It is a matter of their doing what should be done to fulfill the promises made by the Government officials to the effect that if the people of Scioto County, Ohio would bond themselves to the extent of \$400,000 that the Government would match that amount which would then be enough to build the airport as they, the Government officials, wanted it built.

Mr. Chairman, I may appear to be a little vehement and a little loud in my expostulations, but I am so much disappointed because these people cannot get the relief to which they are entitled without some of us Congressmen who know the facts telling you about them. These people are doing right to bring their complaints to Congress. I feel it is my duty to help these people get their side of the story before the Congress. Nobody says there was not a valid understanding. In the gallery today there sit some Government officials connected with the Department of Civil Aeronautics. They know all about this problem. They have been before the Appropriations Committee and they have told their story. Mr. Chairman there is nothing else to do, but for the Government to pay up. Let us be honest and sincere, before we are too economical. We must be just. Let us pay our own debts to our own people before we are too generous to the other peoples of the world.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. LOVRE. Mr. Chairman, I rise urging that the House consider the replacing of \$22 million in this bill for the Federal-aid-to-airport program. I think it is essential that these funds be included in this supplemental appropriations bill.

I was interested in turning back to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 3, 1954, when the regular State, Justice, and Commerce Department appropriation bill was up. Those opposed to the Federal-aid-to-airport program put great faith in the fact that there was no budget request for this program. Time after time, they countered arguments with, "Well, it was not in the budget." Provision was made for this program in the supplemental budget which was submitted by the administration. I wonder what justification is now being used for the removal of this program from the budget.

For the past 2 years we have been told that this program is the subject of study and that funds would be asked when the study was completed. The study has been completed and the funds have been asked for, but the committee in its wisdom has seen fit to strike these funds from the bill.

The study mentioned brought forth what is called the National Airport Program, Report of the Airport Panel of the Transportation Council of the Department of Commerce on the Growth of the United States Airport System. This is Senate Document No. 95. I recommend the reading of this report to the Members of the House who have not had

an opportunity as yet to delve into it. The report states in part:

Based on its findings, the panel is convinced that civil airports are public facilities of vital importance to the commerce and security of local communities and of the Nation as a whole. The panel is convinced also that the ability of the airplane to serve the general public varies in direct proportion to the number and functional adequacy of airports strategically located in the United States and its possessions. The studies undertaken by the panel have revealed that States, municipalities, and other local political units alone are unable to carry the capital investment burden involved in providing an adequate system of national airports. Therefore, it is the unanimous opinion of the panel that it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to give financial assistance to local governments in developing airports which are in the national interest.

The League of Municipalities of the State of South Dakota and the Aviation Advisory Committee of the State of South Dakota are both vitally interested in this bill, as are the United States Conference of Mayors and the American Municipal Association.

Referring again to Senate Document No. 95, it states that:

The panel's findings indicate that today, as in 1946, growth is inherent in the structure of United States civil air traffic. It thus appears to the panel that Federal aid in developing a system of civil airports to keep pace with the requirements of an ever-growing aviation industry continues to be in the national interest.

In addition to this, we have the statement of the United States Chamber of Commerce in their policy report of May 1953. In this report, the chamber says:

The national interest in the provision of an adequate, nationwide airport system justifies reasonable Federal aid for this purpose. The Federal Airport Act of 1946 is the basis for such participation.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that due deliberation will be given to this amendment and that the \$22 million will be restored.

(Mr. LOVRE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] rise?

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

I am a member of the committee. Am I not entitled to recognition?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I apologize to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs], but the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS], who has just addressed the House was so persuasive that I really felt the committee should answer him before the effect of his remarks became irrevocable. I feel very badly as do other members of the committee about all these communities who undertook to borrow money without taking the trouble to ascertain whether or not there were matching appropriations available. The fact of the matter is that it is not the responsibility of the Con-

gress or of the Appropriations Committee of the House. If any community undertakes to commit itself on a loan, on the assumption that it will get matching funds where they have not taken the trouble to find out if the funds are available, that is their responsibility. The real objection to this item now offered as an amendment to this bill is that it is at the wrong time and on the wrong bill. This is not the original bill for the fiscal year 1955. This is a supplemental bill. The request came in on the 8th or 9th of June. Today it is the 20th of July and the session is about to close. They have had all year to bring in this request. Now they come before us and ask for it at this time.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I have been before your committee when you were not there.

Mr. COUDERT. I beg your pardon. I was there.

Mr. JENKINS. Other Members were there time and time again. The gentleman cannot offer an excuse like that. Why did you not do what you should have done 2 years ago, as far as that is concerned?

Mr. COUDERT. I wish the gentleman had been right when he said I was not there. I am unhappy that I made such a little impression upon him, but I was there. As a matter of fact, the date he has reference to is subsequent to the 8th or 9th of June. I submit that an item of this sort should not be in a supplemental appropriation bill. There is no emergency involved here. There is no reason why this item could not go over to another regular fiscal year.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. Not now.

There is another point that is of very real importance. There is pending today, in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce I believe, legislation sponsored by the administration that will affect and change the method of allocation and the method of subsidy, matching funds for these airport programs. I submit that until action is taken on that program, the House would be wholly out of order in appropriating funds at this time.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. As a member of the committee to which the gentleman has referred, permit me to announce that that bill has been tabled.

Mr. COUDERT. All the more reason for not taking any action. Now we will wait for the Senate to do something about it.

Mr. HINSHAW. The Senate cannot do anything effective when we have tabled the bill.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I shall be delighted to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. The point that is being made about this airport money, it is my recollection that it was said that the sup-

plemental bill was where it could be corrected. In my home city of Clarksburg we have been collecting funds over the years through taxes and assessments to enlarge the airport facilities, yet we have not received any Federal matching funds to take care of the needed improvement.

Mr. COUDERT. If there is such an accumulation of funds perhaps you will not need the Federal money.

Mr. BAILEY. We want to do some extensive work, we want to extend the runways. We have been collecting money from our taxpayers on the strength of getting Federal aid, yet we have so far received no Federal money.

Mr. COUDERT. I suggest that the gentleman continue with his efforts to get this in the next bill.

Mr. BAILEY. There is no time like the present, though.

Mr. COUDERT. Let me call attention to the table in the committee report and to point out that that table shows what each State will get out of this fund. It is allocated on the basis of population and area, and a very small amount is allocated to each State.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can get an agreement on time for this amendment.

I see 12 Members standing indicating they wish to be heard. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 40 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. I would like 5 minutes myself.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time be limited to 40 minutes, with 5 minutes reserved to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] asks unanimous consent that time for debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto, be limited to 40 minutes, 5 minutes to be allotted to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has listed the Members requesting time. The time will be divided equally and each Member will be recognized for approximately a minute and a quarter.

The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized.

(Mr. BAILEY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GARMATZ, and Mr. GRANAHAH asked and were given permission to yield their time to Mr. Boggs.)

(Mr. GARMATZ asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Chairman, I cannot begin to cover all of the things in this appropriation bill which, to my mind, are serious mistakes. Just to list some of them at random in the order they appear in the committee's report make along list, for instance:

The failure to provide sufficient funds for prompt action on bankruptcy cases in the Federal courts, even though this money does not come out of the Treasury but out of charges made to parties in these cases.

The failure to provide any of the \$8,-430,000 requested for renewal of the censuses of business, manufacturers, and so on, even though a task force of, I understand, about 1,000 businessmen and other experts urged this work be done as authorized by law.

The failure to provide any of the \$22 million requested to renew the Federal-aid-to-airports program, even though, again, a thorough task-force study shows the previous program was an excellent one and should be continued.

The failure to provide any of the \$1 million which all the economic experts of this administration insisted was necessary to bring construction statistics up to date as a mean of knowing how and where and when to proceed on public works, or other types of construction, particularly in fighting against depression.

Skipping over the maritime item, which I intend to go into in some detail, the next bad mistake is to cut \$1 million out of the \$9,750,000 requested to hire additional revenue agents to enforce the tax laws, even though every dollar spent for this purpose comes back to the Treasury many times over in taxes which would not otherwise be collected.

The failure to appropriate the additional \$119,000 requested to help returning veterans get their old jobs back, even though at the present time there is a long waiting list of cases of these boys whose rights have been violated but who cannot get action because of insufficient personnel in the Bureau of Veterans Employment Rights.

The incredible failure to provide the full \$43 million additionally needed for administration of the unemployment compensation and employment-service program, recommending only \$4,600,000 instead, even though the workload is rising and the cuts previously made are causing serious delays.

The failure to provide any construction funds for the new features of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, even though the bill to expand the act recently was passed as a "must" part of the administration's program.

The failure to provide construction funds for the new Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Building in Baltimore or to provide any relocation per diem benefits for the 450 employees of the Agency being moved to Washington.

The failure to provide any funds for carrying out the education bills we just passed—not that they amounted to much—or to provide the very small appropriation requested for the Children's Bureau to fight juvenile delinquency.

There are just some of the items, Mr. Chairman, where the committee has used a meat ax on reasonable appropriation requests. If anything, the Eisenhower requests were too little to begin with. The administration should never have killed off the Federal-aid to airports program, and now it finds that this committee won't even let it start up again even with a token appropriation of \$22 million. The administration misjudged the need on unemployment compensation administrative funds when the budget was prepared, and Congress even

cut that inadequate amount. So the administration asked for a little more and got a refusal.

What disturbs me most deeply about this bill, however, is the utter disregard for the merchant marine of the United States represented by the committee's action.

AUTHORIZING SHIPS BUT DENYING APPROPRIATIONS

We have just had a series of bills go through the House dealing with ship construction. They did not represent any really vigorous program of the kind we need to modernize our merchant marine and to get our idle shipyards back in operation. But they were intended to be of some help.

Now we are asked to turn around and refuse to provide the appropriations necessary to carry out these small programs.

Instead of \$82,600,000 to build ships, as the Congress has authorized, the committee has recommended only \$11,100,000 for experimental modernization of 4 Liberty ships in the reserve fleet.

Not a cent is in here for the tanker trade-in program we just approved—under which private tanker operators would trade in 10-year-old tankers in good condition, which would go into the war reserve fleet, and get a credit toward the purchase of a fast new tanker of the kind we would need and equipped with the national defense features we would need in case of emergency. The President asked for \$26 million to get this tanker trade-in program started; he got exactly nothing in this bill as it has come out of committee.

Not a cent is in here either of the \$44,500,000 the President requested for construction differential subsidies to make possible the replacement of 5 over-age passenger-cargo ships with 4 new high-speed vessels.

The Government used to build these ships and then sell them less the subsidy to the private lines. The present plan is for the Government to pay the subsidy and let the private lines get the ships built themselves. Whether this saves any money or not is a question, but the administration seems to think it will save on outlays that is, the amount expended in any one fiscal year.

Nevertheless—and without any explanation—the Appropriations Committee has killed this item, too. It would have meant the replacement of the *Santa Paula* and *Santa Rosa* of the Grace Lines, Inc., with 2 15,000-ton 19.4-knot vessels, and the replacement of the Maritime Administration's *Argentina*, *Brazil*, and *Uruguay*, operated by Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., with 2 18,000-ton, 21-knot vessels.

There is no doubt that we need the faster ships, that we want them under the American flag, and that our shipyards desperately need the work involved in building them. But the Appropriations Committee says "not a cent."

Mr. Chairman, I will support the amendment intended to be presented to this bill by the acting chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries—the committee in which decisions on the construction of merchant

ships should properly be made. We on that committee spent long hours in every session of Congress investigating this whole problem of ship construction; we alone can recommend to the House floor bills authorizing such construction. We do not appreciate having the Appropriations Committee using the device of an appropriations bill to negate our work. (Mr. GRANAHAH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. GRANAHAH. Mr. Chairman, the cuts made in this appropriation bill by the Committee on Appropriations represent by and large a repudiation of much of the so-called Eisenhower legislative program—that part of it, at least, which has been passed up to now.

To say that the administration asked for this kind of treatment by its attitudes last year is perhaps to make political capital out of what could very well be a serious situation for the whole country.

But when you take some of these items on which the big cuts have been made, it turns out that they are usually in programs which the administration itself said last year did not look like very important programs, but now wants to revive.

The Federal aid to airports program is a case in point. Last year, the administration asked that no appropriation be made for it, and none was made. After one of those comprehensive studies by groups of experts which was made in this field as in many others, the administration found the previous program was not only a good one but a vital one and should be reinstated. So it asked for this very small new fund of \$22 million to get it started again in at least a preliminary fashion.

But unfortunately, members of the Appropriations Committee who took the administration at its word last year and agreed the program probably was not worth continuing without a searching reexamination have not included a single cent of the \$22 million. I guess they are reluctant to admit now, as the administration itself has admitted, that ending the program was a mistake. I am afraid the more accurate word is "blunder."

In this connection, the testimony on this bill on behalf of the American Municipal Association, which represents many if not most of our city and county and other local jurisdictions, is very interesting.

TWO-YEAR HALT IN AIRPORT PROGRAM

Mr. R. H. Hamilton, director of the Washington office of this organization, said:

As to the specific amount of the appropriation, the American Municipal Association supports the request for \$22 million, but we respectfully point out that it is at least one-third short of meeting any minimum goal. We say that for this reason: Last year the administration in its wisdom decided to cancel the Federal-aid airport program. You are very familiar with that. That means that the municipalities of this Nation in the development of a national system of airports lost a full year. We have, because of the peculiar nature of the budget process, even if this appropriation were to pass the

Congress tomorrow, lost another full year because of the necessity for submitting grants, applications for grants, and so forth.

To this, Congressman CLEVELER, of Ohio, chairman of the particular subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which acted on this part of the supplemental appropriation bill, replied:

You understand the Secretary of Commerce made no request in the original budget to this committee for this money, do you not?

Mr. HAMILTON. I recognize that. If I am not mistaken, at the time the original request was submitted, two factors prevented the submission of the request. One, the final work of President Eisenhower's study committee, the National Airport Advisory Council group—

Mr. CLEVELER. I will say of all the study groups and their reports to date, including the Census, and the one relating to the reciprocal trade agreements and all of that, they have all provided for a tremendous enlargement over even the extravagancies that have preceded it. I presume this is in the same line. I have not seen the report.

Mr. HAMILTON. When you say it is in the same line, the report stated, as a matter of fact, that there was a Federal interest in the development of a national system of airports.

Mr. CLEVELER. Certainly, there is a Federal interest in the development of everything in the United States. That statement of yours is like the question of "When are you going to stop beating your wife?"

I include this exchange from the printed hearings, Mr. Chairman, because I think it sheds a lot of light on the whole situation we face in connection with this starvation appropriation bill.

The Federal aid airport program, killed last year by administration desire to review the whole program comprehensively before spending any more money on it, is again killed by the Appropriations Committee even though the administration now wants to reinstate it. I shall certainly support the amendment to restore to this bill the very modest amount the Secretary of Commerce now asks, and I am sorry we got into this mess as a result of the premature killing of the program last year.

CAA DID NOT CONTACT CITIES

To me, the most serious part of this situation is that the Commerce Department deliberately cut off any contact between the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the various municipalities of the country during the past year so at present it has no idea how much funds are really needed to get the program back in operation. That hurt the CAA in this situation, because the Appropriations Committee has made much of the fact that CAA has no clearcut schedule of projects on which to spend the \$22 million it requests. I do not follow the reasoning of the Commerce Department in putting up this curtain between the CAA and the municipalities—the theory that if CAA talked to the cities about their plans and needs for airport work it might imply that the Commerce Department, which still had not made up its mind about it, actually favored renewal of this program.

So now, as a result, the CAA has difficulty explaining how it will use the

money. But, as Mr. Hamilton and other spokesmen for the municipalities and their airports pointed out, and as the CAA indicated, there is a tremendous need for new Federal funds in airport expansion and improvement, and so this \$22 million would not have gone very far at all. There is no question that this amount can be wisely used if we provide it in this bill.

As an outstanding example, I have been in touch with the officials of Philadelphia on this matter, and they tell me that we urgently need an additional runway at our airport there which will cost about \$8 million. This vital need is outlined in a telegram which I have received from Mr. Walter M. Phillips, director of commerce, Philadelphia, which I quote:

Rapidly increasing air traffic at Philadelphia Airport makes it imperative in near future to construct another east-west runway parallel to main instrument runway. Estimated cost of runway \$8 million. This improvement vital not only to future of air transportation in Philadelphia area but in time of national emergency would be essential to national defense.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is not only the Federal-aid airport program which has suffered so badly in this bill as a result of previous administration reexaminations. The shipbuilding program of the Maritime Administration is cut to pieces. Business and manufacturers censuses, which were knocked out last year for re-examination purposes, are again denied funds, even though the administration and leading business spokesmen, after exhaustive study, now tell us they are important to our economy.

OTHER SEVERE CUTS

Unemployment compensation funds were cut too deeply in the administration's original budget estimates, as the President has since acknowledged, and when it was found they were too low and a request was made in this bill for \$43 million more, all but \$4,600,000 of that was refused. That \$38,400,000 should be restored here today. The hospital construction program just authorized—the new program—is cut out completely, so are all the educational programs just authorized by Congress. A \$165,000 item for the Children's Bureau to combat juvenile delinquency is cut out entirely. Civil defense gets a terrible cut of \$35 million from the request of \$60 million for stocking of emergency medical supplies and similar equipment. Money the administration says is needed to make sure veterans receive necessary help in getting their old jobs back under their reemployment rights is also denied. This is not economy so much as it is fiscal butchery.

On the other hand, Mr. Chairman, while making these criticisms which I feel deeply, I want in all fairness to express my gratitude that the committee did not go on to reduce the supplemental requests for veterans unemployment compensation payments or for veterans hospitalization, or for necessary military civil works projects such as the one at Frankford Arsenal, to cost \$1,626,000 this year, to expand and improve the electrical distribution system and rehabili-

tate and improve the steam-generating system.

But with the exception of some items of that kind, this appropriation bill is one intended to slash the heart out of programs which not only the Democratic administrations but now this one, too, have said are vital programs of Government. I think the bill in its present form is something of an insult to the President, and at least a repudiation of much of his program, such as it is.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to commend the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] for presenting this amendment and to state that I am supporting him in this effort to the fullest extent.

The Members from Philadelphia have been working in cooperation with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] for the last week in impressing on our colleagues the importance of the Federal aid-to-airports program.

The administration in the city of Philadelphia and Mr. Walter Phillips, the city representative in particular, has been in contact with all the Members and has advised us the importance of this amendment to the expanding airport facilities in the great city of Philadelphia.

It is my hope that this amendment will pass and this most important work will go forward in the interest of the national defense of our country.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support Congressman PRESTON's amendment to this supplemental appropriation bill which has the effect of putting \$22 million into the bill to restore the Federal airport program.

Last year, the leadership saw fit to delay that program by providing no funds for it. This was the first time in the history of the act that this had occurred. At the time, Members on this side of the aisle pointed out that failure to appropriate funds for the Federal airport program would result in a destruction of a national system of airports. We suggested that the Federal Government had a legitimate, constitutional interest in airport development and that States and municipalities could not carry the financial burden of airport development without Federal cooperation. Our judgment has been borne out. Statistics show a decline in airport construction plans during the past year.

Shortly after the adjournment of the first session the administration appointed a study commission to ascertain the facts about airport development in the United States. The Transportation Council of the Department of Commerce, appointed by Secretary Weeks, took a new look at the national airport program. The unanimous recommendation of that well qualified study group was that—

States and municipalities and other local political units alone are unable to carry the capital investment burden involved in providing an adequate system of national air-

ports. Therefore, it is the unanimous opinion of the panel that it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to give financial assistance to local governments in developing airports which are in the national interest.

That is the actual quotation summing up the opinion of the Eisenhower-appointed group who took a new look at this well-established program.

President Eisenhower sought to implement the findings of his administration's study group. He sent a supplemental request to the Appropriations Committee asking for \$22 million to carry out the Federal responsibility in this program. I regret to say that the committee refused to appropriate even this meager amount. They have turned thumbs down on the President's request.

I stand ready to support the President.

I know and understand the necessity for a Federal airport program. In my own city of New Orleans I know that the Federal Government has a responsibility to help develop that airport. Over 90 percent of the traffic at that airport is interstate in character. It is the air gateway to our good friends and neighbors in Latin America. The development of Moisant Airport is certainly of equal importance to the National Government as it is to the city of New Orleans. Needed and urgent repairs are being held up. The construction of a modern terminal building adequate to the needs is awaiting Federal action.

The development of Moisant Airport is a project which New Orleans' Mayor deLesseps Morrison has long planned. His vision of the airport's needs are commendable. I hope we will approve this amendment so as to continue the established partnership in the development of this facility.

Mr. Chairman, well-qualified representatives of the Nation's airport system have testified to the need of this program. At a time when we are appropriating nearly \$2 billion for highway work, hundreds of millions for aids to water transportation and navigation, it makes little or no sense to neglect our Nation's system of airports. The American Municipal Association, representing 12,000 municipalities in 44 States, has pointed out that the development of the Nation's airport system has come about through Federal-local partnership. This amendment seeks to continue that partnership. If the partnership is dissolved because of one of the partners does not contribute to it, then the national system of airports will be dissolved and destroyed. I need not dwell on how tragic that would be from a standpoint of the Nation's defense, progress, economy, and business and commercial convenience.

I hope that the amendment will carry. I hope that the Federal Government will fulfill its share of the responsibility in providing a national system of airports and stand shoulder to shoulder with the local governments of the United States in providing adequate facilities for their air age. Planes without airports are useless. Airports will not be built and improved unless Uncle Sam fulfills his share of the responsi-

bility. I urge the Members of the House to support this amendment offered by my well-informed colleague from Georgia whose leadership in aviation matters is widely recognized. In brief, a vote for the amendment is a vote to restore the Federal airport program which we cut off last year without notice. It is also a vote in support of President Eisenhower's budget request.

SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS, AIRPORT PANEL, TRANSPORTATION COUNCIL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, 1954

I. The number and functional adequacy of present civil-airport facilities do not meet the present and future needs of civil aviation consistent with the requirements of the national interest and security.

II. States, municipalities, and local political units alone are unable to carry the entire capital investment burden attendant upon the provision of an adequate system of national airports.

III. The Federal Government should participate financially with State and local governments in the construction and development of civil airports to the extent that these airports serve the national interest.

IV. The determination of whether there is sufficient national interest to warrant Federal participation in a particular airport project should be based on a demonstration of tangible aeronautical necessity in the area served.

V. Federal aid should not be limited to any class or category of airport or landing area.

VI. The following segments of airport development should be eligible for inclusion in Federal-aid projects:

(a) Acquisition of land or easements, including all areas necessary for the public safety, such as overruns, runway approaches, and land required for the expansion of the aeronautical facilities of the airport.

(b) Land development, such as clearing, grading, fencing, and the installation of drainage, sewer, and water facilities. This should include not only the initial cost, but also the cost of any subsequent modification or addition.

(c) Construction of runways, taxiways (including leadoff taxiways, runup aprons, and ramps devoted to common public use.

(1) Hard surfacing or other paving should be provided where natural drainage will not assure all-weather service.

(2) Federal aid should normally be limited to the development of a single runway on each airport.

(d) Installation of lighting and navigational facilities (including lighting of obstacles in the approach area) for common public use for the safe operation of aircraft on the airport.

(e) Removal of obstacles on approaches to airport runways when in the interests of public safety.

(f) Nonrevenue service-type structures, such as buildings designed to house fire, crash, and maintenance equipment; control towers.

(g) Access and service roads within airport boundaries.

VII. Since terminal buildings are revenue-producing facilities, they should not receive Federal grants-in-aid. However, as a corollary, all Federal agencies should pay for all their space requirements, including cost of construction and maintenance, on a self-liquidating basis.

VIII. The Congress should study the feasibility of a plan whereby the Federal Government would guarantee the payment to private investors, such as banks and other lending agencies, of indebtedness incurred by State or local governments for the construction of terminal buildings.

IX. The Federal Government should remove reservations and restrictions contained in surplus property deeds or airport sponsors agreements which prevent the private financing of civil airport development.

X. When military requirements at an airport exceed civilian needs, the additional cost should be borne in full by the Department of Defense.

XI. A thorough revision of the national airport plan should be made. This should be based on sound criteria designed to gauge the tangible aeronautical necessity of the area served or to be served by the airport.

XII. Selection of sites for airports, heliports, and seaplane bases to be included in the national airport plan should be the mutual responsibility of Federal and State officials, in cooperation with local officials.

XIII. Preparation by the Federal Government of annual or biennial airport programs and the selection of individual airport projects to be included therein should be based on the applications of State and local officials.

XIV. Except as provided in section 10, subsections (b), (c), and (e) of Public Law 377, 79th Congress (Federal Airport Act), as amended, and, except when specifically recommended by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics and approved by the Congress, the share of the Federal Government in any approved project should not exceed 50 percent.

XV. The Congress should review the Federal Airport Act, together with all other statutes affecting airports, in the light of experience gained since 1946, with the view to eliminating unnecessary costs and restrictions through amendments to the act or applicable statute. Pending such action by the Congress, the Civil Aeronautics Administration should review the administration of the act with the view to eliminating all unnecessary costs, restrictions, regulations, and requirements.

(Mr. BOGGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. YOUNG].

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia. The gentleman alluded to the Airport Committee of the Transportation Council, which reported favorably on a continuation of this program. In addition, the Air Coordinating Committee appointed by the President also completed a comprehensive study of the role of the Federal Government in national air transportation. It, too, reported favorably and recommended that this program be continued on a modified basis. It pointed out that in its opinion the primary role in airport construction belongs to local and State governments, but that the National Government does have an interest in maintaining a national air transportation program not only for the purpose of keeping up with our phenomenal economic growth but for the purpose of helping us discharge our responsibility as a world leader.

The Department of Commerce conducted a separate survey in which it pointed out that air transportation use has grown tremendously in this country during the past few years. In 1945 there were some 13 million who enplaned on domestic airplanes. In 1953 that number had grown to 28 million. The Department anticipates and predicts that in 1960 there will be 50 million Ameri-

cans using domestic airlines. This growing use has overtaxed existing facilities and unless national air transportation is to suffer, the Federal aid to civil airport program must be continued. Our air services must be expanded with its supporting base to keep pace with our economic development and position as world leader. I urge adoption of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I desire to inform the gentleman from New York [Mr. COWDERT] that the committee considered the revision and modification of the Federal aid to airport program and tabled the bill, knowing full well that the bill made such modifications that the committee could not go along with it. The original act provided for \$75 million a year for 10 years. At no time has the Committee on Appropriations come even close to that figure which we believed at the time was necessary properly to build a system of airports in the United States. I believe that the Committee on Appropriations in effect would veto this legislation passed under the aegis of my committee by such action as is here proposed. I support the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

(Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CLARDY].

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Chairman, as one who has been flying his own plane from one end of the Nation to the other for better than 25 years, I think I know something about how the program has worked. I do not like what I see. If you think you are helping private aviation, you are kidding yourselves. Furthermore, as a freshman Congressman, I am appalled. Every time someone rushes to Washington for money, you would think that it was merely turned out on a printing press and cost no one anything. Will there never be an end to the idea that this money comes out of the pockets of the very people who think they are benefiting from it? And if this amendment is adopted you will have opened the floodgates. Next year the cry will be that we must carry on the project this money will start. I think the amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. I would like to cite one example here. The airport that serves most of the people of my district is located in Ohio County, W. Va. Obviously, the only way we can contribute to it is through Federal funds. The runways of that airport are deteriorating; they need resurfacing, and every year that it is put off it is going to cost more money to get it in the kind of shape it ought to be in to be safe. I think the people of my district want this amendment because they realize the importance of aviation and the importance of national airliners to serve their com-

munities. I am in wholehearted support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, 25 years ago I was Ohio's first director of aeronautics. We learned then that aviation is national. We found you could not have city or State licensing or traffic regulations for aviation, although some States and cities tried it. We found you had to have Federal licensing of pilots and planes, and Federal air traffic regulations. The traffic is national and requires nationwide regulation and national support. We have Federal railway regulations and the Federal Government helped the railways in the early days with Federal land grants. We have a 50-50 Federal support of our road system. We have gigantic rivers and harbors appropriations and additional Federal subsidies for our merchant marine. This aviation is a national proposition, involving defense and safety, as well as interstate commerce, and it is a wonderful thing that we get a share of the costs from these cities that are willing to bond themselves.

Now, you cannot have a city wait until an appropriation is made before it issues its bonds. The city must of course move first under the airport aid law. If it does it on the faith and credit of the national law, I think there is a Federal commitment. Take your social security. That requires future appropriations, but nobody claims that the people are not justified in relying on social security when they pay in their money. In cases like my own home city, Columbus, Ohio, where we voted a bond issue of \$3,383,000 in reliance on this law, the Federal Government ought to meet its obligation.

Port Columbus is high in priority on national defense aspects. A naval air facility is on the airport. North American Aviation has a plant beside the port. The greatest Army Quartermaster depot in the world is within a mile; 17,838 Air Force landings and takeoffs were made in 1953.

When the Federal Government gets a defense facility like Port Columbus for 50 cents on the dollar, it is getting a bargain. The Government ought to carry out its part of the bargain.

(Mr. GUBSER, at the request of Mr. YOUNGER, was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

Last year, the Federal airport aid program was cut pending studies then being conducted. A committee appointed by the Secretary of Commerce recommended that the Federal airport aid program be continued on a larger scale. The air coordinating committee unanimously recommended the Federal airport aid program, and President Eisenhower adopted the report of his air-coordinating committee as national policy.

Like many other cities throughout the country, the city of San Jose, Calif., which is in my district, extended itself financially on the airport expansion and development program in the belief that

the Federal Government would continue to carry out the recommendations of its own agencies and study commission, and that it would follow the policy laid down by the President. In order to preserve land for badly needed major airport development, the city of San Jose borrowed deeply from its capital reserve to advance the Federal Government's share of acquisition funds.

In accordance with the Federal Airport Act, the city of San Jose already has incurred out-of-pocket expenses of \$131,028 in land and engineering costs in anticipation of Federal aid. In addition, the city of San Jose has created a special fund for the carrying out of a project, total cost of which comes to \$382,323. Last year, the city of San Jose authorized the purchase of additional airport property in the amount of \$153,000. This property was purchased on the assumption that Federal aid would be obtained. The approved master plan for development of the San Jose airport to the standard required by the industrial development of the San Jose area, and the San Francisco bay area as a whole, cannot be carried out without Federal aid.

I am not proffering the contention that the Congress is under legal obligation to appropriate the funds sought under the Federal airport aid program by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. I do, however, urgently suggest that we are under the moral obligation to carry out what has been proclaimed as the national policy by our own leaders, and upon which cities in all parts of our country have relied.

MORAL OBLIGATIONS SHOULD BE LIVED UP TO, NOT AVOIDED

If it is the desire of the Congress to shut down the airport-aid program—something that I personally hold to be contrary to the national interest—then let us do it after giving proper notice, so that those who heretofore have worked under the illusion of a Federal-local partnership may be disabused, and are not lured into making commitments on their part which later must remain unfulfilled for lack of Federal assistance.

Mr. Chairman, let us recognize that the \$22 million sought by the CAA under the airport-aid program for the current fiscal year is not sufficient for the tremendous needs facing airport development everywhere. It is an amount calculated to give welcome assistance to a number of airports with carefully screened and officially approved projects deemed advisable not only in the local but in the national interest as well. The almost unbelievable rate of industrial development in the San Francisco bay area renders the development of airport facilities at San Jose a necessity. I am sure the same is true elsewhere.

We have aided the railroads in crisscrossing the country with their lines as a matter of national interest. We have aided in road construction to aid motor links, likewise in the national interest. Let us now in enlightened self-interest, aid aviation by creating the landing fields.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER].

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, I think our duty is very clear here. Rightly or wrongly, we have inveigled or encouraged communities to issue bonds in the amount of \$33 million for airports. We have not carried out the obligation of the Federal Government. The gentleman from New York says that this should not be in this bill. I want to know what kind of a bill it should be in if it should not be in an appropriation bill; and this is an appropriation bill. This amendment was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. The gentleman from New York says that this is not an emergency. He cannot say to those local governments which have issued these bonds, which have been waiting all of this time, that this is not an emergency. I support the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KNOX].

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON]. Also, I concur wholeheartedly in the remarks of my colleague the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS]. I cannot believe that this Congress can justify taking a position of dormancy at this time as far as the aviation industry is concerned. I certainly feel that if we are justified in appropriating funds for roads, then we are justified in providing funds so that we may have some safety on our airways. It is my hope that the House will wholeheartedly accept the amendment.

(Mr. KNOX asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK].

(Mr. POLK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, first I wish to say a word in commendation of the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. PRINCE PRESTON, who has worked so hard and so faithfully and so long on this particular proposal.

FEDERAL AID FOR AIRPORTS

As you may recall, last year when the appropriation bill was before the House, it was my privilege to offer an amendment similar to the amendment the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] has offered here today. At that time we were told that if we would only wait another year until an investigation could be made, that this question would be considered. The investigation has been made. A favorable recommendation has been made on the matter of Federal aid to airports.

Certainly we have complied with the request of those who wanted to study this question. It has been studied. We are now in the process of securing the money which the people of this country have believed that the Congress had a moral obligation to supply to them to match the money that they had themselves appropriated. I strongly support this amendment and urge its approval.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEAL].

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Chairman, it would seem to me that to appropriate money for things that are really not needed, when we have to borrow that money from the people, is wrong. But we all recognize that aviation is here to stay so that we are appropriating money here that is needed to meet previous commitments. To me this amendment makes sense, for this reason. I do not believe the Government has any right legally to refuse funds that have been formally committed and repudiate an agreement that people made with the Government to match funds on a 50-50 basis, to create their own facilities. It would seem to me that to deny this appropriation would not be very good judgment on the part of the Government. I personally feel that I can favor this amendment. To permit the Federal Government to fulfill its obligations and commitments to municipalities that have fully complied by executing their part in fund raising in good faith, in anticipation that the Federal Government would do likewise.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is, first of all, a plain matter of the good faith of the United States. It has been said that some of these American communities did not take adequate pains to discover whether Federal funds were actually available to match their bond issues. Perhaps it was naive, but I will not admit it, for the American people to believe statements proceeding from their own Government in Washington advising them and even urging them to raise money themselves, which the Federal Government would match.

Most Americans still believe that the word of Government officials can be depended on. Having encouraged local communities to raise funds for airports, and now that they have their share of the funds raised for the airports—and nobody denies that the need for them exists—it is unthinkable to me for the Congress not to go through with its part of the bargain.

I think this amendment ought to pass overwhelmingly as a matter of good faith and as a matter of national security and sound development of national transportation facilities. I cannot find one adequate reason against this amendment. We are going to do it eventually; why should we not do it now, and act in good faith with our local communities?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER].

Mr. SCUDDER. Several years ago the Federal Government entered into an agreement with the city of Ukiah, in my district, in order to assist them in the building of an adequate airstrip so that the larger type commercial planes could land there. The city voted a sizable bond issue to provide for the necessary improvements for the airport. The city purchased the land expecting that the Federal Government would meet their

agreed obligation. The Government agency found themselves without funds to meet its share of the cost of this project. Today the city owns the land. But the strip is ungraded, it is unsurfaced, because of the lack of matching money obligated by the Federal Government and air transportation has been retarded in that area.

I know an emergency does exist in the city of Ukiah and without a doubt there are other similar cases. This amendment is necessary to take care of the improvement of airports in a similar position. These people are entitled to air service. I believe it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to meet its obligation and assist in carrying out a project the city entered into in good faith. I support the amendment and ask for a favorable vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

(Mr. LAIRD asked and was given permission to yield the time allotted to him to Mr. TABER.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with my colleague from the city of Minneapolis in supporting this amendment. The major airports in the principal cities of this country serve all the people, and in addition they serve many of the needs of the military. The Word Chamberlain Field in Minneapolis at one time was completely a commercial field but has now been servicing both the Navy as a reserve station and likewise the military Air Force. They have encroached there and are taking over considerable of the room on the field, with a resulting problem to the Word Chamberlain Administration. For that purpose, I think the Government does have a real interest in helping to service the major fields of this country and making it possible for those in the smaller communities to have adequate service. So I, too, support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the Committee to a statement by the United States Chamber of Commerce in its policy statement of May 1953:

The national interest in the provision of an adequate nationwide airport system justified reasonable Federal aid for this purpose. The Federal Airport Act of 1946 is the basis for such participation.

No one would accuse the United States Chamber of Commerce of being possessed of spendthrift ideas. It is one of the most ultraconservative organizations in the country. It is the organization that has importuned Congress more often than any other organization to act economically. Yet here the granddaddy of all the economy organizations in its policy statement says that we should carry on the Federal airport program enacted in 1946. I submit that that is proof of the highest order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CHUDOFF].

(Mr. CHUDOFF asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHUDOFF. Mr. Chairman, perhaps one thing which can be brought out in favor of this amendment is our wonderful and great new Philadelphia International Airport, which we have just opened in the past 6 months. The city of Philadelphia went to great expense to plan what, in my opinion, is one of the finest airports in the world. They took into consideration in making these plans the fact that there would be Federal aid to airports on a 50-50 basis. We definitely need this money to finish this airport. Sometime ago I came to the well of the House to ask the Federal Government not to break faith with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in its compact to clean up the Schuylkill River. Just as in the case involving these airports, the Federal Government had authorized the cleanup and never appropriated the funds. Fortunately, we were able to get the funds for the cleanup and the work will be finished this year. I think this is just another example of the Federal Government breaking faith with the municipalities of our Nation. I feel many of our municipalities do not understand the system we have here in the Federal Government and in the Congress of the United States. They do not understand that there not only has to be an authorization, but there must be an appropriation besides. They feel that as soon as the authorization has passed that the Federal Government will finally come through with the money necessary to meet the authorization. Then they find, after they have made their plans and issued their bonds, that the Federal Government refuses to come through with the money and appropriate sufficient funds to keep the agreement with the municipalities. In all fairness, I think that since the municipalities are trying to develop the airports of this country, this amendment should be passed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER].

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, there is scarcely time enough to answer but 1 or 2 of the allegations that have been made. I want all of you to remember that of this \$22 million, there is \$1,250,000 for administration. There are 46 of these planners at the present time that are the cause of the municipalities being in the shape they are in. This money will be appropriated under the very terms of the appropriation to be allotted to the States under the present formula. For the whole State of Ohio, it would amount to about \$503,000. I am sure that my two colleagues will not be able to get all they want out of that amount of money.

I want to be honest with the people of Portsmouth. There is no way that this committee can earmark \$400,000 for Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I do not want to enter into a dispute with the gentleman, but the chief authorities of this department say to me that they can do this thing and that they can take \$400,000 out of the \$28 million and pay it down there, and they can do that until the money is expended. It seems that some of you just do not understand what the situation is.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Some of us are remembering the obligation that we have toward the rest of the towns and the rest of the States, and we are not trying to grab more than our share. I am going to tell you something. When some of you Members go out on the stump and go to talking about balancing the budget, and how you are for economy, and suddenly you feel something bitter in your mouth, do not be alarmed, it is just an excess of biliary action and your gall bladder is working.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, how easy it is to spend money for some beloved project back in our own districts—and how hard it is to levy taxes to raise the money. The mythical Senator, Senator Snort, always voted for all appropriations and against all taxes—a consummate achievement in statesmanship. It is to be observed that most of those who are urging additional expenditures here today voted to reduce taxes in the last tax revision bill. We vote for appropriations and we vote against taxes, and then, as Senator Snort said, we get letters from crackpots who want to know where we are going to get the money.

Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt this hilarious, headlong stampede on the Federal Treasury for just one word? Can we talk a little commonsense? Mr. Chairman, may I talk a little practical politics with my friends here this afternoon, in their own language?

How disappointed. How shocked and disappointed some of us who are voting for this pork-barrel amendment here this afternoon are going to be when we get in line to collect our share of the loot.

The amendment provides \$22 million for more than 1,600 airports. But you are not going to get an equal division even on the \$22 million. Something like \$2 million must first be subtracted for administration and the insular possessions.

Of the remaining \$20 million, 25 percent goes to the Bureau of Aeronautics. Seventy-five percent goes to all the States—not in equal parts—but according to population and area. Texas with its huge area and population would get a major slice. But Texas is full of airports and the entire \$20 million if given to Texas alone would be equivalent to a pint can of water carried across the desert to extinguish a forest conflagration.

There will be expectant constituencies all over the country, whose hopes have been buoyed by the rosy accounts of this vote who will be quite irked when \$15,000,000 does not build a superairport in every county seat in the Nation.

But the embarrassment of the Congressman who fails to deliver on the flamboyant reports the newspapers will carry on this amendment will not be a circumstance to what he will be up against when the drive really starts. Every hamlet and village and crossroads in the country will be out to get its airport and its share of the Government money. There is \$1,250,000 in the bill, to be taken out of the \$22 million, for new employees whose business will be principally to cruise around over the country and encourage more towns to apply for airports.

It will take a lot of explaining on the part of the Congressman to convince them that they are not as much entitled to an airport as the town just across the line. Oldtimers around here will remember what happened when each Congressman had one new post office building to pass around and two dozen towns in the district reaching for it.

Now let us be practical about this matter. It is no time to start something which can in 1 year get completely out of control. To pass this amendment is to start a program which cannot be held in leash. It is a program which will demand not millions but billions of dollars. It opens up an area of such colossal expenditure as to dwarf any other peacetime item in our national budget.

I know we get tired hearing about the budget. Balancing the budget—balancing the budget. But as weary as we are of hearing about it, the unbalanced budget reported the first of the month at the beginning of this fiscal year and which will confront us on the adjournment of the Congress, is one of the most serious and dangerous of all the serious and dangerous situations which surround us today.

Just one more absurdity. Doubtless you have been surprised at statements made during debate on this item to the effect that the Government is committed—that the Government is pledged—that the Government has entered into contract—that the Government is guilty of bad faith—when it does not supply money in any amount to any locality which chooses to issue bonds for an airport.

It cannot be stated too emphatically that the Government has never at any time made any agreement of any kind with anybody to contribute anything whatever to the construction of any airport contemplated by this amendment.

"Oh," they say, "the Congress has passed an act authorizing such expenditures." But an authorization has no binding effect whatever. The statute books are full of them. They are passed every session—too often by what amounts to unanimous consent. If the Committee on Appropriations reported and the Congress passed this afternoon all appropriations authorized by law the Treasury would discontinue payment tomorrow morning.

Mr. Chairman this expenditure is unwarranted. We have been getting along without it and we can continue to get along without it. Every dollar of it is deficit spending. The States and minor political subdivisions are solvent. Let

them take care of such expenditures. The amendment should be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWARD].

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment.

The city of Billings, Mont., one of the two largest cities in our State, has been planning for improvement and enlarging its airport for several years and has depended upon the availability of Federal funds to help in the project. The city did not rush into this program, but gave it considerable study and devoted a good deal of effort to its plans before it applied for Federal help. Unfortunately, the delay occasioned by the desire to have a sound project carried the city beyond the date when Federal funds were cut off.

As part of its planning, the city of Billings about a year ago voted upon a \$450,000 bond issue for the airport program. The voters endorsed the project overwhelmingly. At that time the city was negotiating with the CAA in good faith with no idea that the Federal program would be terminated.

Under these circumstances, we feel strongly that the Federal Government has a commitment, at least a moral commitment, to go ahead with this project. The total Federal share would be \$570,859, while the local sponsors would contribute \$460,000. The work includes land acquisition, grade and drain landing strip to be 500 feet by 8,800 feet, paving and lighting another runway 150 feet by 8,600 feet, paving of taxiways and aprons, construction of a new terminal building, etc.

Not all of this work needs to be done at once, but the improvement and lengthening of the landing strips is essential.

Billings is the center of the new and rapidly developing eastern Montana oil industry. Its population is growing rapidly. It is a transportation hub in the State for air, highway, and rail travel. For the past several years it has rated sixth among all the cities in the eight Northwest States as to the number of enplaned passengers.

The present airport is entirely inadequate to handle the growing amount of traffic and the new and larger aircraft that are being used and are on order for Northwestern Airlines, Frontier Airlines, and Western Airlines.

This is a necessary and worthwhile project, and I think that the Federal Government should come forward without delay to do its share under the Federal Aid Airport Act. I hope that the committee will include in the bill at least enough money to go ahead with the projects at the larger and more important air centers such as Billings, Mont.

(Mr. D'EWARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to close debate on this amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand the justifications that were brought up by the Civil Aeronautics Administration when they came for their

hearing on this matter. They said they wanted 1,910 airports. With an item of \$22 million each airport would get about \$10,000. You can figure your chances on this thing. I just hope too many will not be buncoed by the propaganda that has been put out by these fellows down there on the payroll. They have been out to these communities and sold them without any authority on a promise that the United States would pay half. It was a bad thing that the Congress permitted them to stay on the payroll.

Let us not allow the people to be bamboozled by such folks as that; let us not allow them to build up another 65, 70, or 100 additional redtapers to go around and inveigle communities into trouble.

I hope this House will show its usual good sense and refuse to add this item onto the appropriation bill today.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 157, noes 61.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YOUNG: On page 6, following line 8 insert:

"CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

"For an additional amount for 'Claims, Federal Airport Act', to remain available until expended, as follows: Municipal Airport, Elko, Nev., \$69,449."

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have offered is to appropriate \$69,449 to repair damages done to the Municipal Airport at Elko, Nev. I may say at the outset that we should commend the Appropriations Committee for the excellent job it has done in economizing, in cutting out unnecessary expenditures. However, I believe in this instance we have not an unnecessary expenditure but a legal obligation of the United States Government.

How did this claim arise? It arose under section 17 of the Federal Airport Act, which provides that in the event a Federal agency damages or does harm to a municipal public airport, then the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics can investigate, appraise the damage and make a recommendation of what sums will be necessary to rehabilitate the airport and repair the damage. That has been done. During the first session of the 83d Congress, by Public Law 105—this Congress reaffirmed that law. A claim was duly submitted; it was certified by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in the amount of \$69,449. It represents a legal, contractual obligation. It represents an obligation upon which the United States Government could be sued in the Court of Claims, and I see no defense to the claim.

How did this damage occur? It occurred from two causes. First, as the result of Operation Haylift, which was conducted from March 22 to March 31, 1952. In Operation Haylift, heavy Army and Navy planes used the Municipal Airport at Elko, Nev., for the purpose of dropping hay to cattlemen in distressed areas. The areas were distressed be-

cause of a heavy snow which isolated them from their supplies of food.

The airport was designed to handle airplanes with loads of 15,000 and 20,000 pounds for single and dual-wheeled planes, respectively. Heavy C-54 and C-119's, carrying gross loads of 63,000 and 64,000 pounds utilized the airport. There were 110 such loads from the Elko Municipal Airport. There is no doubt that damage occurred as a result therefrom. Shortly after the commencement of the operations city authorities notified the Engineer Corps that extensive damage was being done to the pavement. Later that summer repairs were made to the airport, and that fall a second cause for damage occurred when an air rescue mission was under way. There were several downed planes. Approximately 30 Army and Navy planes utilized the airport to conduct their operations.

I have here a letter from the commanding general of the Air Rescue Service, in which he says:

AIR RESCUE SERVICE,
MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE,
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1953.

Hon. DAVID DOTTA,
Mayor of the City of Elko,
Elko, Nev.

DEAR MAYOR DOTTA: I wish to convey my sincere appreciation through you to the citizens of Elko and the surrounding territory for the splendid cooperation afforded members of my command during the recent search for a United States Air Force C-47 and a civilian Cessna aircraft, both lost on December 10, 1952.

The combined efforts of local Civil Air Patrol members, governing officials, and volunteer searchers greatly hastened the conclusion of the mission.

Although the absence of survivors in either disaster was saddening to us all, still, the singleness of purpose displayed by military and civilian alike in a desire to help their fellowman is unquestionably reassuring.

Since I cannot thank each one concerned individually, I must take this collective method of expressing my personal gratitude, and that of my entire command.

Sincerely,

T. J. DuBOSE,
Brigadier General, USAF, Commanding.

There seems to be some question as to the amount of damage done to the airport. The Engineer Corps made a preliminary report and estimated that some \$20,000 would be required to repair the airport. The city, in conjunction with the services of the Nevada State Highway Department, submitted a claim in the amount of \$116,000. Later the Civil Aeronautics Administrator made an investigation and reported that in his opinion an amount of \$69,449 would be required to put the airport in the same condition that it was in prior to the time of Operation Haylift, and the air rescue mission. The claim was duly submitted, but it has been rejected by the Committee on Appropriations.

Now, why do I feel that the Federal Government is obligated to pay this? First, because section 17 of the Federal Airport Act clearly and unequivocally states that when the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics certifies a certain amount as necessary to rehabilitate an airport it should become a legal and contractual obligation of the United States

Government. Secondly, we know if a private plane used an airport such as this and damaged it as extensively as this was damaged, there would be no doubt that liability would attach and damages could be obtained. Thirdly, the operation of December 10, 1952, the air rescue operation to which I have referred, was exclusively a military operation and certainly one which was accomplished by an agency of the Federal Government. Mr. Chairman, there is a legal and, I believe, a moral obligation for the Government to pay this claim. I, therefore, urge adoption of this amendment.

(Mr. YOUNG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have before me the hearings and a man named Howell from the Civil Aeronautics Administration was a witness. He said that the Corps of Engineers investigated the claim and that the city of Elko was advised on June 12, 1953, that the actual estimate of the damage was \$20,200.

Now, a lot of the damage, according to the hearings, was not confined to the bad breaks and failed areas where planes broke through or shattered the pavement but covered the entire westerly 4,200 feet of the 6,000-foot runway, an area of approximately 70,000 square yards.

Now, the committee felt when it was investigating this matter that it was more than should be considered under the circumstances.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Was it not the thought of the committee that this sort of item does not belong in a supplemental appropriation bill; that it is a matter to which more time should be given by the committee because of the difference between the estimate of the Corps of Engineers in the amount of \$20,000, and the amount requested by the Civil Aeronautics Administration? Was it not principally a matter of deferring this until the committee could get some firm judgment with regard to it?

Mr. TABER. That is a correct picture of the situation.

Mr. YOUNG. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. Did not the testimony show that there was \$70,000 worth of damage and did it not also point out that the report of the Corps of Engineers was based only upon repair to the surface damage? I have photographs which show holes big enough to hide a man in, as a result of heavy planes landing on the airport.

The longer we delay, the harder it will be upon the city of Elko. They have made temporary repairs, but those were knocked out by the rescue mission on December 10. They have a half million dollar investment in that airport between the Federal Government and the city of Elko, without counting the amount of money that was required to acquire the

original 350 acres. It is a legitimate claim under Public Law 105.

Mr. TABER. It is, insofar as it is justified, yes. The CIA engineers found that the damage was not confined to the bad breaks and filled areas where planes broke through but covered the entire area of the 6,000-foot runway, an area of 70,000 square yards. That finding is rather disturbing to me.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the further fact in connection with this claim in the amount of \$69,000, that the total investment of the city of Elko in the airport originally was in the amount of \$103,000?

Mr. YOUNG. That does not include the cost of the 350 acres that constituted the airport. That is a sizable contribution for a city of around 5,000 population.

Mr. ROONEY. A city how large?

Mr. YOUNG. Slightly over 5,000.

Mr. ROONEY. We were given to understand that Elko was a city of 12,000 population with only four commercial flights a day. Evidently the Civil Aeronautics Administration is not too well acquainted with that area.

Mr. YOUNG. I wish the committee were as generous with their appropriations as they are with estimates of the population of the city of Elko.

Mr. ROONEY. It is not a question of generosity; it is a question of trying to do the right thing by the taxpayer.

Mr. YOUNG. That is all we are asking, what the Administrator certified.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. YOUNG].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

MARITIME ACTIVITIES
SHIP CONSTRUCTION

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Page 6, line 11, after the words "ship construction" strike out all of lines 11, 12, and 13, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For payment of construction-differential subsidy and cost of national defense features incident to construction of four passenger-cargo ships under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1154); for reconditioning and betterment of not to exceed four ships in the national defense reserve fleet; and for necessary expenses for the acquisition of used tankers pursuant to section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1160), and the payment of cost of national defense features incorporated in new tankers constructed to replace such used tankers, \$82,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for 'Salaries and expenses' for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$500,000) and for reserve fleet expenses (in such amounts as may be required), and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That appropriations granted herein shall be available to pay construction-differential subsidy granted by the Federal Maritime Board, pursuant to section

501 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to aid in the reconstruction of any Mariner-class ships sold under the provisions of title VII of the 1936 act."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment contains legislation. The language "and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses" makes it clearly subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the language submitted is the language that was received from the Bureau of the Budget. It seemed to me that if this step was to be taken this was the desirable way to do. However, if the gentleman from New York insists, I concede that the language in question is subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order on the ground that the amendment does contain legislation.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Page 6, line 11, after the words "ship construction", strike out all of lines 11, 12, and 13, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For payment of construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense features incident to construction of 4 passenger-cargo ships under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1154); for reconditioning and betterment of not to exceed 4 ships in the national-defense reserve fleet; and for necessary expenses for the acquisition of used tankers pursuant to section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1160), and the payment of cost of national-defense features incorporated in new tankers constructed to replace such used tankers, \$82,600,000: *Provided*, That appropriations granted herein shall be available to pay construction-differential subsidy granted by the Federal Maritime Board, pursuant to section 501 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to aid in the reconstruction of any Mariner-class ships sold under the provisions of title VII of the 1936 act."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes, if necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the able subcommittee in charge of this bill has effected reductions to the extent of \$766 million. That is a reduction of 40 percent in the total requests considered. The amendment which I now present would restore to the bill 4 percent of the 40 percent which would otherwise be deducted.

I offer this amendment in the interest of national defense. I offer it in order that the funds requested by the President of the United States may be made available for deficiencies in our merchant marine and to help meet the desperate situation confronting shipyards today which are essential to national defense.

One year ago the Department of Defense estimated an official deficiency in merchant-type vessels to the extent of 214 ships, including 43 large tankers, 6 large passenger-cargo ships, and 165 ships of other types.

The request which the President makes, which is represented by this amendment, presents a modest program of ship construction, not of 214 ships, but of 14 ships, including 10 new, large tankers and 4 new, large passenger-cargo ships, all to be built in our American yards.

Time and time again, Mr. Chairman, the urgent and immediate need for fast, modern, large tankers has been presented by Department of Defense officials to the Congress.

We have been told that those tankers which we now have are fast becoming obsolete, and that they are too slow for modern requirements.

We have been told that there are practically no tankers of any description in our Reserve fleet.

We have been told that we do not have enough tankers on hand to meet an initial mobilization impact.

Listen to the words of our very able Deputy Secretary of Defense, Secretary Anderson, on July 23, 1953, when he was Secretary of the Navy in a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, he wrote in part as follows:

I feel that I would be derelict in my duties as Secretary of the Navy, if I did not take this opportunity to strongly support the need for prompt construction of new tanker tonnage under the United States flag.

As you are aware, there are no United States flag tankers in reserve either in the Navy or national defense reserve fleet. Construction of military and civilian mobilization requirements, capabilities of existing tanker tonnage, anticipated losses due to enemy action, increased military demand for large quantities of petroleum products, as a result of technological advance in aircraft and other military equipment, and the time required for new construction all lead to the conclusion that the Government should promptly take such steps as are practicable to promote the construction of new tanker tonnage under the United States flag prior to mobilization.

The need for new, fast passenger cargo ships has also been repeatedly emphasized over the years.

I am advised that as of today in terms of trooplift capacity, we have just about 50 percent of what we had prior to World War II.

Why are these four particular ships required now?

They are required to replace five ships, each one of which is overage, each one of which is operating under waivers, the owners of each of which are under obligation to replace these ships at this time as a result of contracts with the Government.

Where will these ships be built, Mr. Chairman? They will be built in American shipyards, which are essential to our mobilization base in the interest of national defense.

What is the situation with reference to those shipyards today? It is a desperate picture.

The shipbuilding industry is perhaps the No. 1 industry in this country today in terms of distress. It was designated officially as a distressed industry 2 years ago and conditions are far worse today.

I am advised that not a single commercial contract has been placed in these private yards during the period of the past 18 months.

Of the 29 ships on the ways nationwide at this time, every one will be completed in the next 150 days. There will only be three on the ways after December 31.

Unemployment figures among our skilled workers in this field so essential in time of emergency are becoming tragic.

Let me quote briefly from Admiral Leggett in this connection.

In a statement before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on April 28, 1954, he said among other things:

The situation today in our private shipyards is so critical that I have grave concern whether the industry can meet mobilization production schedules.

It is apparent that the industry is not prepared today to meet initial wartime requirements. Our private yards now have less than one-third of the total (employees) in December 1941, and a further drastic reduction is expected later on this year as the privately owned and mariner construction now on the ways is completed.

And Mr. Chairman, with this statement, I am still quoting:

I repeat, the Navy is gravely concerned with the plight of the shipbuilding industry which promises to become the most vulnerable area in our entire preparedness program.

Mr. Chairman, I do not say that all shipyards are essential. I do say that it is vital to keep in being all those yards that are essential from the standpoint of national defense.

To allow essential shipyards to fold up at this time, to allow their skilled forces of workers to be dissipated and lost is contrary to our entire national defense policy. In fact, it is suicidal.

All this amendment does is to restate the budget request, the request which the President of the United States has made in order to carry out a modest program of ship construction.

I repeat, the amendment restores only 4 percent of the 40 percent which has been effected by way of reduction in this bill as a whole.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the House will see its way clear to go along with this amendment in the interest of national defense.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts may proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. First let me reiterate what I said yesterday, that I have an amendment prepared exactly similar to the one now offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I shall fully support his pending amendment, as will many of us on this side of the aisle. I will go a bit further, though, and propose an amendment to the gentleman's amendment, adding a further proviso, to wit:

Provided further, That all ship construction, reconditioning and betterment of vessels appropriated for herein, be performed in shipyards in the continental United States.

I wonder whether or not the gentleman would have any objection to such an amendment to his amendment.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am in entire sympathy with the gentleman's proposal. The only reason that I did not include it in my amendment was that I was advised that it was unnecessary as it was required under existing law.

Mr. ROONEY. There seems to be some question whether or not this provision is necessary. I have been told that perhaps it is not, but to insure the fact that these vessels would be built in American shipyards in the continental United States and so there is no doubt about it, I am going to offer this as an amendment to the gentleman's amendment. I know he will accept it and vote for it, because we have been in thorough agreement with regard to this subject all along, not only on the American merchant marine but with regard to the American shipyards.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman is correct.

I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I want to congratulate the gentleman for his fine statement, and I shall support his amendment as amended by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. HALE. I want to compliment the gentleman for introducing this very constructive and necessary amendment and I sincerely hope it will prevail.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am grateful for the gentleman's support.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. JAMES. I want to associate myself completely with the statement that has been made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and to urge support of the amendment he has offered. I would very willingly vote for the amendment to the amendment that has been suggested by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SCUDDER. I wish to associate myself with the gentleman's amendment. It is a very worthwhile amendment, and I believe the safety of our country makes it necessary to have a proper merchant marine.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. I would like to compliment the gentleman on his very fine statement. There is one point that could be made. If we can keep our mobilization base within the confines of the continental United States, we will then be able to have a potential that will not be as vulnerable as we have been in building our mobilization bases in Europe and in other places in the world.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman from Maryland, who has had such wide experience in the field of national defense.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. WOLVERTON. I also want to congratulate the gentleman from Massachusetts on the comprehensive statement that he has made. He has put his finger on the real necessity for his amendment. First, that there is need for ship construction.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

(By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. WOLVERTON, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH was granted 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. WOLVERTON. The gentleman has put his finger on the two important features that sustain the amendment he has offered; namely, that there is need for the construction of these ships; and, second, there is need for this work in the shipyards of this country if they are to be maintained and their organizations retained in this all-important work. Too frequently we have seen our shipyard organizations dispersed as a result of lack of employment, and this creates a situation that is detrimental to our national defense. It is highly detrimental to our best interests to have organizations such as that which carries on our shipbuilding industry dispersed into other industries. The shipyards abroad are working overtime. They have a tremendous schedule of work. Why our shipyards should be left in the condition they are at the present time is not understandable to me.

I am in full accord with the amendment the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] has offered and the amendment to that amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is entirely proper and absolutely necessary that we should consider the building of ships in our own country instead of in other countries.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman should point out that this program involves an appropriation of some additional \$70 million. But its expenditure would require that industry contribute on its part in the neighborhood of \$100 million in the joint project that would be undertaken.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment was offered in the full committee and was defeated. It is a little over 2 years ago—I think this is the third year—since the merchant marine section was transferred over from the Subcommittee on Independent Offices. At that time there were 35 so-called Mariner ships under contract. They cost, in round figures, about \$10 million each. They were built in seven shipyards from identical plans, and the cost varied as much as \$2 million per ship.

On page 699 of the hearings there occurs this colloquy between Mr. COUDERT and Mr. Rothschild, and I asked one question:

Mr. COUDERT. How many of those ships have been sold to private operators?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. Three of them, sir.

Mr. COUDERT. Three out of 35?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. Yes. None prior to my incumbency.

Mr. CLEVINGER. One has been wrecked.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. Yes.

What is the situation that faces us now?

This bill carries a request for millions of dollars to convert these new ships that have never carried a cargo—31 of them have never been loaded, as far as I know—converted into shape that they might be sold to some shipyards for half what they cost.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLEVINGER. I would like to use a little bit of my time.

It is evident that the temper of the House is such that it has forgotten all the election promises of 2 years ago and the balancing of the budget or an honest treatment of the people's money. That is as far from realization here as it could well be.

I ask some of you if you were on this committee and you had this bundle of dirty laundry dumped in your lap, would you rush to appropriate \$82 million more

to the same crowd that built these Mariners, or misbuilt them?

Just what are we expected to do? Just appropriate in faith, hope, and charity? Is this, after all, a WPA bill to put people back to work? And the cost of them is double what it is in Western Europe, and more than that if you compare costs with northern Europe or Japan.

I want to give you just a little idea of the cost of operating these ships, the cost of subsidies; I cannot give the whole picture in 10 minutes, but a few figures, perhaps, for 4 or 5 new liners, these combined passenger-freight ships. I want to give you the history of the *Brazil*, the *Argentina*, and the *Uruguay* of the Moore-McCormack Lines.

Subsidized cost, \$10,129,000. Subsidized costs per voyage, \$405,195.

Subsidy accrual—I take that to be a credit earned against the ship—\$181,000.

The *United States*. You know she cost \$75 million. The present owners have \$20 million in her and we are negotiating to get them to pay \$9 million more. I asked for the subsidy figure for 1953 but got 1952 which was worse.

The subsidy accrual was \$2,985,000. The subsidized cost per voyage of the *United States* was \$399,906. For the *Independence* and the *Constitution* of the American Export Lines, the subsidized cost per voyage was \$322,460 and the total subsidized costs \$9,641,326.

Is it not time that someone be asked to investigate the operations of the merchant marine?

I should like to refer to the testimony of Mr. Rothschild in which he admitted that some \$3.50 million per year costs were carried indefinitely, for 3 or 4 years, even though the conditions had been remedied. It was only in December last that some of it was taken off, but I have not seen it reflected in the budget. I will take his word for it.

Many of you may have heard a program the other night about the addition of a tanker to the Cities Service fleet steamship *Alton Jones* in New York which carries 14½ million gallons of oil, as much as three ordinary commercial tankers. Is anyone going to stand up here and contend to the Members of the House that our oil companies are not sufficiently prosperous to build more ships like that, even in American shipyards? We must give them a new tanker for two over aged tankers of theirs. Just what right has an Appropriation Committee got, legal or morally, to deal with the American people's money in any such fashion?

It is a strange thing, but we can build a motorcar cheaper in the United States than any place else in the world. We can build most everything in heavy industry cheaper. But why is it that we cannot build a ship for less than twice as much as what it would cost in any other country? There must be something wrong somewhere. There must be something wrong in the negotiations, there must be something in the American process that is wrong.

If we are going to be competitive in this world, it seems to me we ought to cut out all of the embroidery and get

down to the business of building ships. We are not helping the American merchant marine by pouring more millions into such a trap as this. We are just helping the American merchant marine to commit suicide if we pursue such a course.

Mr. COUDERT asked Mr. Rothschild:

Fundamentally, were they not really built as sort of a boondoggling proposition to keep shipyards going?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. As I understand it, sir, their building was discussed and induced by the outbreak of the Korean incident.

That was his answer.

Mr. COUDERT. Was it not a fact that the distribution of the construction contract was on some sort of a pro rata national basis and not on the basis of the lowest bids?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. They were built in 7 different yards—5 ships each in 7 different yards.

And they were built from identical plans and the costs ran from \$7¼ million to \$10½ million each.

What kind of an operation are we expected to engage in as an Appropriations Committee? We run a good laundry down there in that committee and we always have, we wash with Ivory soap everything, but we do not guarantee it not to shrink.

A moment ago a gentleman spoke of this as being only 4 percent of the savings. There has been nothing saved in this bill up to this time. The spenders have been in control on this floor. Once again I want to remind you that within 2 or 3 weeks you will be out on the platform again, you will be campaigning for Eisenhower, or most of you will, which would justify your being returned to this House. Just how are you going to square an unbalanced budget? We have been running wild all this year, and we are coming back now to supplementals, always saved to the last. Is there a man here that did not promise to balance the budget? I know it is almost useless to appeal to you, in the temper you are in, but I am not ready to embark on a WPA in connection with ships or anything else. I think this country is fundamentally stronger than that. I want to remind you that when I came down here there was a school man from Gary who thought it was incredible when he was told that they had the then President in the middle of a swift stream. Well, they got the next President in the middle of the same swift stream and in the next 7½ years he spent more money than all of the previous Presidents put together. Now we have a man stronger and wiser than either of them, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and I want to get him out of that swift stream and get him on solid shore with a balanced budget, sound fiscal policies, the same forces are playing upon him and he needs the support of solid citizens of both parties.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I must observe that my good friend and chairman, the very sincere

gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] has been utterly consistent over all these years insofar as any spending of taxpayers' dollars is concerned. It is all right to be consistent, and it is all right to be conservative but not to the extent that the distinguished gentleman would bring us. Now, today you observed that he was against the census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries which has been demanded by businessmen and chambers of commerce throughout the country, and which was so eloquently pleaded for here by a number of Members on the majority side of the aisle. He was against aviation, and now he is against the American merchant marine.

First, let me explain the amendment which I shall presently offer and which is now at the Clerk's desk. It is a perfecting amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]. It provides that with regard to whatever moneys are appropriated herein for maritime activities, for the construction, reconditioning, and betterment of vessels, that the work shall be performed in American shipyards in the continental United States. My reason for offering this amendment is this: It has come to my attention that at the present time there is being built or about to be built in Communist Yugoslavia two mine sweepers out of funds of the Federal Operations Administration off-shore procurement program. I do not feel that we should use the American taxpayers' moneys for the construction or reconditioning of these vessels at any shipyard other than in our almost idle shipyards in the continental United States. We now have gross unemployment in them. They are working at such a low capacity that it is utterly dangerous to our national defense. They tell us that in time of war our working force can only be expanded in the area of 12 to 14 for 1. In our hearings it was pointed out that instead of having a minimum required work force of 36,000 skilled mechanics at all times in our shipyards we shall be down to about 1,200 or 1,500 in 1955.

I intend to insert later at this point some of the testimony given on June 16, 1954, by Maritime Administrator Louis Rothschild to the Subcommittee on Appropriations headed by my friend, the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROONEY. First let me say, thank God, and the wisdom of Congress for the 1936 Merchant Marine Act, otherwise the American merchant marine today would probably consist of three whaleboats.

Mr. Administrator, the shipbuilding business is one dependent upon highly skilled employees, is it not?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. These shipyards have a great deal to do with the economy, not only of our Nation, but of the communities in which they are located?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. They employ a great many people, and the payrolls in those yards and the work done there have a great effect upon the local economy as well as the national economy, does it not?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. I think that is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. In the event of a national emergency it is imperative that we have

these yards ready with skilled workers; is that correct?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. May I comment on that a moment, sir?

Mr. ROONEY. Am I correct?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. "Yes" is the answer to the question.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you want to elaborate on that?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. If I may.

There has recently been made and distributed a report on the merchant marine, the first one, by the way, which has been done since 1936. It is a joint effort of the Office of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation and the Maritime Administration. In that we quite carefully examine the shipbuilding potential of the country, and we find that in order to have enough people who know how to build ships when we need them in time of war we must not let our in-between war work force get below 36,000 people, because a working force can only be expanded in the area of 12 to 14 for 1 in time of war.

Mr. ROONEY. And to permit it to go below that would be dangerous to the very life of our Nation, would it not?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. That is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. Particularly in these turbulent and chaotic times?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. At any time, and we are below that figure today.

Mr. COUDERT. I am always interested in the observations of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. A great many of my people over in Brooklyn, and in the Red Hook section, rather than those on Park Avenue, would thoroughly understand this. All of the shipyards in Brooklyn are located in my district. I know what it means to have a dead waterfront. I know what it meant years ago to see the piers and no ships at work.

Mr. COUDERT. The second question of the gentleman from New York to the Administrator that raised the importance of maintaining our shipping industry, which he has pointed out with his usual dramatic eloquence—well, we have a steel industry, we have an automobile industry, we have other highly technical mass-production industries, large-scale industries, which do not require a subsidy.

NECESSITY FOR SUBSIDIES

Mr. Administrator, why is it that the shipping business is so wholly dependent upon subsidies? Is it that the shipping industry has allowed itself to become antiquated and obsolescent and has failed to develop new techniques and methods of operation and construction so, unlike the automobile industry, the steel industry, and others, they are unable to compete with foreign competition?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. There are two easy answers to your question. No. 1 shipbuilding is not a mass-construction industry that can be compared to the others that you mentioned. Ships are built in small numbers. Even a large shipbuilding contract is for small numbers of ships by comparison with automobiles.

Mr. COUDERT. But a ship is a large thing in itself.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. But they are handmade.

Mr. ROONEY. And there are many and varied skills involved in the building of a ship, some of them used at one point of construction and not used at another point; maybe down toward the end of construction when it comes to the fitting of the ship, you do not have 90 percent of those who had worked on the ship when it was originally started. Is that correct?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. May I answer the second part of Mr. COUDERT's question?

Mr. ROONEY. Wait just a minute. I have one hanging fire and I would like an answer to it:

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. There are peaks and valleys in the shipbuilding industry.

To answer Mr. ROONEY's question, there are varying skills involved in the building of a ship. As to how they progress and what percent of them is involved at one period or another, I am not qualified to answer.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Administrator, other nations subsidize their merchant marine, do they not?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. Please address yourself to that subject and tell us what these other nations do—generally speaking.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. They use all of the devices which are used by governments in subsidy areas, Mr. ROONEY. They give financial aid in the matter of supplying funds; they pay subsidies on the construction side; they give depreciation schedules far greater than American depreciation schedules, and they do various other things in that same general area—not all nations do all of them, but some nations do all of them.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not worth some dollars and cents, insofar as payment of an American operating subsidy is concerned in connection with the liner *United States*, to have that liner, the queen of the American merchant marine, on the high seas visiting foreign ports? That is worth something that cannot exactly be measured in dollars and cents, which adds greatly to the prestige of of this Nation in these times; is that not correct?

Mr. ROTHSCHILD. That is absolutely correct, and it is conceivable to me in time of war the *United States*, which can carry as many troops as it can, might be even more valuable than any war vessel which we own.

Mr. ROONEY. Exactly. Now, Mr. Administrator, I have examined your statement, and since I am one who in my 10 years on this committee has never liked the words "estimated at," or "approximately," I must say that I find that all of your figures are broad estimates; they are all in rounded millions or half millions, and I suggest you give us further definite facts.

This record should be made to contain the real McCoy when it comes to these figures so we will all know with regard to each of them whether or not they are firm figures, or broadside estimates amply padded upward.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVENGER. The gentleman said a moment ago that I was against aviation. The gentleman has served on the committee with me for several years and knows that we were doing things long ago for American aviation, for safety in the airways and on the airfields, and for the expenditure of money where the traffic was heavy. He knows he is unjust when he made the statement that I was against aviation.

Mr. ROONEY. Perhaps I was a little too loose in the choice of my language, I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio. I did not mean to be unkind to him. The distinguished gentleman just does not want any money added to this bill although the President of the United States on yesterday as I informed the House, told the leadership on that side of the aisle that they must restore \$93 million for maritime activities and for aviation.

Does the gentleman mean to say that the President of the United States yesterday morning down at the White House in talking to his legislative leaders was advocating a WPA project for the American merchant marine?

Mr. CLEVENGER. Not being present, I do not know.

Mr. ROONEY. I made a similar statement here on the floor yesterday, shortly after noon, and it was verified by the press in all the afternoon papers. This morning's newspapers again stated that there was such a conference at the White House and that the position taken by the President was that these funds must be added to this bill, not in the other body, but in this House. Does the gentleman mean to say that the President is engaged in boondoggling when he advocates the expenditure of \$82,600,000 for maritime activities?

Mr. CLEVENGER. I did not say so and the gentleman cannot put words in my mouth.

Mr. ROONEY. When the gentleman opposes this pending amendment which the President has asked for, does he not, in effect, accuse him of starting a boondoggling project?

Let me say to the gentleman with regard to his ill-advised remarks on labor in the shipyards and his statement that he does not understand why we cannot build ships at the same cost at which they are built in foreign shipyards: I daresay that if the gentleman inquired around, he would find that every other Member of this House knows the answer to that question. They do not pay the wages in foreign shipyards that are paid in American shipyards. Our standard of living, thank God, is higher and entirely different from what it is in foreign countries. Is there anything very wrong about that? So what are you going to do about it? Are you going to stop building our own ships? I understand that at the present time in Great Britain alone there are about 550 ships on the ways. How many ships are on the ways in the United States? How is one supposed to feel when he sees, as I did on television last night, the brand new luxury Italian liner *Cristoforo Colombo*? I give Italy and the Italian people great credit for building that liner, which has just come off the ways and which is making her maiden trip. But what has the American merchant marine outside of the liners *United States*, *America*, *Constitution*, and *Independence*? Why is it that we carry only a small share of the trans-Atlantic passengers?

Does the gentleman not think it is worth while to have the American flag flying over representative vessels putting in at ports of call throughout the world, for American prestige? Does he not think that this is worth something in dollars and cents at a time when the world is so chaotic and when we have such dangerous international complications as have developed within the last year?

Would the gentleman defy the President, or is he going to be so bold and reckless, as I suggested here yesterday, as to stand up and support the President of the United States?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. The gentleman mentioned the figure 500 as the number of ships being built in English shipyards. Is it not true that 120 of those are being built for Americans?

Mr. ROONEY. They are being built with American money, there is not a bit of doubt about that.

Yesterday, in connection with the American merchant marine, I said you would be decimating it if you refused these ship-construction funds. I fear that that was understatement so far as this situation is concerned. I should have said you would be destroying the American merchant marine.

Mr. PELLY. Is it not true that the foreign shipyards have a 2 years' backlog of work, when by October we will have only 3 ships under construction in our own shipyards?

Mr. ROONEY. I believe that is so, may I say to the gentleman, and I compliment him on being interested in unemployment in the shipyards, as he should be.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the pending amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGLESWORTH] and the perfecting amendment which I shall offer.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 40 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON].

(Mr. YOUNGER, Mr. SEELY-BROWN, Mr. SCUDDER, Mr. DORN of New York, Mr. ALLEN of California, and Mr. PELLY asked and were given permission to yield the time allotted to them to Mr. TOLLEFSON.)

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Chairman, let me first express my appreciation to those Members who have yielded their time to me, as I did hope I would get more than the short time allotted to me to say something about this item in the appropriation bill.

I am satisfied that the gentleman from Ohio, who is the chairman of the subcommittee handling this matter, has no desire to destroy or kill the American merchant marine. I feel that he does not have complete understanding of the American merchant marine.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman realize that this amendment, and the operation of the subsidy system, is rapidly driving the American merchant marine off the high seas?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. No; I do not.

Mr. TABER. Well, the statement I have made is correct.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I would dispute the gentleman's word, or rather the position

that he has taken with respect to that argument. Let me discuss this matter just a moment. I started to say that I am satisfied that the gentleman from Ohio does not understand that the American merchant marine is the fourth arm of our defense, and is so considered by the military authorities of our Nation. At the conclusion of World War II the admiral in charge of naval operations made the statement that if it had not been for the American merchant marine fleet, the Navy never would have been able to accomplish its mission in Europe. You do not fight a war without a merchant fleet. The Navy does not carry the men and the materials and guns and whatnot to the farflung fighting fronts overseas. Those items of war are carried by the American merchant marine. The military recognizes that fact. In recent months the National Security Council, the Office of Defense Mobilization, and military representatives have made it clear that there is—

First. A serious deficiency of tankers in our reserve fleet.

Second. They have made it clear that we need some high-speed new tankers which might have an opportunity to evade the attacks of submarines operated by the enemy.

I do not know whether the House knows it, but today Russia owns six times as many submarines as Germany did at the outset of World War II.

Third. The agencies that I have mentioned have indicated they recognize the plight of the commercial shipbuilding yards in the United States.

My colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts, made reference to a statement made by Admiral Leggett to the effect that the private or commercial shipyards promise to be the most vulnerable area of our whole defense program. Now, Admiral Leggett did not say that the most vulnerable area was the possibility of the shortage of battleships, tanks, and guns and so forth. He said it was the plight of our commercial shipyards. The President recognizes that and so he sent to the House through the appropriate agencies two tanker bills. One went to the Committee on Armed Services and one to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Both of those tanker bills were approved by the House without a single negative vote. They passed the House without a single negative vote on the theory that we needed those tankers as a matter of national defense. Some reference has been made to operating subsidies here and to construction subsidies. Let me say with respect to the tanker bill of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries there is not 1 penny of construction differential subsidy. All that the Government is doing is buying for about one-third the cost of construction these tankers, from operators who agreed to build new high-speed tankers. There is not 1 penny, as I have stated, of construction differential subsidy in that bill.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. SHELLEY. And contrary to the statement previously made, these tank-

ers which are to be turned in are not overage, but rather are underaged tankers, is that not correct? And they also have some useful life remaining in them and will be held in reserve.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. That is correct. They have at least one-half of their useful life left in them. The Navy testified before our committee that they will be a welcome addition to the reserve tanker fleet.

Some reference has been made to operating subsidies. The gentleman from Ohio made some mention of that. Let me say that there is not 1 penny of operating subsidy in this bill nor in this amendment. There is no operating subsidy in connection with the construction of these ships. So that argument is a diversionary argument, and is merely a straw man. The gentleman from Ohio criticized the Mariner construction program. I am quite amused at that because those mariners were built at a cost of \$350 million, and the program was sponsored by the Committee on Appropriations itself. Those mariners were not built under legislative authority emanating from the appropriate legislative committee of the Congress, but they were built under a rider attached to an appropriation bill, and our committee has nothing whatsoever to do with it.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Is it not true that under those circumstances the 10 tankers and the 4 passenger ships that will be built will be built by private industry suiting the vessels to the need of the trades rather than being built by the Government, as was the case with the Mariners?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. That is correct. Had the mariner program come through the proper legislative committee, I am satisfied we would have had a mariner construction program that would not receive the criticism it is receiving today. But I want to emphasize the fact that that was a matter that came out of the Appropriations Committee, not out of the appropriate legislative committee of the House.

I want to say a word about the four liners that are proposed in the bill under this item. Those liners must be built under a contract which the operators today have with the Government. The present liners are about 24 years old and 2 of them are being operated today under waivers from the Coast Guard because they do not meet the safety requirements for operating ships at sea. The two Grace Line vessels do meet Coast Guard requirements. Recently the Coast Guard have said they did not know how much longer they could continue to waive safety requirements. As I have stated, the Government has entered into a contract with these operators whereby the operators are compelled to replace the four liners. This is the means by which they hope to replace them. These liner operators will put up 55 percent of the construction money.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. There are certain indisputable facts that prompt the adoption of the Wigglesworth amendment, and I hope also the Rooney amendment. First, the private shipyards in the country are in bad shape.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. Second, the President recommended it himself.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly the President took into consideration not only budgetary conditions but the necessity of trying to do other things that will help our private shipyards and at the same time inure to the benefit of our national defense.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. That is correct. And the Congress itself has acted upon the two tanker bills.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield the time allotted to me to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. O'NEILL. I want to subscribe to the remarks of the gentleman. I realize he knows this problem thoroughly. I agree particularly with the remark which I think many Members have overlooked, that the merchant marine is the fourth arm of our national defense.

(Mr. O'NEILL and Mr. DEVEREUX by unanimous consent yielded the time allotted to them to Mr. TOLLEFSON.)

Mr. TOLLEFSON. There was one thought that I neglected to mention, and that is a simple one. If the Congress subscribes to the theory that our American marine fleet is the fourth arm of defense—and we need one indeed—and that has been the philosophy of this Congress in the 1936 Merchant Marine Act and it was the philosophy expressed in the 1920 Merchant Marine Act—if the House subscribes to that philosophy, it must come to this conclusion: If we are going to have an American merchant marine, there is only one way we can have it, and that is by Government assistance. We cannot build ships as cheap as they can be built in foreign shipyards. Therefore, we need a construction subsidy. Nor can we operate our ships as cheaply as foreign nations can, and therefore, we must have operation subsidies. The Congress has recognized that. Why should we abandon that philosophy now? It has proven itself to be worth while.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. The gentleman has just referred to the fact that the Congress had adopted a policy, and in support of that policy the Congress has authorized and voted subsidies.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. That is correct.

Mr. COUDERT. Would the gentleman mind telling the House what, if anything, either his committee has recommended or the Congress has done beyond mere subsidy to compel improvement in efficiency and economy in the operation of construction of ships?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. From the standpoint of legislative action, of course we have done nothing to compel any operating economies. But our committee constantly insists upon the Maritime Administration doing so.

Mr. COUDERT. Has any Government agency to the knowledge of the gentleman from Washington done anything to bring about economies and improvement in operations? Or done anything beyond recommending more, bigger, and better subsidies?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. From the testimony before our committee I am convinced that the present Maritime Administration is constantly stressing the need for economy in operation of the American merchant marine.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOLLEFSON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHELLEY. In answer to the question just put by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], the answer is that the General Accounting Office has come up with constructive criticisms in the operation of the entire program which have been accepted.

(Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California, [Mr. SHELLEY] is recognized.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CONDON and Mr. YORTY yielded their time to Mr. SHELLEY.)

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I must congratulate the Appropriations Committee on exceeding the expectations of the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] when he said on the floor of the House the other day that the committee under its present leadership would not approve enough money to build three whaleboats. In comparison with that expectation they have been absolutely munificent in approving \$11,100,000 for four Liberty ship conversions under this bill. But, when we compare this puny appropriation with the very modest request by the Maritime Administration for \$82,600,000, or with the far greater needs of our shipping lines, our reserve fleet, and our shipbuilding industry the committee has done next to nothing.

Mr. Chairman, comment was made that only 3 out of 35 Mariners have been sold. That is true because as soon as the Mariners were finished they were immediately taken over by the United States Navy for operation in the hauling of supplies to Korea. It must be remembered that the Mariners were started just as we got into action in Korea. Those finished were turned over to the Navy for 6 months' operation on test runs for the hauling of troops, equipment, and supplies on all of the seas of the world.

Only three have been sold because since the time bids for their sale were called for one company on the Pacific coast asked for the three. Several other companies are now negotiating for the purchase of Mariner vessels with modifications to meet the requirements of the trade routes in which the vessels will be used.

Comment was made that none have ever been loaded. The fact is that as fast as they have been finished they have been outfitted and made ready for sea and used by the military and they have proved to be very valuable ships for military purposes.

As to the four passenger vessels—the companies which operate these subsidized vessels are required by the law enacted by Congress and now referred to as the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to replace their vessels when they are 20 years of age, and what the committee proposes to do is to renege on a Government contractual responsibility. They are under contract with us—the Government of the United States to do what the Wigglesworth amendment will allow to be done. By adopting the amendment we are keeping our part of the contract. What, in heavens name, is wrong with that?

We have not the passenger ships. During World War II we paid to the British Government \$125 for every commissioned officer and \$100 for every enlisted man who traveled on the *Queens*. We paid over a billion and a quarter dollars to the British Government because we did not have the passenger ships. A board composed of representatives of the Departments of Commerce, Navy, Army, the Munitions Board, and other governmental agencies immediately after World War II made a report emphasizing the shortage of passenger vessels available to the military in the event of another war and calling upon the Congress to make available money and a program for the building of such vessels so that the situation in which we found ourselves at the outbreak of World War II would not occur again.

The Merchant Marine Committee and the Federal Maritime Administrator are endeavoring to correct that situation at the lowest possible cost to the American taxpayer and in complete conformity with the law as it exists and as it has existed.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHELLEY. I yield.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Is it not true that that program is less costly to the American people than the old program operated on the boom-and-bust concept?

Mr. SHELLEY. The gentleman is absolutely correct. Here we are engaging in an orderly replacement program whereby we take out of service old and obsolete vessels and build in their place a new vessel, modern for military conversion and usage—fast and able to travel without convoy—outfitted to handle passengers in peacetime or troops in wartime comfortably and safely. We keep our commercial seelanes open and meet a defense need with

a graduated program instead of repeating the mistakes of World Wars I and II. What were those mistakes? They have been mentioned on this floor many times—the country found itself twice in a generation involved in world wars and without a merchant marine. Friendly countries couldn't help us. We had to build at any price any kind of vessel to meet the immediate emergency. As a result we boomed the cost up and paid \$10 instead of \$1, and we busted the fleet later because they did not meet commercial needs. I think that is what the gentleman means, and he is absolutely correct. This approach is the logical way to prevent a recurrence of that type of situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] is recognized.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] and others on the floor this afternoon have expressed their indignation—and justifiably so—that ships are being built in foreign yards while our yards remain idle.

I have protested that situation on the floor of the House as the Members well know. I will further say to the gentleman from New York that I have protested this sugar-coated proposition of off-shore procurement repeatedly on the floor of the House; and I will say to him and to others who have voted for these foreign giveaway programs in the past, that as you continue to vote for those programs in the future you will find your money and the American merchant marine going where the woodbine twineth and the whangdoodle whangeth.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, and my good friend from New York [Mr. ROONEY] very frankly stated what this operation is. This is simply a relief bill for shipyards. Now, I have no objection to shipyards being put on relief. It may be necessary to have shipyards, but I think probably a cheaper way than putting shipyards on relief that are not able to compete with foreign yards would be to set up schools in which to maintain the mechanics and operators who have no ships to build. All sorts of ways might be considered.

Frankly, my criticism of the whole program is that I have not seen a constructive suggestion in the 8 years I have been here for improvement in the method of the construction of ships. Here we sit in the Congress merely doling out bigger and better subsidies to maintain shipyards that may be for all I know or any of us in this committee knows completely obsolete.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER].

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. If there ever was a time in the history of

this Nation when we need to build vessels it is now.

This is not what has been referred to as a WPA program for shipyards. This is a fundamentally sound program. It has a great deal of merit. We need the four passenger ships to replace ones that are practically worn out.

In the committee we have taken particular care to see that there is no subsidy in connection with the tanker bill if it is carried out as the conference report has been agreed on, and I am sure it will be carried out in that manner in the contracts let by the Maritime Commission.

Many in this House never stop to think what would happen to the American economy if it were not for the American merchant marine.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, this shipbuilding program should be initiated immediately. It is necessary to pick up declining employment in the Nation's shipyards. This is particularly true on the west coast where shipbuilding is almost nil and where ship repair and modernization are at a new low. A deplorable condition fraught with the hardship born of unemployment.

If we are to preserve the skills peculiar to shipbuilding and the all important know-how we must act with celerity and dispatch.

While the immediate and to be served is important there are other basic reasons that cannot be contravened or disregarded.

A well organized smoothly functioning merchant marine is indispensable to our national economy if we are to develop and hold an overseas market to absorb the great productive capacity of this country. This can be directly translated into jobs in our automobile, refrigerator appliance and other plants producing durable goods. Jobs here are vitally important.

Agricultural surpluses can find markets among the growing hungry populations of the world but we must have ships to carry them overseas.

Our commerce must not be at the mercy of nations no matter how friendly who control world shipping. We must have American ships to maintain the freedom of the seas and our proper place among the nations of the world.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives I am mindful of the pertinent and compelling reasons for a vigorous, stable merchant marine as an integral part of our Defense Establishment. Two world wars have taught us the value of having ships, ships, and more ships.

A healthy merchant marine is more than just ships. It is the terminals, docks and the ancillary services used by ships. We need the yards and docks to build, repair and maintain a fleet of vessels, too.

We must, above all, preserve the men with the skills peculiar to the sea be it as sailors, radio operators, ships' officers or engine room crews. A knowledge of electronics is as important on sea today as a knowledge of cordage. The art of building ships can be lost unless we continually exercise it.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, I said in the beginning that we need a shipbuilding program now to pick up the waning employment in our shipyards.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON].

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, it is rather astounding to me this afternoon to sit here and hear some of the statements that have been made by members of the Appropriation Committee as to the lack of necessity for a merchant marine or a shipbuilding program. I wish that those who have the responsibility of deciding these questions from an appropriations standpoint would take time out and visit shipyard localities and see for themselves why it is so necessary to keep together shipbuilding organizations. There is no industry in this Nation of ours that requires so many varied types of craftsmen as is the case in the building of ships.

You cannot train such workers overnight. They require long years of apprenticeship and training, and the failure to do that creates a situation which was mentioned by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SEELY-BROWN]. A failure to keep up an efficient working force in our shipyard industry creates a boom or bust situation insofar as a working organization is concerned, resulting in the industry being busted, weak, and inefficient for lack of organization when a real emergency arises that needs ships built in a hurry.

This idea of cutting down appropriations for ships, both naval and commercial, with the idea that it saves money is an unwise policy. It is pennywise and pound foolish.

How well I remember the situation that confronted us when World War I broke suddenly upon us. It caught us with neither an adequate Navy or merchant marine to carry our troops and supplies to Europe. Our shipbuilding industry was at a low ebb. We had to send out an S O S for workers to build ships. Shipyards were without adequate organizations to make even a nucleus around which an organization could be met. The call for men to work in shipyards went far and wide. It was desperate because the need was desperate. It brought in men from all over the country who were attracted because of the high pay that was offered. They were accepted regardless of whether they knew anything about ship construction. Hatters, waiters, trolley car operators, shoemakers, tailors, bakers, butchers, candlestick makers. The variety was such that it would be impossible to describe them all.

Could these men build ships? Of course not. They had to be trained over

long periods of time even for the smallest task. All of the time they were being paid the high wages. This added millions upon millions of dollars to the cost of the ships. And, not only was the money lost the only result. Think of the delay that was caused while all of this training was going on. The net result was a tremendous loss of money and a great increase in cost of every ship.

Did we learn our lesson from all of this? I regret to say we did not. When World War II came upon us we were again caught without an adequate number of either fighting ships or merchant marine. Whereupon we had to go through the same process I have described with respect to World War I. In addition we had to charter ships of foreign nations to carry our troops and supplies while we were busy building the ships which we should have had, but, which we did not have. Expense added to expense as a result of our pennywise pound-foolish policy.

And, now today, notwithstanding the lessons of the past and the present urging of President Eisenhower for an adequate shipbuilding program, the Committee on Appropriations comes before us denying the necessity for a shipbuilding program. And, the committee takes this attitude in defiance of the wishes of President Eisenhower. How long will it take for some people to learn? Ordinarily it would be appropriate to send this bill back to the committee, but it would accomplish nothing. Therefore it is necessary for us on the floor of the House to amend this bill so it will provide a shipbuilding program, at least the start of such a program.

For the reasons I have given, and many more I could give if time permitted, I will support the amendment now under consideration that provides for the building of 4 passenger-cargo ships and 10 tankers. This, together with some repair work on our ships, will provide approximately \$170 million worth of work for our shipyards.

If this amendment is adopted in the House and concurred in by the Senate it will preserve our shipbuilding industry and bring joy to the hearts of our shipworkers and their families.

I appeal to the House to adopt this amendment by such a large majority that there will be no doubt as to the policy this House approves.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the House cannot always be wise, the House cannot always be right, but, Mr. Chairman, it can be consistent.

This House is overwhelmingly committed against subsidies of any character, and yet we have before us here, Mr. Chairman, the greatest subsidy payable to the fewest number of beneficiaries in all the history of legislative gratuities. Fewer men owning these shipyards are getting the largest amount of free Government money of any of the subsidies that we so generously bestow.

This month the House denied the farmer a fair wage for his labor and a fair price for his product on the ground

that it amounted to a subsidy. The very name subsidy has been anathema. But it is all right for the gentlemen who own these shipyards and who are making tremendous amounts of money out of them to have a subsidy. I believe, after many years of observation, that there has been more money wasted on these shipyards than on any enterprise in which the United States Government has subsidized.

And, there is another sacred principle which is being violated here—the principle of private enterprise. We are being told all along that business does not want the Government to engage in private enterprise; that they want to be left alone; that they want to be left free to work out their problems without Government interference. That is the stereotyped statement regularly made by every chamber of commerce and of every manufacturers association in the country. They believe religiously in free enterprise. And here we propose to violate every principle of private enterprise by doing for them what they can do for themselves.

Why, Mr. Chairman, in 1953, private enterprise built 15 ships, and already in 1954 they have built 6 more ships. All we have to do is to give free enterprise a chance to go along uninterrupted and unimpeded by Government handouts and they can and will build all the ships we need.

Appalling waste has marked the expenditures of these huge subsidies. They have built ships that were not needed. They have constructed fleets that never sailed.

With the money they hope to receive through this amendment they are proposing to alter the design of ships that are now under construction—ships that have not yet been completed.

Can you imagine any sensible, responsible group of men countenancing such colossal waste and inefficiency?

It was disappointing, too, Mr. Chairman, to note the emphasis placed this afternoon on the fact that the President is displeased with the action of the Committee on Appropriations in reporting out this bill without the ship subsidy in it. The Committee on Appropriations has spent months in investigating, in holding hearings and making studies of this problem. The committee has brought in a recommendation against this expenditure.

Immediately the President sends word up here to disregard the Committee on Appropriations. I yield to nobody in my admiration for and my devotion to the President of the United States. I have supported him when the Members on that side opposed him. But there are three branches of the Government—the legislative, the judicial, and the executive. Why should the executive branch dictate to the legislative branch? Why have any Committee on Appropriations at all?

Mr. Chairman, effort has been made to camouflage this amendment as a labor amendment. As a matter of fact it involves no labor issue of any kind. That has been thrown in here merely to cloud the issue. The great labor organizations,

the A. F. of L. and the CIO, have announced no position on it and have taken it up with none of the Members I have heard discuss it.

The beneficiaries are a few privileged shipyard owners who have become accustomed to consider Government handouts as their vested right.

We have denied subsidies to the farmer. We have insisted on free enterprise without Government interference. Let us apply those principles without prejudice or favor. Let us defeat this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, before speaking to the amendment, may I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Our need for a strong, privately owned and operated merchant marine has been recognized and established by law for many years. It has been recognized recently by the President. High Army and Navy officials and officers say that the present condition of the merchant-marine fleet makes it the weakest link in our national defense. Their testimony was overwhelming and unanimous and there is no evidence to the contrary.

Perhaps we do not have the best possible way of developing and maintaining a strong merchant marine—that is a question for much further study but this is no time to quibble and procrastinate on that score. We must have ships and our shipyards must be enabled to keep their essential skilled workers busy.

The ship construction which would be authorized by the amendment under discussion is a vital part—but only a part—of the overall program that should be started and carried out immediately. Time is one thing we simply cannot afford to lose.

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the appropriation of funds for additional court facilities for the new judges, which are to be appointed as a result of the omnibus judgeship bill which passed earlier this session.

The General Services Administration has asked for \$220,000 for additional courtroom facilities to improve the crowded courtrooms in the Federal Building in San Diego, in my district.

Approval of this appropriation will be additional evidence that Congress, the Administrator of the Courts, and the General Services Administration are in agreement that the new judge should sit in San Diego.

Such was the clear intent of the Judiciary Committee and the Congress in approving the omnibus judgeship bill earlier this session. The only testimony presented last year showing the need and requesting the services of an additional judge for the southern district of California was presented by the San Diego

Bar Association and other interested San Diego citizens. The committee was impressed by the need shown by the crowded calendar of the one district judge sitting in San Diego. However, rather than writing the place of residence into the bill, as had been done for San Diego's first judge, the committee decided such a policy might lead to additional problems, and eliminated designation of all places of residence for all judges in the bill. In doing so, they left the residence decision to the judicial council, but stated clearly in the report accompanying the bill that the committee was impressed with the need for a second judge at San Diego.

Despite this clear statement of intent by Congress, the judicial council reportedly has left the determination of the place of residence up to the presiding judge in the southern district, Judge Leon R. Yankwich, of Los Angeles. Judge Yankwich appears to have decided to ignore the intent of Congress in the assignment of the second judge. He has made several public statements to the effect that the second judge is not needed at San Diego, despite the fact that a second judge has sat at San Diego almost continuously for the past year or so. In recognition of the caseload at San Diego, Judge Yankwich has assigned a second additional judge on a rotation basis, allowing 8 of the 10 southern district judges to sit for a 3-month period in San Diego, in rotation.

In adopting the policy of rotation, Judge Yankwich is in effect doubling the cost of the second judge Congress has provided for the San Diego area.

The cost of assigning an extra judge to San Diego on a rotation basis amounts to more than double what a San Diego resident judge would be paid. Each judge and his clerks and bailiffs would be entitled to per diem expenses of approximately \$40 per day week in and week out, plus mileage at 7 cents per mile to and from their homes, some over a hundred miles away.

This extra cost could be eliminated if Judge Yankwich and the judicial council would follow the dictates of Congress; which has set up the additional judgeship for San Diego's expressed needs, which is today approving the construction of his courtroom in San Diego, and which provides the funds for operation of this court and all courts.

San Diego needs the second resident Federal judge provided by Congress. I submit that any other assignment by the judicial council or the southern district judges would be a capricious, arbitrary, and extravagant decision directly contravening the intent of Congress.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, this bill, perhaps more than any other we have taken up this session, shows what is wrong with the Republican Party when it is put in charge.

The Eisenhower administration, in the 1952 campaign, attacked all the programs of the Democratic administrations and said they were terrible and would be ended. That was the usual Republican campaign or propaganda and we were all used to that after all those years when

the Republicans were out, so we did not take it too seriously.

But the Eisenhower crowd apparently believed their own campaign oratory. When they came in down here they brought in thousands of efficiency experts and big-business men to show how to get the Government out of all of the so-called unnecessary operations started under the Democrats.

Well, all last year the administration was tearing these programs apart and throwing them away as fast as they could find them. The majority in the Congress went along with that idea wholeheartedly and had a wonderful time slashing the appropriations and eliminating programs.

Now, after more than a year of studying the situation, the Eisenhower people discover they made some horrible mistakes. The aviation people came in and told them how wrong they were to kill the airport-aid program. The business people came in and said: "Say, you do not really want to kill off those census studies and statistical reports; business needs them."

The maritime industry came in and said: "Are you fellows aware that you are letting the merchant marine and the shipbuilding industry collapse? You better get busy and get things back on the track."

The hard-money program turned sour and unemployment began to grow and here there was not enough money in the budget for unemployment compensation or veterans unemployment compensation.

So, on one thing after another, the administration had to send up supplemental requests for more funds for these programs. The budget turned out to be full of mistakes, but you can always correct mistakes of that kind by just appropriating enough money in time.

But what happened? The Republicans up here who had been so happy about cutting out all the old Democratic programs suddenly woke up to find that the Republican administration wanted them put back in the budget again.

All this time, our Republican friends up here have been bragging about cutting the budget and cutting out Democratic programs. When anyone complained—particularly any businessmen back home who were damaged in their businesses by these cuts—our good friends on the Republican side had a snappy comeback—they said: "Do you want a balanced budget or not? Do you believe in Republican economy or not?"

What was a good Republican businessman to say to that? Even if it put him out of business, he had to agree economy and a balanced budget were just what the chamber of commerce ordered.

Well, the Republicans are really in a spot now. The President says, just forget some of that stuff last year about knocking out the airport program, or the ship subsidies, or big bureaucracies for employment compensation, or these boondoggling censuses, and so on. We

find we made a big mistake. Give us all the money back again.

According to some of the Republicans on the House Appropriations Committee, in the printed hearings on this bill, the lid is off on every foolish thing.

Well, Mr. Chairman, it is not really that bad at all. These things turn out to be not so foolish after all. Maybe there was some foolishness in cutting them so hard before the administration woke up to how important these programs are to business and industry and the general public and also to the security of the country.

Any of our Republican colleagues who feel it might make them look foolish to vote this year for the very things the Eisenhower administration told them last year were not necessary can always tell their constituents they are just following the Republican line.

But the Appropriations Committee apparently believes in following the Eisenhower line in one direction only—toward cutting the budget. So we have this bill before us cutting and cutting the very appropriations the President says must be increased—not lowered.

It is quite a dilemma for a conscientious economist who has spent years in Congress yearning for Republican austerity budgets and now finding that it costs money to run the Government even when the Republicans are in.

Let us forget the 1952 promises and legislate for the good of America. Otherwise, we could economize the country into disaster.

Mr. CONDON. Mr. Chairman, I subscribe wholeheartedly to the position taken by the gentleman from California [Mr. SHELLEY] and am in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]. During the emergency of World War II, the Richmond shipyards in my district built more ships than any other yards in the world had ever built in a comparable period of time. It is a shameful folly to see our shipyards fall into disuse and to see the skills which we have developed be dissipated away from the waterfront. I certainly believe that this body must preserve the American merchant marine and our shipbuilding industry by appropriating the money recommended by the President and embodied in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

"ECONOMY" WHICH WILL HURT MILLIONS OF AMERICANS

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations can take all the bows it wishes to for the remarkable economy record it has compiled in reporting out this supplemental appropriation bill. But unless the Congress reverses some of the actions of the committee, millions of Americans will be hurt by this kind of economy.

It is not economy, Mr. Chairman, to leave our women and children and, in fact, all the people of this country, medically unprepared for the unimaginable horrors of atomic or hydrogen attack. True, this bill saves \$35 million out of a proposed \$60 million for emergency medical and rescue supplies and equipment.

But would it really be economy if

thousands or millions were to die for lack of this stockpile of essential supplies? I do not think so. The scientists talk about these horrible bombs in terms like megadeaths—meaning millions of deaths. The committee acted on this matter as if the threat were really far away.

God grant that this might be true. But certainly the world and standards of political morality in the world are not such that we can take this threat calmly or ignore it. We must be prepared to enable our people to survive whatever the future may hold in store. I do not think \$35 million would be considered much of a saving if it meant unnecessary loss of many lives for lack of adequate life-saving supplies.

SAVING \$119,000 AT THE EXPENSE OF JOBLESS VETS

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, I am extremely conscious of the problems of the young ex-serviceman, or the discharged reservist, in trying to reestablish himself in civilian life. It is a particularly difficult task for him right now in many sections of the country, and particularly in States like West Virginia where the incidence of unemployment is very high.

In connection with the regular Labor Department appropriation bill acted on earlier this year, we heard how the Bureau of Veterans Reemployment Rights is running 5 and 6 months behind in acting on the cases of returning veterans who have been unable for one reason or another to get their old jobs back. Now the matter is again brought to our attention in the requests made by this bureau for a supplemental appropriation to bring that backlog closer to a current status. It asks for a very small amount—\$119,000. I am amazed that this request has been denied by the Committee on Appropriations.

Are these boys and girls coming back from the service, and denied their rights under the GI bill, to sit and cool their heels for 6 months or more before the Government agency set up to protect their rights can get around to their cases?

Is this economy? I think not.

ALL JOBLESS WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES AFFECTED

A further provision of this bill, as it has come from the Appropriations Committee, similarly affects all of the hundreds of thousands of American workers and their families who are dependent upon unemployment compensation.

The President asked for an additional \$43 million for the administration of unemployment compensation and the employment services in the various States. The committee has allowed only \$4,600,000. Now what does that mean? It means that those eligible for unemployment compensation will have to wait longer for action on their cases. It means they will have to wait longer for their checks. It means they will have to wait longer for any help from the employment service leading toward other jobs.

It means the youngsters coming out of school looking for their first jobs will have to wait in line—way back in the

line—for any attention from the over-worked employment service people.

Let us go back a moment, Mr. Chairman, and see how this request for additional funds originated. The President says his advisers made a serious miscalculation when the budget was prepared originally in estimating the amount of unemployment we would be having at this time. They did not ask Congress for nearly enough funds for the kind of program now needed—to process the unemployment compensation claims of those out of jobs and help them to get new jobs. But before that admission was made and steps taken to correct it, Congress went ahead and cut what the administration now tells us was already an inadequate figure. So instead of the funds it really needs of about \$260 million for the current fiscal year which started July 1, the Bureau of Employment Security will be at least \$40 million short—that is, adding up the cuts made in this bill and in the regular appropriation. This kind of economy, Mr. Chairman, hurts people who are most in need of help—those out of work.

ELIMINATING THE NEW HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

There are many, many instances of similar economy in this supplemental appropriation bill, Mr. Chairman, and I cannot begin to cover all of them in the time allowed. Other Members, I am sure, will discuss cuts in programs affecting various industries, and so on.

But I do want to make mention of several items which hurt our people on human terms. The Congress has just recently passed, with much ado, an extension of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act to provide for Federal aid for the construction of specialized types of hospitals—diagnostic or treatment centers, hospitals for the chronically ill, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes. Now we are asked to appropriate funds to carry out this program. The President asked for only \$35 million for construction funds for this purpose for the first year of the new program's operations instead of the \$75 million authorized under the new law. The committee, practicing economy, has not voted a single dollar for this purpose. Why did we pass the bill for the program if we do not believe in voting the funds to carry it out? This kind of economy is disillusioning to the folks who thought they would be helped by the new law we passed. But no money is provided to carry out the law.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAM ALSO ELIMINATED

I have called to the attention of the House several times in recent months, Mr. Chairman, the alarming problem of juvenile delinquency and the need for corrective action to prevent this terrible waste of human resources. In my home county we are trying to meet this problem affirmatively on the local level by joint efforts on the part of an aroused and interested citizenry. We are trying to chart a new course in a very difficult problem area. Recently we had Dr. Martha M. Eliot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, come to talk with us and out-

line some of the areas in which she thought our group action could accomplish the most.

She informed us of big plans in the Children's Bureau for setting up a special program in juvenile delinquency work, to obtain and disseminate information in this vital field the better to help community efforts such as our own program back home. The people in our county were much encouraged by this.

But along comes this bill, Mr. Chairman, acting on Dr. Eliot's request for a modest \$165,000 for the juvenile delinquency study by appropriating exactly nothing. Not a cent. So the special study cannot go forward. I do not believe that kind of "economy" is very helpful to the mothers and fathers of America and the teachers and clergy and youth leaders seeking help in curbing a growing national menace of juvenile delinquency.

"LITTLE AID TO EDUCATION" PROGRAM GETS NO FUNDS

A last word, Mr. Chairman, on the matter of help for our hard-pressed schools, now bulging at the seams and with teachers carrying a frightfully heavy pupil load at frightfully low pay.

The administration's approach to this problem has been one of delay and "study." It has avoided any attempt to get help to our schools but has proposed a series of research programs in this field.

With much ado, again, the Congress passed three bills in this area—one for a cooperative program of research with the colleges on educational problems; one for a national advisory committee to advise the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on school problems, and one for a White House Conference on Education. Out of all of these studies, including the White House Conference a year and a half from now, the administration hoped to get enough information on the needs of education to recommend a Federal policy in this respect.

It has been my position that these programs were woefully inadequate. They "study" a problem we know just about all we have to know about. We know our schools need financial help. How are they to get it?

But little as this aid-to-education program of the present administration has been, it is all we have at this point. It is a puny thing, but perhaps of some use. Not under this bill, however. For under this appropriation bill, not a single dollar is appropriated to carry out any of these programs—not a dollar of the \$100,000 requested for the cooperative research program, not a dollar of the \$175,000 requested for the national advisory committee, not a dollar of the \$1,750,000 just authorized recently for the White House Conference.

The "little aid to education" program, under this bill, becomes the "no aid to education" program. I am deeply disappointed.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I mentioned in my remarks awhile ago that I had an amendment at the Clerk's desk, which would provide that whatever ship construction or ship reconstruction money is provided in this bill, must be

spent in shipyards in the continental United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to offer his amendment now?

Mr. ROONEY. I offer my amendment now, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]: Add the following: "Provided further, That all ship construction, reconditioning and betterment of vessels appropriated for herein be performed in shipyards in the continental United States."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say, as far as I am concerned, that I am very happy to join in that amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman. I knew he would.

Mr. Chairman, in my remaining time may I point out with regard to the pending amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], that not only the National Advisory Council, but the Defense Establishment is in favor of this proposed ship construction. The Department of Defense a year ago stated that for defense purposes there was a deficiency of 214 merchant vessels in our merchant fleet; 43 large tankers, 6 large passenger-cargo ships and 165 other vessels. If we adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], as I feel we are, we would merely be restoring 14 of the 214 vessels required as a minimum for the national defense.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, we have been monkeying with this subsidy business for a long time. The result has been that we have almost driven the American merchant marine off the seas. There has been no study made, there has been no analysis made of this situation by the Maritime Commission nor the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. If we continue, we are going to drive the American merchant marine off the seas and over to other countries in this hemisphere. I understand that a block of ore boats, to carry 60,000 tons apiece, are being built in Japan and undoubtedly will be operated under the Venezuelan flag, to carry ore from Venezuela to Philadelphia. We are creating a situation under which the American people cannot travel on American ships. It is impossible for them to get dinner after 7 o'clock in the evening.

What bothers me about this situation is that if we go on that way, God help the American merchant marine. Let us try to find a way out instead of trying to dig ourselves in deeper.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this amendment. Each year when we have had the foreign-aid bill before us, I have opposed as strongly as I could, the provision that required that

50 percent of the shipping used in that program be in American bottoms. I did not think that was the fair or right way to take care of our merchant marine. Each year some tens of millions of dollars of the appropriations advertised to the American public as foreign aid was actually money to subsidize our own merchant marine.

But the merchant marine must be taken care of, and this amendment provides a part of the right way to do it. We have got to have an American merchant marine and an American ship-building industry. We cannot compete on even terms with the cheap labor of countries which do not have the high standard of wages and of living that we enjoy in the United States. Provisions like those in this amendment are part of the price we pay for our high standard of living and for our national security. I am glad to pay that price.

This is the proper kind of legislation to keep our merchant marine on the high seas, to keep it up-to-date, and to keep it adequate, both because of our commercial interests, and even more as a part of our national defense.

I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 117, noes 32.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 123, noes 41.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

HOURLY OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. TABER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this is the situation. If we are going to get that foreign relief bill marked up in the Committee on Appropriations, and the House meets at 11 o'clock, it will be impossible to do

it before Thursday and we will not be able to report it before Tuesday of next week and take it up on Friday. That is the situation we are in here. I just want to know what the program is.

Mr. HALLECK. I withdraw my request, Mr. Speaker.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time in order to announce generally to the membership what has been a matter of some discussion among the leaders and the chairman and ranking members of the committees. As I am sure everyone knows, suspensions which were in order for last Monday have been transferred to tomorrow.

We expect to call up under suspension of the rules on tomorrow the bill H. R. 9888, extending the Korean GI bill of rights for 1 year, which has been reported by the committee. We also expect to call up under suspension of the rules, the bill H. R. 9020, having to do with veterans' benefits, amended by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. We also expect to call up under suspension of the rules what have come to be known as the postal rate and postal pay bill, as reported out by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with the amendments which were voted in committee. The suspension will include both of those bills. I might say that both bills have been reported and the reports are available and will be available in the morning, as well as a committee print which will indicate the final form of the measure upon which the motion to suspend the rules will be made. We also propose to call up under the suspension of the rules the bill H. R. 7130, having to do with forfeiture of citizenship. It has also been suggested to me that if time permits, these bills from the Committee on Public Lands might be called:

S. 2380, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act.

S. 2381, to amend section 27 of the Mineral Leasing Act.

H. R. 8498, authorizing construction of works to reestablish the Palo Verde irrigation district.

S. 3385, providing for more effective extension work among Indian tribes.

S. 2864, to approve an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with the North Unit Irrigation District, and so forth.

As I say, I do not know how many of those we might have time for. I have discussed that with the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] and I thought I might at least list them as a possibility. I might say to the Members on our side, before I conclude, that we hope to have a conference which should not run too long as soon as the House adjourns, which I hope will be shortly.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. RAYBURN. I do not believe, Mr. Speaker, that I have ever heard of so many bills proposed to come up on one

day under any circumstances, much less under suspension of the rules. I might say also, Mr. Speaker, that I do not think while I was either Speaker or majority leader that I ever called up, or allowed to be called up under suspension of the rules, any bill until I had consulted with the minority leader. If my memory serves me correctly, I never recognized any Member to move to suspend the rules unless it was agreeable to the minority leader. This program is not agreeable to me. I think it is a terrible thing that in order to increase the wages or salaries or compensation of postal employees, we have to throw two bills together. I want to say now for myself, although I do not know what might be the course others may take, if the increases in postal salaries and the increase in rates on postage stamps from 3 cents to 4 cents come up together, it certainly shall not have my support.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I certainly respect the gentleman's opinions.

I have not checked the RECORD, and certainly I am not going to do so, to determine whether or not the gentleman ever permitted any suspensions when he was Speaker that were not concurred in by the minority leader. As the gentleman knows, as we proceed through the session necessarily there are discussions, because a two-thirds vote is involved, with the minority as to what the situation is, but I have never understood it to be the practice, and certainly it is not in the rules, as we come up to the close of a session with the majority carrying the responsibility for the progress of the program, that we would be subjected to a veto from the side of the minority.

I am not going to argue the merits of these measures at this time, as the gentleman has in some measure, except to point out that similar action was taken in the 80th Congress, and I checked the RECORD and there was not even a rollcall on the passage of measures at that time that involved the matter of rates and pay.

Mr. RAYBURN. The gentleman understands, of course, what happened after the adjournment of the 80th Congress. One of the reasons why I never agreed to recognize anybody for suspension of the rules without the consent of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], was on account of what had happened to me on some of these occasions, and it will probably happen to the gentleman tomorrow.

Mr. HALLECK. I discussed the matter in respect to the veterans bill, to which I have made reference, and it has been the practice, ever since I have been here, to call up those bills under suspension, whether the Democrats or the Republicans were in power.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file certain reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION TO INCREASE SALARIES AND PROVIDE OTHER BENEFITS FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES, AND FOR POSTAL RATE INCREASES

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the leadership of the House has announced that legislation will be considered on tomorrow providing for increases in salaries and for other benefits for postal employees, and together with this legislation and included therewith, will be further legislation considered for certain increases in postal rates.

Because of time limitations allowed in considering these proposals on the floor of the House, I am making a brief statement with respect to these measures. Complete analysis of these proposals is included in reports of the bills, when reported to the House.

Legislation to be considered to provide for increases in pay, and for other benefits, for postal employees is contained in H. R. 9836, as amended by the committee, and reported without opposition by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Here is a summary of the amended bill. It provides:

First. A permanent 5 percent increase for all postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal field service with a minimum of \$200 except in the case of fourth-class postmasters and hourly rate employees.

Second. A fourth longevity grade for personnel of the postal field service.

Third. A reclassification for all postmaster, officers, and employees in the postal field service by requiring that the Postmaster General submit to Congress by March 15, 1955, a proposal for job evaluation of the positions of postal field service personnel. This proposal must contain schedules which set forth grades and salaries of postal field service positions, and provisions assuring postal employees (a) of the right to appeal their classification to the Civil Service Commission; (b) that those on the rolls when the plan, or any part thereof, becomes operative will not suffer any loss in salary; and (c) that they will not be downgraded. This plan will take effect unless disapproved within 60 days by a majority of either House of Congress, a quorum being present.

Fourth. An increase in the allowable per diem for employees in the transportation service to \$9 per day from the present rate of \$6 per day.

Fifth. A uniform allowance of \$100 annually for those employees required to wear uniforms.

Sixth. A modification of present law which restricts the number of permanent appointments in the Federal service. This will permit the granting of permanent appointments to a large number of temporary and indefinite employees in the postal field service.

Seventh. A biweekly pay period for personnel of the postal field service.

Total cost of bill, \$151,533,000.

Legislation to be considered concerning increases in postal rates is included

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of July 22, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 138

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....2	Foreign aid.....7	Personnel.....6
Atomic energy.....3,12,21	Forestry.....2,10	Poultry.....9
Auditing.....8	Government competition..17	Prices, support....9,28,29
CCC.....18	Grain, corn.....18	REA.....8,24
Coffee.....27	Information.....20	Reports.....8
Commodity exchange.....19	Lands.....3	Research.....3,21,25
Cotton.....19	grazing.....10	Soil conservation...1,9,23
Customs simplification...5	reclamation.....4	Taxation.....13
Dairy industry.....15,28	Livestock.....13	Trade agreements.....22
Drought relief.....26	Loans, farm.....4	Water, conservation....23
Electrification.....12	Marketing.....10	pollution.....16
Farm program.....9,10,14	Obligations.....2	Weather control.....11

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on watershed bill. House passed supplemental appropriation bill. House agreed to rule for debate on atomic energy bill. House committees reported bills for reclamation loans, customs simplification, and personnel fringe benefits. Rep. Hope inserted D. A. Williams' address describing soil-water conservation programs. Sens. Hennings and Symington criticized appointment and operations of ASC committeemen in Mo. Rep. Hand recommended flexible supports.

HOUSE

1. SOIL CONSERVATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in planning and carrying out works of improvement for soil conservation (pp. 10838-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 9936 (pp. 10793-835). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Vorys to require the new definition of obligations to be used in reports to Congress or any committee thereof and not merely in reports to the Appropriations Committees (p. 10834). Rejected, 34-45, an amendment by Rep. Gavin to require that \$150,000 of the forest roads and trails item be allocated to the Allegheny National Forest, Pa. (pp. 10808-9). For items in this bill of interest to this Department, see Digest 133.
3. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed to a resolution for consideration of H. R. 9757, the atomic energy bill, which includes provisions directing AEC to arrange for agricultural research and development from atomic energy and authorizes AEC to lease U. S. lands for mining or prospecting for source materials (pp. 10840-3).
4. RECLAMATION LOANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5301, to amend and supplement the reclamation laws to provide for Federal loans to non-Federal reclamation projects (H.Rept. 2443)(p. 10852).

5. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10009, to provide for review of customs tariff schedules, to improve procedures for the tariff classification of unenumerated articles, to repeal or amend obsolete provisions of the customs laws, etc. (H. Rept. 2453)(pp.10852-3).
6. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 2665, to amend the Classification Act and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (H. Rept. 2454)(p. 10853).
7. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee submitted a report on its study of technical cooperation in Latin America (H. Rept. 2442)(p. 10852).
8. REA AUDIT. Received from the Acting Comptroller General a report on the audit of REA for the fiscal years 1951 and 1952 (p. 10852).
9. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hand spoke in favor of flexible price supports, commended the Appropriations Committee for adequate consideration of farm problems, recommended additional SCS appropriations, and discussed and inserted a CSS letter describing problems of poultry and egg producers (pp. 10850-1).

SENATE

10. FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Hennings and Symington criticized the selection and operations of ASC Committees in Mo., and Sen. Hennings recommended a study of the costs of these committees (pp. 10928-39).
 Sen. Hickenlooper's amendment to S. 3052, the farm program bill (see Digest 137): Requires the Secretary to acquire information regarding competition and demand for U. S. agricultural products and the marketing of these products in foreign countries and to interpret and disseminate the information in the U.S. Requires him to make investigations abroad regarding the factors affecting and influencing the export of agricultural products and to conduct abroad other activities, including demonstration of standards of quality of American agricultural products. Authorizes the Secretary to appoint personnel necessary to carry out the authorized activities, including not to exceed 8 supergrade positions.
 Sen. Anderson's amendment to this bill (see Digest 136) would add the provisions of S. 2548 (as passed by the Senate) providing for the orderly use, improvement, and development of forest grazing lands.
11. WEATHER CONTROL. Sens. Anderson and Case discussed cloud seeding to induce rainfall, and Sen. Anderson suggested that our drought problems will not be solved without weather control (pp. 10917-20).
12. ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 3690, the atomic energy bill (pp. 10854-93, 10898-905, 10907-17, 10939-40, 10953-61).
Agreed to the following amendments:
 By Sen. Johnson, Colo., providing for AEC disposition of electric power and other forms of energy produced from nuclear fission, with preference to public bodies and cooperatives (pp. 10854-93, 10898-905, 10908-17, 10920-3), by a 45-41 vote.
 By Sen. Gillette, as modified by an amendment by Sen. Pastore, to provide that, in disposing of byproduct energy, AEC shall give preference to public bodies and cooperatives (pp. 10924-6).
 By Sen. Humphrey, requiring that written notice (in addition to notice in the Federal Register) be given to public bodies, cooperatives, etc., as to issuance of licenses for nuclear power stations (pp. 10926-40).
 By Sen. Humphrey, to give preference to public or cooperative bodies in passing on applications for nuclear power stations (pp. 10940, 10953-6).



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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp,
D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in these days of crisis
and ordeal may we be blessed with that
divine insight and inspiration which will
make us capable of the noblest thoughts
and the most courageous actions.

Help us to understand that we cannot
remain strong and steadfast amid all the
pressures of fear and frustration, of
cynicism and doubt, of self-seeking and
personal aggrandizement that are con-
tinually playing upon us unless we have
a vivid and vital sense of Thy presence
and power.

Grant that we may be sensitive and
attentive to the guidance of Thy Spirit
as we seek to know what kind of legisla-
tion will be most helpful in lifting man-
kind to new and higher levels of peace
and happiness.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of
Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yes-
terday was read and approved.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the
point of order that a quorum is not
present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum
is not present.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker,
I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the fol-
lowing Members failed to answer to their
names:

[Roll No. 112]

Abbitt	Dawson, Ill.	Lucas
Angell	Dingell	McGregor
Bailey	Ellsworth	Mailliard
Belcher	Fallon	Martin
Blatnik	Fisher	Miller, N. Y.
Brooks, La.	Gamble	Morgan
Buckley	Harris	Norrell
Camp	Harrison, Wyo.	O'Brien, Mich.
Celler	Hart	O'Brien, N. Y.
Chatham	Heller	Patman
Church	Hiestand	Perkins
Coudert	Jarman	Powell
Curtis, Nebr.	Kersten, Wis.	Regan
Dague	Long	Rhodes, Pa.

Richards	Thompson, Tex.	Willis
Short	Vinson	Wilson, Ind.
Sikes	Vursell	Yorty
Steed	Weichel	
Sutton	Wheeler	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 365
Members have answered to their names,
a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further pro-
ceedings under the call were dispensed
with.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker,
I ask unanimous consent that the Com-
mittee on Rules may have until mid-
night tonight to file reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
the request of the gentleman from Ohio?
There was no objection.

RECESS FOR THE PURPOSE OF RE- CEIVING PRESIDENT SYNGMAN RHEE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask
unanimous consent that it may be in
order at any time on Wednesday, July
28, 1954, for the Speaker to declare a
recess subject to the call of the Chair
for the purpose of receiving in a joint
meeting the President of the Republic of
Korea, His Excellency Syngman Rhee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
the request of the gentleman from Indi-
ana?

There was no objection.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move
that the House resolve itself into the
Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union for the further con-
sideration of the bill (H. R. 9936) mak-
ing supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and
for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself
into the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union for the fur-
ther consideration of the bill H. R. 9936,
with Mr. ALLEN of Illinois in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the commit-
tee rose on Tuesday, the Clerk had read
down to and including line 13 on page 6.
If there are no amendments at this
point, the Clerk will read.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a par-
liamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman
will state it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to
ask whether the rules and the prece-
dents of the House in reference to the
right of the chairman of the committee
in charge of the bill to close debate are
going to be followed today or whether
or not those rules and precedents are
going to be violated as they were day
before yesterday. I just want to serve
notice that if they are I shall make a
point of order and, if I am overruled,
I shall appeal from the decision of the
Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes
to state that he will follow the rules of
the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, White House Police

For an additional amount for "Salaries
and expenses, White House Police," \$62,000,
to be derived by transfer from such appro-
priations contained in the Treasury Depart-
ment Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secre-
tary of the Treasury may designate.

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Chair-
man, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DORN of New
York: On page 7, after line 19, insert:
"Bureau of the Mint: For a medal for
Irving Berlin as authorized by law, \$1,500."

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will
the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORN of New York. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, there
is no question in the minds of the com-
mittee about the propriety and time-
liness of this amendment. This medal
is authorized by law. There should be
no delay in appropriating the necessary
funds. The committee is agreeable to
this amendment and is prepared to
accept it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will
the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORN of New York. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, in behalf of the minority members of the Appropriations Committee, including the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Treasury-Post Office Departments which is concerned with this particular matter, I should like to say that we have no objection to the proposed amendment and that we accept it.

We feel that Irving Berlin has done more over the years for the good of this country through his writing and composing of songs than many of our sages and philosophers. An immigrant to the United States from Russia at the age of 5, his God Bless America will live the life of this Nation.

(Mr. GARY (at the request of Mr. CANNON) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, as the ranking minority member of the subcommittee to which this appropriation would be referred, I take pleasure in supporting it. Irving Berlin is a great American and one of the outstanding song writers of all time. His tuneful melodies have made his name immortal and his patriotic songs have been an inspiration to our Nation during the stress and strain of this war-torn country. God Bless America will remain in the hearts and on the lips of our people as long as there is an America. This medal will be a well merited recognition of the contribution of Irving Berlin to our national life.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DORN of New York. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to compliment the gentleman on his very timely amendment honoring a great American who has made such an outstanding contribution to our cultural heritage in music which has become folk music, and calling this matter to our attention in this very splendid way.

Also, I should like to express my appreciation of the action of the subcommittee; but especially I should like to compliment my colleague from New York.

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the Members for accepting this amendment. I appreciate the comments that have been made on both sides of the aisle.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DORN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Surveys and planning for hospital construction

For payments to States for surveys and planning activities pursuant to title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That such funds shall not be available after June 30, 1956.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 9, immediately after line 8, insert "For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, \$165,000."

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, the problem of juvenile delinquency

has grown to such proportions that it is not possible for us to set it aside as unnecessary in the matter of Federal interest; \$165,000 added to the Children's Bureau fund would make possible the necessary additional personnel with which to give the advice and the encouragement to the different States which has proven of such potency in other programs.

On June 18 the President requested a supplemental appropriation for the Children's Bureau. Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind this body that the only future any country has is its children.

Significant developments in the field of juvenile delinquency, since the Bureau budget estimate for 1955 was under review last fall, led to the request for this supplemental appropriation.

The facts brought to light by the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee appointed to investigate juvenile delinquency point to the urgent need for more national leadership in this field. The statistics for 1953, which have just become available, show that the delinquency is continuing to rise in appalling proportions. The number of delinquent children coming from the juvenile courts in 1953 totaled about 435,000. This figure is an all-time high, and my understanding is that the 1954 figure is mounting even higher.

For 2 years the Bureau has had to rely on help from a privately financed project to carry forward work with communities in improving services for juvenile delinquents. The funds for this project will be exhausted in the very near future. It is for this reason that it is particularly important that this money be added to the Children's Bureau fund.

You see, the Bureau operates under two laws: The act of 1912, creating the Bureau, gave it broad responsibilities "to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people." Under title V of the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended, the Bureau has responsibility for administering grants to States for maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare services. Under these two laws, the Bureau has responsibility for providing a wide variety of services requiring a diversity of professional personnel. The Bureau cannot expand further its work in the field of juvenile delinquency without additional funds. It has had to absorb increases of salary, which means a reduction in force of five more people—from 229 to 224. Should further additional salary raises be made by this body, the Bureau will be so much more handicapped in what it can do.

Mr. Chairman, we vote untold millions for the protection of our natural resources, for reforestation and soil erosion and the like, what of our greatest resource and our only future—our children? The time has come to declare all out war on juvenile delinquency. If you will read the committee report, I am sure you will feel it is important to add this \$165,000—so little money for so great a work—to this appropriation.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I think at this time we ought to set a limit on debate on this amendment. I suggest that there be 1 more speech for 5 minutes in favor of the amendment, and 2 speeches against it—which would provide an equal division of the time on the amendment and which would be fair. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent with that in mind that the debate be limited to an additional 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, when the appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was before us, I offered exactly this amendment, which the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON] is offering today. I am delighted she has seen fit to offer it, and it is quite appropriate that a lady of such distinction, who has children of her own should offer an amendment of this type. I would like to call our attention to a matter of the record in respect to this amendment, which I strongly urge upon the House. When I brought it up originally, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY], who is chairman of the subcommittee handling that particular appropriation bill said, and I quote from the RECORD of that day's debate at page 7573, as follows:

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, we are all in accord with the objectives of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Over a month ago Dr. Eliot, head of the Children's Bureau, testified before our committee that this problem is being studied at a high level in the White House, and she thought that a supplemental request for this particular activity would be submitted to the Congress in the near future. I think we should wait until the proposition is submitted to us, because we will then have the benefit of their study and their findings. Then, we can consider their request in the regular, established manner, rather than at this time before we have any definite program to act on.

I now call the attention of the committee to the fact that by a communication from the President of the United States, House Document No. 438, he recommends that this appropriation be made though it is not included in this bill. He says as follows:

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, \$165,000. The additional amount is for establishment of a staff to study, gather facts, and consult with States on problems of juvenile delinquency. The purpose is to provide specialized knowledge and guidance to the States in order to aid them to improve services and facilities for dealing with delinquent children.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I want to associate myself with the gentleman. I cannot see any good reason why we should not put in this \$165,000. I do not know any more worthy cause for which we could make an appropriation than this one. I hope the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

On the last 3 days of June, over 450 specialists in the problems of delinquent children from all parts of the country—including judges, probation workers, psychiatrists, social workers, civic leaders, and others—met here in Washington on the invitation of Secretary Hobby. They met to pool their thinking about what can and must be done to curb the mounting juvenile delinquency reported in big and little cities.

With extraordinary unanimity, these experts agreed that the situation is serious. They agreed that measures must be taken both to build greater respect in youngsters for the law and to restore to good social and emotional health youngsters who have got into trouble with the law. Over and over again, these delegates asked for leadership in meeting this problem. They can get such leadership from the Children's Bureau if it is staffed to give it.

Public and private agencies throughout the country want to push ahead, building better police services for handling young delinquents, providing better detention facilities, improving court handling, and modernizing training school methods and facilities. Many communities are ready to go ahead in taking better measures to prevent delinquency.

Those of us who support the President's request for a supplemental appropriation are asking merely that the Federal Government increase its services for advising and consulting with States and local communities as to what are good practices, what are good facilities, and what are wise measures to take.

They can get such help from the Children's Bureau. The Bureau knows their problems, it knows what programs work efficiently, and it knows what children need if they are to have the chance to develop as responsible, socially useful, and happy human beings.

But this help can be forthcoming from the Children's Bureau only if it can add to its staff more specialists to gather essential facts, to provide guidance materials, and to work with States and communities. This relatively small sum of \$165,000 would be utilized by employing men and women skilled in dealing with the many aspects of juvenile delinquency, and ready to go to work on these problems.

As we build and maintain the defenses of our Nation, let us not forget that we are making life safer and happier, not just for us adults, but for our children, and for their children. Let us not, in anxiety over the cost, make our children the casualties of our efforts to economize. We run the risk of that when we neglect to give the Children's Bureau the means for helping our States and communities do their job of building a physically, socially, and emotionally sound new generation.

Mr. Chairman, while we are on the subject on appropriations for the De-

partment of Health, Education, and Welfare, I should like to state that I have hoped to offer three amendments at this point. These amendments would have appropriated additional funds for cooperative research activities, for a White House Conference on Education and for the National Advisory Committee on Education. A total of \$2,025,000 was requested by the administration for these purposes, but the Appropriations Committee struck out the entire amount.

Since the President has not yet signed the three bills authorizing these activities—the conference reports were only agreed to by this body yesterday—I understand that a point of order would have been sustained against these amendments. I do feel it advisable, however, to call to the attention of my colleagues the fact that adequate appropriations for these purposes will be necessary. I am confident that the members of the other body will take appropriate action when this bill comes to them for consideration.

(Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. I appreciate the gentleman's support.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. I would like to associate myself with the gentleman. I hope the amendment passes. All too often the technicalities presented to the Appropriations Committee blind them as to ultimate worth. On the other hand this committee must be commended on the way it has tackled the overall problem of conserving our money. The taxpayer has been saved many millions of dollars.

(Mr. WAINWRIGHT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I wish to associate myself with the gentleman in support of the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio. I believe this would be money well spent. There are many millions in this bill which I think are for purposes less deserving. We must do everything we possibly can in fighting against juvenile delinquency.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I likewise want to associate myself with the program of extended help in the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman for his support.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to associate myself with the gentleman from New York, and I wish to

support the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON], I do not know of any question more important before this House at this time than the one we are deciding here.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

[Mr. DOYLE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Chairman, there is a great deal of interest in New Jersey, particularly in this appropriation for juvenile delinquency studies because, as I understand it, the special program which the Children's Bureau intends to set up has grown out of the excellent work in the field of juvenile delinquency done by a Senate subcommittee headed by the junior Senator from New Jersey, Mr. HENDRICKSON. This subcommittee has attracted to the problem of juvenile delinquency the national attention it deserves, and has brought into sharp focus the gaps in our organizational ability to cope with what is getting to be a worse problem every year.

The trouble with this appropriation item probably is that it was too small to start with, so no one takes it seriously. If it were \$165 million instead of \$165,000, it might have had a better chance in committee.

The Appropriations Committee, in knocking out the requested \$165,000, said the Children's Bureau could find money for studying the juvenile delinquency problem by diverting it from other activities. Are we to assume that the agency got money this year from the Appropriations Committee for unnecessary activities? As the report of the committee shows, the Children's Bureau only got \$1,525,000 altogether for all of its work, and much of it is in the field of industrial health and protection.

Here is the sort of thing which puzzles me sometimes in the appropriations process: In this bill we are appropriating \$6,500,000 for forest roads and trails to enable logging outfits to get to some Government timber which is over-maturing.

Now that is all right, and probably good business on the Government's part. But the cost of just 1 mile or so of these wilderness logging roads that helps save some timber from going bad would also just about cover the cost of setting up this special staff in the Children's Bureau. I think it is a whole lot more important to save children from going bad, if that can be done with a modest appropriation like this, than to worry about the timber. Those trees may face a blight out there in Idaho and Califor-

nia, but I do not know of any blight worse than the human spoilage of juvenile delinquency. I think the Children's Bureau should be allowed to serve as the organizational spearhead for local, State, and National Government agencies in organizing the counterdrive against juvenile delinquency.

(Mr. HOWELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I, too, want to associate myself in support of the statement made by the gentleman from New York. I think the amendment is one that should be passed.

There is no question but that the fundamental cure for juvenile delinquency is a good home and good family life. This is a problem that must be handled primarily by the family and by the local community. The fact remains, however, that in many communities throughout the Nation, elements of the problem are the same, and it would be well if a coordinated effort could be made to deal with them by all such local communities.

In this respect the Federal Government can be of service, and, that, I understand, to be the purpose of this amendment, namely, first, to establish a national clearing house of information on various aspects of the delinquency problem which could be made available to local groups and agencies! and, second, to provide methods for suggesting standards and programs for training advisers and workers on a local level.

I think that for this limited purpose the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. I wish to associate myself with what the gentleman from New York has said. I know of no more important resource in this country than our children.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman from California.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I shall be delighted to support the amendment.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman for her support.

There are many States that have youth commissions dealing with this subject of juvenile delinquency. Among them are: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

This certainly is a national program. It is a very minimal expenditure which is being asked for and it is something that is recommended by the President of the United States; it is an administra-

tion program and it is certainly a desirable one.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. YATES. I just wish to point out in connection with this amendment that this will in no way affect the obligation and the responsibility of the local communities in dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency. All this amendment proposes to do, as I understand, is to try to integrate and help local communities in operating that program.

Mr. JAVITS. That is exactly correct. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I will not take second place to any Member of this body in my concern with the problem of what is generally termed juvenile delinquency, although I think it often should more properly be called parental delinquency. It was because of my anxiety over this problem that I introduced a narcotics bill, H. R. 8700, which provides that the sale of narcotic drugs to a minor shall be a criminal offense, punishable by death or life imprisonment.

I subscribe to everything the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON] said in the well of this House a few moments ago concerning the problem of juvenile delinquency. But, that is not the issue before the House today.

You are being asked to appropriate money to set up an agency within a bureau that has had the authority to do work in this field for many years and has been doing so. When the regular appropriation bill was before the House and I made the remarks to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] referred, I was in hopes that the White House would appoint some commission or committee to study this problem and to present a plan for coordinating all the activities of the various agencies under one agency. I do not believe it is practical to appropriate money for this problem until such a plan is presented.

As it is to date, we have about 9 or 10 different bureaus, agencies, and departments of Government dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I will be very happy to yield in a minute.

If a study were made to coordinate the efforts of these various agencies and a program presented to the subcommittee on appropriations, I would be the first one not only to want to appropriate \$165,000, but I would favor appropriating 10 times that sum, in order to get the program started in the correct way, if I was convinced proper study had been given to the problem and that the recommendation was a good one. This idea of appropriating money for this purpose under these circumstances is almost similar to putting a roof on a building before you even have the plans made, let alone the foundation in. I do not

believe a vote against this amendment would be a vote against correcting juvenile delinquency. I will vote against it. I refer you to the hearings held in connection with the supplemental appropriations. Dr. Eliot, for whom I have the highest respect, has not made a case for this appropriation. The strongest statement that makes any kind of a case—but which, in my judgment, is a very weak one—is the third paragraph on page 1295 of the hearings, which reads as follows:

The Juvenile Delinquency Division will collaborate with the existing Divisions of Social Services and Health Services, other constituents in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, other departments and national organizations working in this field. The Bureau through its other divisions already has many contacts with State departments of public welfare and health, and these will be utilized to further the work of the new division.

We have the Office of Education in this field, we have the Department of Agriculture in this field, we have the Department of Justice and the FBI, and we have the Department of Labor in this field. We have many more agencies, which do not come to my mind offhand, working on this so-called problem of juvenile delinquency. Why not let them get together and formulate a program and then come in here and say, "This is it; this is the amount of money we need to handle the program next year." I would be the first one to support it.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. The Children's Bureau has several of its people working on juvenile delinquency. This does not set up a different bureau. It makes it possible for the Children's Bureau to do adequate work. A vote against this amendment is not against juvenile delinquency, but it would be against the children of this country who need the coordination that only the Federal Government can give to the various work of the agencies.

Mr. BUSBEY. Again I agree with the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON] that the Federal Government should coordinate the activities in the field of juvenile delinquency, but I challenge the gentleman from Ohio, or anyone else, to show how the adoption of this amendment would coordinate or consolidate a single activity in this work.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

(Mr. BUDGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not true that the Children's Bureau has more people on this program than it did 3 years ago, yet the situation is more acute, proving that they have not gotten hold of the thing at

all and that they are not the people to handle it?

Mr. BUDGE. I would say, certainly, that the appropriations to the Children's Bureau at the present time are in excess of what they were 3 years ago.

The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has raised another interesting question which the members of the subcommittee were quite concerned about when he said that this is perhaps not the right Bureau to handle this problem. There is no question about the problem being there, but in this supplemental budget request from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare we have 2 separate agencies within the 1 department, both of these agencies within the same department asking in this budget request funds to study the very same problem. It seems to the committee, and I think it should to the Members of the House, that until the executive branch of the Government decides, at least, within just one department which bureau is going to make this study and make the recommendations the Appropriations Committee and the Congress would be somewhat lax in making an appropriation to a particular agency when the department itself and the executive branch of the Government have not even concluded within the one department who they want to make this study.

Everyone recognizes that the problem exists, and that it is a serious one. It is one of concern in all areas of the country. For that reason if for no other, the Congress should be satisfied that very real results will be obtained from the funds appropriated before they are provided. That is almost impossible for the Appropriations Committee and its staff to do in the limited time available on a supplemental appropriation bill, particularly this late in the session.

Mr. Chairman, I think we should look into just what this \$165,000 is intended to cover. It is solely for hiring and for the travel expenses of 53 new people in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in the Children's Bureau; 53 additional people in the Washington office. Now, here are the types of people that are listed in the justifications that were given to the committee and the salaries which are connected with them. We have, first, a Director of the Division, and that is a new Division now within the Bureau, at \$10,800 per year. We have an Assistant Director of the Division at \$9,600. We have two Chiefs of Branch, so apparently there will be two Branches within the new Division. Each of those people is to receive \$9,600. We have a psychiatrist at \$9,600. We have an after-care consultant—I am not sure just what that is—at a salary of \$8,360. Then we come over here and we have two coordination and planning consultants at \$8,360. We have an institutions consultant at \$8,360. We have two training consultants at \$8,360. The sole purpose of the appropriation is to start a new division in the Department in the Children's Bureau when the Department itself has not even decided whether it wants this office or the Office of Education to undertake the study.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The Senate committee has been making a very exhaustive study of this problem. They have been holding hearings, and it is very likely that they will recommend basic legislation in the next Congress. Would it not be wise for the House to wait and cooperate with the Senate on basic legislation under a well thought out plan instead of going ahead now with a bill that might not do what is intended to be done?

Mr. BUDGE. I would certainly agree with the observation of the distinguished gentleman from New Mexico, particularly in view of the fact that the request for next year which the Children's Bureau has indicated they will make is exactly double the amount which they request in this appropriation.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. The gentleman spoke of two divisions in the same Department. The Department of Education is entirely different from the Welfare Department work. They are two entirely different subjects.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON) there were—ayes 71, noes 77.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 85, noes 90.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HESELTON: Page 9, line 7, strike out "Provided, That such funds shall not be available after June 30, 1956" and insert the following:

"Grants for hospital construction

"For an additional amount for 'Grants for hospital construction', to remain available until expended, \$35,000,000, to be available for payments under part G, title VI, of the act, as amended, as follows: for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$10,000,000; for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$10,000,000; for rehabilitation facilities, \$10,000,000; and for nursing homes, \$5,000,000; *Provided*, That allotments under such part G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

"Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services', \$400,000, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be transferred to 'Salaries and expenses, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation', and not to exceed \$5,900 may be transferred to 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel, Health, Education, and Welfare'."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it contains legislation and changes existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from New York please point out the matter he states is legislation?

Mr. TABER. These words in the last part of the amendment make it legislation "of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be transferred to 'Salaries and expenses, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation', and not to exceed \$5,900 may be transferred to 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel, Health, Education, and Welfare'."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to strike those words from the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HESELTON: Page 9, line 7, strike out "Provided, That such funds shall not be available after June 30, 1956" and insert the following:

"Grants for hospital construction

"For an additional amount for 'Grants for hospital construction', to remain available until expended, \$35,000,000, to be available for payments under part G, title VI, of the act, as amended, as follows: for diagnostic or treatment centers, \$10,000,000; for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$10,000,000; for rehabilitation facilities, \$10,000,000; and for nursing homes, \$5,000,000; *Provided*, That allotments under such part G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

"Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services', \$400,000."

(Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, let me make clear at the outset that this is not a personal amendment in a very real sense. This amendment has been authorized, I might say, by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which discussed this problem over the last 2 days. Consequently I am trying to present it objectively and in behalf of the committee which authorized the money involved in the amendment. You may recall, a few weeks ago the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported to the House an extension of the so-called Hill-Burton Act, which should be called, incidentally, the Priest Act, and that the House passed it unanimously. It passed the other body and on July 14 it became a public law. That called for \$60 million, but the administration submitted a request of only \$35 million. I have here a chart

showing the projects all over the country submitted by the State agencies. I do not have the time to indicate the extent of this, but let me just call your attention to it. There are 669 projects all ready to go with a total of 41,436 beds. That is divided into general, mental, tuberculosis, chronic diseases, public health centers, nursing homes, and training facilities and adjunct facilities. The estimated cost is a total of \$681,673,000 and the Federal share for 1955 would be \$270,082,000.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Is it not a fact that the amount which the gentleman is suggesting in his amendment is approximately the amount which was authorized by the House in passing the extension of the Hill-Burton Act?

Mr. HESELTON. I do not think that is quite accurate. I think we authorized \$60 million, but the administration only submitted a request for \$35 million.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Actually, this money is to carry out the law passes in the House within the last few weeks, is that not correct?

Mr. HESELTON. Absolutely, there is no question about it.

Mr. DOLLIVER. May I comment, Mr. Chairman, that before the close of this session, we are going to be called upon to pass upon an appropriation which was authorized for foreign aid. There doubtless will be similar enterprises in that bill which amount to a good many millions of dollars. It seems possible to me that we might be willing to look after our own people in this matter of hospital construction by providing the modest amount that is suggested by the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. HESELTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the gentleman.

Mr. HESELTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Do I understand that this amendment, which is being offered, involves supplying the money to implement the program which was just enacted a few days ago?

Mr. HESELTON. That is exactly correct.

May I point out that we have only 12 percent of the chronic-disease beds we need.

The \$35 million requested is to implement the provisions of Public Law 482 approved July 12, 1954. The request, which is \$25 million less than the law authorizes, would provide \$10 million for chronic-disease facilities and \$5 million for nursing homes. These two types of facilities are considerably less expensive to construct than general hospitals and can provide patient care at approximately one-third of the cost of patient care per day which must now be given in more expensive general hospitals. It would free more general beds for patients with acute illness and permit more urgently needed facilities

for chronic patients not in need of a full hospital regime.

Ten million dollars for diagnostic and treatment facilities to care for ambulatory patients. By emphasizing preventive medicine and care of the ambulant patient, the demands for general hospital beds will be reduced and the total cost to the patient will be less than the cost of hospitalization. This type of facility providing earlier diagnosis would prevent chronic illness and subsequent long-term hospitalization with its tremendous expenditure to the individual.

Ten million dollars for rehabilitation facilities. From an economic standpoint alone the return in taxes paid by rehabilitants is estimated to exceed the cost of rehabilitation. The 83d Congress has passed a bill to expand the number of patients rehabilitated. There is now a great shortage of adequate rehabilitation facilities for both patient care and training purposes.

The report by the House Appropriations Committee indicates that the committee is in sympathy with the new program but fearful that more harm than good will be accomplished by proceeding before any but the most sketchy plans are available. This statement completely overlooks the fact that at no time in the program are construction grant funds approved for expenditure without a comprehensive survey by the State and approval by the Surgeon General of the State plans required under the survey and planning phase. The House committee based its refusal to approve this item on alleged vagueness of the program presented. However, it must be stressed that many States will complete the survey and planning phase of the program and be ready to embark upon the construction portion of the program during fiscal year 1955. Moreover, in the case of chronic-disease facilities, for which \$10 million has been requested, all States could proceed almost immediately in view of the fact that this type of facility has been included under the original program and in the current State plans. Although the funds are available for a 2-year period the development of plans and the actual building construction in a community requires from 12 months to 24 months before the buildings are ready for occupancy.

It was emphasized in the testimony that unless the \$35 million was appropriated there would be a delay of a full year in launching the new program in view of extreme reluctance on the part of the States to undertake a new activity unless funds have been appropriated by the Congress. In view of the record of uncertainty with respect to the amount of annual appropriations under the hospital survey and construction program it is not likely that the States would intensively launch upon the survey and planning activities with a mere authorization in the basic law for appropriations.

The full amount of \$35 million would be all encumbered by the end of the 2-year period of availability on these grant funds.

For fiscal year 1955, \$850,000 was appropriated for salaries and expenses to administer a program of \$75 million in grant funds for hospital construction. This was \$25,000 less than was appropriated for fiscal year 1954 when the program was at the \$65 million level and \$350,000 less than fiscal year 1953 when the program was last at the \$75 million level. Mandatory salary increases will further reduce the level of finances for this item.

The appropriation request of the President and the Department for fiscal year 1955 for the \$75 million program level was \$950,000.

Under Public Law 482, 83d Congress, effective July 12, 1954, in order to carry out the additional work incident to the new amendments to the hospital survey and construction program a sum of \$400,000 was requested as essential. This sum for salaries and expenses was included with an appropriation request of \$2 million for survey and planning grants and \$35 million for specified construction grants.

It is pointed out that regardless of whether or not Federal funds are appropriated for construction grants to the States the Public Health Service by the mandates of Public Law 482, 83d Congress, must develop basic policies, procedures, forms, and instructions pertaining to the survey and planning activities of the States in order to assure the uniformity of procedures throughout the Nation.

In addition the provisions of Public Law 482, 83d Congress, also require the Public Health Service with the approval of the Federal Hospital Council to develop and promulgate the necessary and essential regulations pertaining to the program covered by the new amendments. This entails an extensive workload and in the interest of developing the best possible program, consultation, and assistance from non-Federal groups with special knowledge in the health field. Some of these groups are the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, the nursing home and rehabilitation groups. The provisions of the new law provide a time limit of 6 months from date of enactment—July 12, 1954—for the completion of the new regulations. An extensive educational program is essential in order to assure the establishment of the program called for in Public Law 482, 83d Congress, on a firm and sound basis.

It is impossible to absorb the increased workload under the regular program with the current staff which is smaller than last year and then, in addition, undertake any of the activities called for under the new program.

If funds for construction grants are made available the additional \$400,000 requested will permit an appropriate beginning of this phase of the new program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HESELTON was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. HESELTON. This is a direct challenge to everyone of us who is in-

terested in the problems of the ill, and the aged of this country. If it is desired to stop this program in its tracks then we should turn this amendment down. But if we do have the interest of those people at heart, if we feel that this Congress by unanimously authorizing this amount of money can take some action which should be carried out, honoring our unanimous vote, then I say to you this is your opportunity and perhaps your last opportunity in this Congress to do something constructive in behalf of the people of this country who need your assistance.

I beg you to give your support to this amendment.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. As I recall the legislation that the gentleman is now urging for adoption, came to us first in the form of a message from the President.

Mr. HESELTON. The gentleman is right.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. We then passed enabling legislation on the floor of the House.

Mr. HESELTON. We passed it unanimously.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. The overt act that will destroy the measure now is for us not to appropriate money for

carrying out the purposes and objectives of the act.

Mr. HESELTON. The gentleman is correct about that. There is only \$2 million in the bill and that is provided for survey and planning.

There is not 1 penny in the bill for the construction of any of the facilities.

If you want this excellent program extended, if you want to carry out our recent commitment to the people in our districts, if you want to see that the serious deficit in health facilities is overcome as soon as possible, you should support the President's recommendation by voting for the amendment.

I am now including for the RECORD the tabulation to which I referred:

TABLE I.—Summary of construction projects reported by State agencies to be eligible to share in Federal funds appropriated under Hill-Burton Act, fiscal year 1955

[Source: State Agency Reports to the Public Health Service. Not an official schedule]

	Number of projects	Hospital beds added, by category					Other facilities			Estimated cost (thousands)	
		Total	General	Mental	Tuberculosis	Chronic disease	Public health center	Nurses homes and training facilities	Adjunct facilities	Total	Federal share, 1955
Total.....	669	41,436	31,398	4,533	1,863	13,642	109	30	25	\$681,673	\$270,082
Alabama.....	13	355	355				3			6,381	4,254
Arizona.....	4	79	55			24				542	271
Arkansas.....	8	380	280			100		2		5,680	3,786
California ²	97	4,196	2,869	103	682	542	19	1	3	67,870	22,160
Colorado.....	11	920	920						1	14,061	4,358
Connecticut.....	10	787	392			395	1		1	11,205	3,119
Delaware ³											
District of Columbia ⁴											
Florida.....	51	2,477	2,330	72		75	9	4	1	35,087	16,571
Georgia.....	38	621	621				30		1	12,955	4,318
Idaho.....	5	107	95			12	2			720	360
Illinois.....	6	285	155	50		80			1	5,890	2,298
Indiana.....	10	663	663					2		9,400	4,700
Iowa.....	6	720	120	600			1		1	10,150	3,373
Kansas.....	8	551	451			100				7,565	3,026
Kentucky.....	8	156	156					1	1	3,790	1,865
Louisiana.....	8	743	543	200			2			10,503	4,315
Maine.....	4	353	353							5,350	3,051
Maryland.....	10	1,500	641	135		814	1	2	8	26,436	9,145
Massachusetts.....	25	1,455	1,455				1			32,310	13,552
Michigan.....	24	1,530	1,530				3	1		27,623	10,228
Minnesota.....	9	392	392				1			7,588	3,416
Mississippi.....	17	471	471				11			7,651	5,104
Missouri.....	12	881	220	248		413				19,940	8,970
Montana.....	4	46	46				1			1,172	469
Nebraska.....	11	365	365					1	2	5,200	2,080
Nevada ⁵											
New Hampshire.....	5	198	198					1		4,100	1,367
New Jersey.....	30	2,366	2,285		81			3		35,193	14,077
New Mexico.....	8	1,972	122	1,800		50	1			6,323	2,486
New York.....	42	3,373	3,263	90		20	1			89,542	29,790
North Carolina.....	15	370	370				7	3		5,801	2,554
North Dakota ²											
Ohio.....	13	1,225	1,035	90	100					23,700	7,894
Oklahoma.....	14	333	333							7,900	4,479
Oregon ²	11	454	454				1			6,185	1,942
Pennsylvania.....	30	3,674	2,780	119		775		8	2	51,249	17,169
Rhode Island.....	1									300	100
South Carolina.....	7	160	160						1	2,213	1,745
South Dakota.....	2	84	84				1			1,700	850
Tennessee.....	13	946	546	400			2		1	9,862	5,128
Texas.....	14	1,800	1,000		800		2			18,880	9,390
Utah.....	12	695	695				4			17,685	7,879
Vermont.....	4	122	52			70				2,070	655
Virginia.....	12	590	390		200		5			8,460	4,633
Washington.....	3	384	354	30						9,225	3,690
West Virginia.....	24	110	35			75				1,013	618
Wisconsin.....	2	2,327	1,634	596		97	1	1	1	42,629	17,845
Wyoming.....	4	65	65							950	317
Alaska.....	2	30	30				1			700	200
Hawaii.....	2	35	35							784	264
Puerto Rico ³											
Virgin Islands ³											

¹ These 3,642 chronic disease beds would cost approximately 48 million and could use immediately 24 million in Federal funds.

² Projects pertain to 1955 through 1957 fiscal years. State agency did not list projects separately according to fiscal years.

³ Information not supplied.

⁴ No applications for funds authorized for 1955 fiscal year since more liberal Federal aid under another law (Public Law 221, 82d Cong.) is available.

⁵ No new projects.

I now wish to discuss an analysis of existing law.

ORIGINAL ACT

The Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946 authorized Federal grants to the States on a matching basis to pay part of the cost of constructing public

and other nonprofit hospitals and related health facilities. Such facilities include general, mental, tuberculosis, and chronic hospitals and public-health centers. As a prerequisite to receiving such grants each State was required to survey its needs for these types of facilities,

and develop and keep current a State plan which lists existing hospital and related health facilities in the State. The State plan and its mandatory annual revisions are reviewed and approved by the Surgeon General. In essence, the plan is a documentation of the State's

existing hospital and related health resources as well as a coordinated program for the construction of the additional facilities needed.

SCOPE OF AMENDMENTS

The 1954 amendments to the Hospital Survey and Construction Act authorize appropriations for grants to the States for surveying need and for developing State construction programs to meet the need for four classes of projects: Hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, nursing homes, diagnostic centers or diagnostic and treatment centers; and rehabilitation facilities. A limited authorization of \$2 million is included to assist the States in the survey and planning phase. The States will survey their existing facilities in these classes of projects and development programs as supplements to their State plans for meeting these needs. This survey money will be matched, dollar for dollar, by the States. The minimum allotment to any State for survey and planning purposes will be \$25,000.

The 1954 amendments also add to the Hospital Survey and Construction Act an authorization for appropriations to assist in paying part of the cost of construction of these facilities. Annual appropriations totaling \$60 million are authorized for the construction and equipping of facilities by public and other nonprofit sponsors. These appropriations are authorized for the fiscal years 1955, 1956, and 1957, which coincides with the present statutory time limitation of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. The authorization of \$60 million is in addition to the annual authorization of \$150 million contained in the present law.

Several of the classes of facilities included by the 1954 amendments were eligible under the existing program, among them rehabilitation facilities and diagnostic or treatment facilities, where part of a hospital, and chronic disease hospitals. The purpose of including these types of facilities under the new and broadened program is to provide a greater stimulus for their construction by specifically earmarking funds for these classes of facilities. The 1954 amendments also authorize assistance for the construction of other classes of facilities not previously approvable under the hospital survey and construction program, namely, diagnostic centers, diagnostic and treatment facilities and rehabilitation facilities when not a part of a hospital, and nursing homes.

ALLOTMENTS TO STATES

The annual appropriations authorized by the 1954 amendments will be allotted to the States on the basis of the existing statutory formula, the controlling factors of which are the State's population and per capita income. Amounts authorized annually are as follows: (a) \$20 million for diagnostic centers or diagnostic and treatment centers; (b) \$20 million for chronic-disease hospitals; (c) \$10 million for rehabilitation facilities; and (d) \$10 million for nursing homes. The minimum allotment to any State is \$100,000 for diagnostic or diagnostic and treatment centers, \$100,000 for chronic-disease facilities, \$50,000 for

rehabilitation facilities and \$50,000 for nursing homes. The minimum allotment under the existing law is a single sum of \$200,000 to cover the four types of hospitals and public health centers eligible under that portion of the act. Thus the total minimum allotment including the amounts authorized by the 1954 amendments is now \$500,000 to any State.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY AND AMOUNT OF FEDERAL SHARE

As under the original law, project applications for construction grants must be of high priority, in accordance with State plans, and approved by the State and Federal agency administering the hospital survey and construction program. The States determine the amount of Federal participation for each project and several options are available to the States in making these determinations. Federal matching funds will be a minimum of 33⅓ percent of the cost of constructing and equipping the project. A maximum of 66⅔ percent will be available to project sponsors in the lower income States.

Projects receiving funds for construction will be subject to the same procedures and conditions as those presently prescribed. Some examples are the application of the minimum-wage rate determinations under the Davis-Bacon Act for the construction of the project, financial assurances as to the completion and operation of the facility, assurances as to rendering a community service, and assurances as to nondiscrimination on the grounds of race, creed, or color. Omitted however with respect to all new classes except chronic-disease hospitals, is the existing requirement that the State adopt, by legislation, enforceable standards for maintenance and operation. Instead there is required only assurance of compliance with such standards, if any, as the State may prescribe for such types of facilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

The 1954 amendments preserve the existing administrative organization and procedures. However, supplemental regulations will be issued within 6 months by the Surgeon General, subject to the approval of both the Federal Hospital Council and the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. These will cover the classes of projects included by the 1954 amendments. No change in the composition of the Federal Hospital Council is provided for. However, the approval of the Secretary is required in addition to that of the Surgeon General on all projects for rehabilitation facilities.

No change in the administrative organization in the States is required by the 1954 amendments, except that the State agency must include on its advisory council a rehabilitation competency or else provide for consultation with rehabilitation organizations and agencies with respect to rehabilitation facilities.

In accordance with established procedures sponsors of eligible projects must apply to their appropriate State agencies for assistance under the program. The financing of projects serving interstate

areas is facilitated by authorizing the transfer of a portion of an annual allotment from one State to another, where justified, for a specific project.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. I associate myself with the gentleman from Massachusetts in support of his amendment.

Mr. HESELTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY as an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. HESELTON: Strike out on line 2 of the Heselton amendment "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$15,700,000"; and on line 4 of the amendment strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$5,225,000"; and on line 5 of the amendment strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$5,225,000"; and on line 5 strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$5,225,000"; and on line 6, strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$2,625,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, ever since the Hill-Burton bill was enacted into law I have been appearing on the floor of this House in favor of the full amount of the authorization of that particular law to build hospital beds in this country. When the authorization was \$75 million I was for the \$75 million a year; when the authorization was raised to \$150 million for the construction of hospital beds under the Hill-Burton Act I was for the \$150 million to build hospital beds on account of the lack of beds at that time and at the present time. I do not think there has been a more consistent supporter of the Hill-Burton Act or this act that we have before us than I. But I do not want to see us appropriating money today that we have no guaranty will be expended in the next fiscal year.

This \$15,700,000 will give a minimum allotment of \$300,000 to every State and the 5 Territories, including the District of Columbia, which adds up to a total of \$15,700,000. This would allow us to start the program, this would allow every State a chance to get some of this aid money and a chance to make surveys and come up with plans and applications so that next year we can look at this in a more realistic manner and come before the Members of Congress with a more definite plan than we have at the present time. There is no plan at the present time for the spending of this \$35 million next year; in fact it was testified that in all probability it could not be spent in the fiscal year 1955 but would run over for a 2-year period into 1956.

I cannot see any sense at all in appropriating that amount of money when we know that it will not be expended; however, as a supporter of the program I want it to proceed.

What has been the history of it? The history of the new program when it was presented to us was a 3-year program of \$60 million a year to provide more beds for the chronically ill and to provide more centers for rehabilitation of the elderly people of this country.

This amendment, Mr. Chairman, will allow every State \$100,000 for chronic facilities, \$100,000 for diagnostic and treatment centers, \$50,000 for nursing homes, and \$50,000 for rehabilitation

facilities. Now, with that kind of a start, I am convinced that every State will be given a chance to come into the program. I agree with everything that has been said about the shortage of these facilities. There is no question about the shortage existing at the present time, but I do not want to see this program get off to a bad start. The President requested a program of \$180 million for a 3-year period or \$60 million a year.

Now, this year—and I think we should remember this and keep this in mind—they recommended a cut of \$25 million in the Hill-Burton Act, with the idea that \$60 million would be appropriated under this particular program. And, as the hour was getting late in this session of the Congress, they came before us with a supplemental of \$25 million for Hill-Burton, and we finally ended up and passed that a few weeks ago, giving the full \$75 million for the construction of hospital beds, mostly in the general hospital-bed category, which was the full amount that we have been giving in other years and \$10 million more than we gave last year. Now, I am afraid that this is the beginning of the end of the old Hill-Burton Act; that this type of legislation is the type of legislation that will eventually replace the Hill-Burton construction funds.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. FOGARTY. And, I do not want to see that happen, either, because in the 14 years that I have been a Member of this body, I have never seen a Government program work as well as the Hill-Burton Act. I do not believe any program in all of the communities in the States of this country has received more universal approval than the Hill-Burton Act, and I want to see this program go along, too, because I believe this is a good program. It will provide beds, as my friend from Massachusetts stated a short while ago, to the chronically ill. It will take men and women with chronic diseases out of hospitals at the present time and make room for those who are on the waiting list. But, I do not want to see this program get off on the wrong foot. We have had 1 or 2 or 3 bad examples under the Hill-Burton Act, but I must say that the percentage of bad examples under the Hill-Burton Act was infinitesimal as far as the amount of money that we have appropriated. I think some \$600 million has been expended so far under the Hill-Burton Act, and we have only had 2 or 3 or 4 small projects that did not turn out right. I think that is a wonderful example of a good program, and that is why I am not for the \$35 million that has been offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, but I am offering this as a substitute of \$15.7 million. I believe that this can be expanded, that the communities on the local level will meet this \$15.7 million which will be expanded next year and we will get off to a good start on a good program.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman answered my question. I wanted to be sure what the total of the various figures in his amendment was. I understand it is \$15.7 million.

Mr. FOGARTY. The total is \$15.7 million, which makes a minimum of \$300,000 for every State, including 4 or 5 Territories and the District of Columbia, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, which only receives under this amendment less than \$100,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto be limited to 2 speeches for the amendment and 2 against, each of 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to say that there have been only three requests to speak under the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to limit debate on this amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, in that event, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, the time to be divided equally among three speakers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. To which amendment is this agreement on limitation of debate to be applied, the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] or the amendment of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]?

Mr. TABER. If I may answer the gentleman, it applies to both amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, it had been my intention to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] for the full \$35 million for this program. The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has offered a substitute in the amount of \$15,700,000 which will guarantee to each State and Territory a minimum of \$300,000.

The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] is a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee handling this appropriation, and I believe he has made a very fair statement of the situation facing the Committee of the Whole at this time. I rise at this time to support the Fogarty substitute for the reasons which he so ably and logically presented to the Committee a few minutes ago.

I am very much interested in this program. It happened to be the first important bill reported by our committee during this session. We brought the authorizing legislation before the House early in the session. It passed some time ago, but without an appropriation all of that effort goes for naught. I was prepared to support the full amount of \$35 million for this purpose, but I believe the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has given sound justification for his substitute of \$15,700,000. If the committee will approve the substitute amendment, I believe it will enable the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, cooperating with the States, to develop plans and to put the program on a sound footing in the very beginning.

It is a program in which I have been greatly interested, as all of the Members know, from the very inception of the original Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act. I do not want to see anything done in that program that would in any sense retard it in the future. Therefore, instead of supporting the Heselton amendment, which I had intended to do, I am supporting the Fogarty amendment.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Will the gentleman tell us—or perhaps the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] can—why the administration asked for \$35 million if it did not yet have its program worked out under which it would use it? Would somebody explain that?

Mr. PRIEST. I should prefer to have the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] answer that question, because he heard all of the testimony from the Department. I yield to him for that purpose.

Mr. FOGARTY. I think the most logical reason is that this legislation was asked for the first part of the year. The President signed this bill only a couple of weeks ago, on July 12, in fact less than a couple of weeks ago. Here we are already into the fiscal year and there have been no plans, no surveys in the various States that have been made. We do not have the applications for these funds at the present time. It is going to take about 6 months to get going, to find out what is needed, and then we will be into the next fiscal year.

Mr. JUDD. This request for \$35 million came down when they were expecting the authorizing legislation to become law, early in the year?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct.

Mr. PRIEST. That is my judgment. It was a part of a broader program; and if it had been enacted into law earlier, I think a \$35 million appropriation would have been fully justified.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRIEST. I yield.

Mr. HESELTON. It is my understanding that the amount involved in my amendment would remain available for 2 years, the reason being that many of these facilities cannot be constructed in

a 1-year period. Some are over a period of 24 months.

In addition, the tabulation I had there shows there are approved projects in the amount of \$48 million. I agree with the gentleman from Rhode Island and with the gentleman from Tennessee. I do not want to do anything to hurt this program. But I cannot see why we cut it if we already have approved by the State agencies programs to that extent.

Mr. PRIEST. I did not have those figures available insofar as the State plans are concerned. I do know that in many of the States there are approvable projects now being considered, but insofar as their having been made a part of a State plan and approved as ready for action, I think that will not be the case until some time in the future.

I hope the House will support the Fogarty amendment.

(Mr. PRIEST asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, let me state at the outset that I am for this program 100 percent, so that my remarks, I assure you, will not be directed at trying to scuttle the program, to delay it, or to hinder its operation in any way.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] admitted that the Subcommittee on Appropriations used good judgment—and I give full credit to the men who heard the testimony, because I was absent in Europe with the Kersten committee at the time—in allowing the full amount requested for surveying and planning, and in holding in abeyance the actual appropriations for construction. The Heseltont amendment proposes that the funds should remain available until expended. I call your attention to the language of the bill on page 9. If they are far enough along with their planning and surveying, and if they know what they are doing, the language in the bill should be sufficient, because it states: "Provided, That such funds shall not be available after June 30, 1956." That gives them 2 years to spend the money for surveys and planning.

I do not believe they are ready for the construction money. I read from the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] where he said:

This statement completely overlooks the fact that at no time in the program are construction-grant funds approved for expenditure without a comprehensive survey by the State and approval by the Surgeon General of the State plans required under the survey and planning phase.

I spent quite a number of weeks and months last year surveying hospitals, among other things, in this country, and let me tell you this one thing: One hospital I surveyed was down at Denmar, W. Va., where we had provided a considerable amount of money to build a wing on a tuberculosis hospital. That wing had been completed over 3 years. The equipment is still unpacked to this day because of a delay in surveying and planning by the State of West Virginia, and because they had these Hill-Burton

funds allocated to them before they were ready for them. It will take a full year to survey and plan this situation. It is an entirely new field. Many of the hospitals will not be ready for construction for at least 12 months from today. If they are to do a comprehensive job and really to know what they are talking about, instead of just spending money because it is available for these different chronic-disease hospitals without proper consideration, you will defer appropriating money for construction until the survey and planning have been completed. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] also referred to the number of applications for beds for these chronic-disease hospitals. I have examined the tabulation, and I find that only 16 States out of the 48 States and the Territories have said, "Here we have some projects we would like to start building." There is no one in this Chamber that can prove they have made an adequate survey and completed adequate plans for these so-called chronic-disease hospitals. I think this chronic-disease hospital program is one of the most forward steps we have taken in hospital construction, in many, many years. Let us not be too hasty and do it without proper consideration, and then have regrets later; as we have in so many other instances where the appropriation has been pushed through on the floor of the House without proper consideration and by emotional appeals which have nothing whatsoever to do with the facts. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] said it is high time that we look after our own people, and that we will have a foreign-aid appropriation bill before us within a few days. I agree with him that we should look after our own people. But by voting these amendments down, you will not hurt the people at all. You will help the people to get the adequate and proper treatment and care to which they are entitled.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

(Mr. BUDGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say at the outset that it is certainly not the intention of the Committee on Appropriations to attempt to delay or to destroy this program. This is the situation which confronted us, and I think our action was logical in view of the facts which were presented to us. This is a double barreled request. In the first place, the Department seeks \$2 million to conduct a survey in all of the States and Territories and the District of Columbia to determine what facilities will be necessary. Now the other barrel says that in this fiscal year the Department wants \$35 million to spend. This is what they said about the way they were going to spend it. This is Dr. Cronin speaking, the man who administers this program in the Public Health Service, and so far as I am aware, qualified to administer it.

Dr. CRONIN. We have a fairly good idea in two areas of what the States can cover. It needs to be sharpened up. One area is

chronic disease. The States have put 85 percent of the funds in general hospitals. The other area we have a fairly good idea is diagnostic or treatment centers, which will be built as authorized under this act. In the areas of nursing homes and rehabilitation facilities, we just do not know. We would not even attempt to guess in those two areas.

Now I ask you in all fairness what other course could the Committee on Appropriations take on the basis of that testimony, but to say, "All right, we will give you the full \$2 million which you requested to prepare your plans to spend in the final analysis over \$100 million of Federal money, but we want you to complete the planning and then come in and we will give you the money for the construction." That is certainly a reasonable approach, and the only thing which the Committee on Appropriations could have done on the basis of the testimony which was given to us.

As a matter of fact, they do not even claim that they can even guess how much of this money can be obligated. I call your attention to one other thing which I think is very important. The original request for funds in the Hill-Burton Act was \$50 million. The Committee on Appropriations approved it in its entirety. We got a supplemental for an additional \$25 million. We approved that in its entirety for the total program for this year for \$75 million. On top of that, there is a carryover from last year's funds as of the first of July of \$15 million, which the Department was unable to obligate in the fiscal year 1954.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BUDGE. In just a moment.

On yesterday we had a very splendid speech from the distinguished majority leader in which he referred to fiscal responsibility. That fiscal responsibility lies right in this Chamber. That is not something that we can blame upon the President, upon the other body, upon anybody else; that fiscal responsibility is ours. Whether we appropriate \$17 million, or \$35 million, or \$15.7 million, when the people cannot even tell you how they are going to spend it and say they need \$2 million in order to find out how to spend it, I say that we do not meet our obligation of living up to what we in this Chamber must meet, fiscal responsibility.

I think the course taken by the Appropriations Committee was the only proper thing which we could have done, and the only thing which in fairness to the program should be done at this time.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois. Will the gentleman tell us how he stands on the program with reference to either one of these amendments, or whether he is against the program in its entirety?

Mr. BUDGE. I would say I am completely in sympathy with the \$2 million appropriation to conduct the surveys they say are necessary.

I would say that the substitute amendment is twice as good as the original

amendment, in my judgment, although both should be defeated because funds should not be spent until the survey and planning is completed; otherwise we will have abuses which may well destroy the entire program.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in personal support, and to urge the support of all of you, of this amendment for a supplemental Federal appropriation to enable States to plan for and build diagnostic centers, hospitals for the chronically ill, medical rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes because testimony from eminent and authoritative sources is convincing of their vital need.

Surely there is no better or more lasting investment than money spent to protect the health of our people. On the practical side, the productive loss to our economy caused by the protracted illness of individuals is staggering, not to mention the damage to the happiness and the spirit of so many citizens who unquestionably could be expeditiously returned to normal health if adequate medical facilities were available.

No one will question that the substantive Hill-Burton Act has been of continuing and immeasurable benefit to our national welfare, but it is as readily admitted fundamental deficiencies still exist.

While we know that approximately 70 percent of the need for general hospital beds has been met through construction undertaken with and without Federal assistance, the need has not been similarly met for other types of facilities such as chronic disease hospitals and rehabilitation facilities for the physically handicapped. Nor does the existing program encourage the construction of diagnostic centers and rehabilitation facilities separate and apart from hospitals, and nursing homes were not included.

Expert committee testimony of record demonstrates that a great demand for chronic disease and nursing home facilities has inevitably arisen because of the tremendous increase in the population aged 65 and over. Unfortunately, this increase in the number of aged persons has likewise contributed to the incidence of the chronic and degenerative diseases. To date, only 12 percent of the need for chronic disease beds throughout the Nation has been met. By simple logical thinking, we are made to realize that nursing homes are essential to the development of comprehensive medical plans for the care of our aging population. It is obvious that the availability of additional chronic disease beds and nursing home beds will not only help meet the urgent need for those beds, but also tend to make more readily available, for acute patient care, those beds in general hospitals now occupied by the chronically ill or long-term patients.

The value of diagnostic centers is very easily appreciated by sensible reflection that their impact will be that of emphasizing the preventive aspects of modern medicine, therefore bringing about an ultimate decrease in the need for expensive inpatient care. Furthermore, there are, of course, communities, particularly in rural and remote areas, that are financially unable to plan, build, or

maintain general hospitals. These communities will be eligible to construct diagnostic-in-treatment centers to make essential health services more readily available to their people.

From the preponderant evidence presented, none of us can have any doubt that we must adopt a comprehensive approach to the rehabilitation of our handicapped citizens and erect facilities for such purpose throughout the country. The United States is currently rehabilitating about 65,000 people each year, but there are about 250,000 capable of being rehabilitated. It has been testified by responsible officials and experts, year after year, that for every dollar of Federal funds appropriated for this purpose, the Federal Government receives \$10 back; that is certainly and positively excellent economy. There is, then, no qualified reason in the world why we should not expand this program that actually is materially profitable as well as being a concrete demonstration of the Christian character of our Nation.

Medical experts tell us the cause and cure of such dreadful afflictions among others as cancer, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, arthritis, rheumatism, heart disease, and even blindness can be eventually found. With adequate facilities for continuing study and research they are confident of success. It is my own heartfelt conviction that Federal expenditures, for continuing medical research and health protection, pay for themselves a million times over—in the reduction of human suffering and in direct economic returns to individuals and the Nation as a whole. Even at a time when I well realize we must examine all Federal appropriations with critical scrutiny, I do not hesitate to ask you, in Christian charity and practical wisdom, to unanimously approve this amendment as a sound contribution to the national welfare.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FOGARTY) there were—ayes 80, noes 41.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HESELTON] as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUDGE: Page 9, lines 5 through 7, strike out "For payments to States for surveys and planning activities pursuant to title 6 of the Public Health Act, as amended, \$2,000,000."

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I think this amendment is obvious. The House in its wisdom has seen fit to expend a portion of the construction funds called for in the original proposal. If we are to proceed with the construction program, which we, of course, will do under the action which the House just took, I see no justification for leaving the \$2 million in to conduct a survey to determine how the construction funds are to be spent.

I hope the amendment will be adopted to save this \$2 million to conduct a survey which obviously is not necessary if we go ahead and spend the money before we complete the survey.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot believe that the gentleman from Idaho is sincere in offering this amendment to cut \$2 million off. This \$2 million that we allowed in committee was for planning and surveying, in other words, to make plans for this program. I am sure that the gentleman is not serious in offering this amendment because if the program is going to be run right you would have to have minimum standards in every community. You cannot allow firetraps to be built in this community or that community and have the program stand up.

If we come back here next year and are called upon to appropriate, as is authorized, \$60 million for this new program next year, I think we ought to have the benefit of these surveys and the benefit of the plans in the States that have made them between now and the next fiscal year.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. May I assure the gentleman that my amendment is offered in all sincerity. I do not feel that the survey should be conducted at the same time we are spending the money for the purpose for which the survey is being conducted. I am very sincere.

Mr. FOGARTY. Maybe the gentleman is sincere, but he knows, I think, that the States can already go ahead without surveys on some things, like chronic hospital beds. We know there is a backlog of \$20 million for chronic hospital beds that can be met by Federal appropriation. Unless we have this money for surveying and planning you will not have a well-regulated program to vote on. You are going to have to get plans for next year when we come back, when the administration will probably make a request of the Budget Bureau for \$60 million for this new program in 1956.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that deletion of this \$2 million for planning and survey activities, as proposed by the gentleman from Idaho, would do more harm to this hospital-construction program than failure to adopt the previous amendment?

Mr. FOGARTY. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: Page 9, line 9, after "\$2,625,000", insert "Salaries and expenses hospital construction services. For an additional amount for salaries and expenses hospital construction services, \$200,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the language in the bill has already been changed by an amendment and the gentleman's amendment is not in order at this time.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I thought this was regular procedure. I am offering it at the end of the amendment that was adopted to provide money for the salaries and expenses of this program.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair may say to the gentleman that this amendment should have been offered to the Heselton amendment; however, if the gentleman desires to offer it as a separate paragraph, the gentleman may do so.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer it as a new paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 9, preceding line 9, after "\$2,625,000", insert "Salaries and expenses hospital construction services. For an additional amount for salaries and expenses hospital construction services, \$200,000."

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BUDGE. As I understood the Heselton amendment at the time it was read at the desk, it included an item of \$400,000 for salaries and expenses. Now, would the effect of adopting the Fogarty amendment at this point be to reduce the \$400,000 to \$200,000, or is this adding new money to the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The Heselton amendment provided for \$400,000, and this is an additional amount. The Chair believes the gentleman has a right to offer it.

Mr. BUDGE. I do not quite understand the Chair's ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. The Heselton amendment provides for \$400,000, and this amendment provides for \$200,000. The new amendment provides for \$200,000 additional.

Mr. BUDGE. Is it in lieu of the \$400,000 or is it in addition to it?

The CHAIRMAN. It is in addition to. This is a new paragraph.

Mr. TABER. That means that the total sum would be \$600,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the committee to determine, not for the Chair. But, the Chair would state that if the amendment is adopted, it would be \$600,000. It is a new paragraph for \$200,000 additional.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, is this not the situation. The gentleman from Rhode Island has offered an amendment which has been adopted. Now he is offering another amendment in order to carry out the provisions of that amendment by making the money available to carry it out. That, to me, seems to be the situation.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FOGARTY. It was my understanding that my amendment offered to the Heselton amendment did not carry any provision for salaries and expenses. I thought that, when the Heselton amendment was adopted with my amendment, there was no provision for salaries and expenses. Is that not right?

The CHAIRMAN. The Heselton amendment as amended carried \$400,000. Now this is a new paragraph which provides for \$200,000 as stated in the amendment.

Mr. FOGARTY. In addition?

The CHAIRMAN. Additionally.

Mr. TABER. In addition to the \$400,000.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may withdraw my amendment and offer an amendment to cut the \$400,000 to \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I make the further parliamentary inquiry as to what the net result of the request would be moneywise.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Rhode Island will have to explain that.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follow:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY to the amendment offered by Mr. HESELTON: Under the item "Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services," strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$200,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe this needs much explanation. The original request for salaries and expenses was \$400,000, with an appropriation of \$35 million. We have already, by action of this Committee, appropriated \$15,700,000. I think that 50 percent of the amount that was originally requested or \$200,000 will be all that will be needed to run this program under an appropriation of \$15,700,000.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. BUDGE. I merely want to say that the provision certainly seems to be equitable, so far as the members of the committee on this side are concerned, we are happy to accept it.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. This has not been clear to me but I am sure it can be made clear. Was the \$400,000 that was suggested in addition to the \$35 million in the Heselton amendment?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes.

Mr. PRIEST. It was not included in the \$35 million?

Mr. FOGARTY. No.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. HESELTON. I feel that the gentleman is proceeding absolutely in the proper way. However, there was included in my amendment a provision for transfers in the amount of \$48,000 and \$5,500. I withdrew that upon a point of order. Does the gentleman's amendment provide for any transfer authority?

Mr. FOGARTY. No transfer authority, just \$200,000 for salaries and expenses.

Mr. HESELTON. The gentleman does not think the transfers are necessary?

Mr. FOGARTY. I think it can be worked out all right; or it may be that it can be worked out in the other body.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly that an engagement before the Committee on Rules prevented me, as chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, from being present during this entire debate. I wish at this time to present my views with respect to the necessity and the propriety of increasing the amount that has been allotted to this important work by the Committee on Appropriations. In my opinion, that committee has totally ignored the great need that exists in this country of ours for the particular facilities for which the Appropriations Committee has made such drastic cuts. Adequate appropriations for those facilities were approved by the President and by the budget. The House just recently, by a unanimous vote, provided the authority to make the appropriations requested by the President and the Budget Bureau. It seems to me there has been a total disregard of the actual needs of the case by the Appropriations Committee. I am glad that there has been some increase made but I wish a greater step forward had been taken.

While I appreciate the interest that has been taken by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] with reference to an increase in the appropriation appearing in this bill for the construction of chronic-disease hospitals, nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers, and rehabilitation facilities, yet I must speak frankly and say that the increase advocated by the gentleman was, in my opinion, far too little. It does not begin to be adequate. If we can spend billions to rehabilitate Europe and other parts of the world, why should we pinch our pennies when it comes to doing something for our own people? Within a few days we will be asked by this same Appropriations Committee to spend \$3 or \$3½ billion for foreign aid, and yet the same committee endeavors to cut down help for the sick and handicapped in our own country. I can see no justification for such a course.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as I have already said, made a study of this whole subject that covered months. Our hearings developed the fact that a great need exists. It was because of this that the committee reported the legislation. It was because of this that this House unanimously passed the bill. The Senate did likewise. The President signed the bill. It

thus became law. And now, when it comes time to make it effective, the Appropriations Committee tries to stop it by refusing funds to carry out these laudable objectives. Certainly our country has not become so poor that it cannot adequately take care of our sick and handicapped by making the necessary appropriation of funds to carry out the desire and intent of Congress.

On January 18, 1954, the President submitted to the Congress a message containing certain recommendations to improve the health of the American people. Among his recommendations was one proposing that that program be expanded to include additional assistance for the construction of public and other nonprofit hospitals for the care of the chronically ill, as well as to include assistance in the construction of public and other nonprofit nursing homes, rehabilitation facilities, and diagnostic or treatment centers. He also recommended grants to the States for surveying their need for such facilities, in order to provide a sound basis for Federal assistance authorized by the expanded program. The Appropriations Committee responds only to the latter. I am glad that the House has already shown a willingness to do more than that by providing at least approximately \$15 million.

Current State plans indicate that at the present time about 70 percent of our national need for general hospital beds has been met both through construction under the Hill-Burton Act and through construction undertaken without the assistance of Federal funds.

However, in the case of certain other types of facilities now authorized under title VI, namely, chronic-disease hospitals, out-patient departments in hospitals, for diagnosis and treatment of ambulatory patients, and rehabilitation facilities for the physically handicapped, the need has not been similarly met.

CHRONIC DISEASE BEDS AND NURSING HOMES

Beds for the chronically ill may be made available either in chronic-disease hospitals or in nursing homes depending on the degree of medical and nursing care required by the patients. To date, only 12 percent of the national need has been met for beds in chronic-disease hospitals. Information as to the extent of the need for nursing home facilities in each area and community in the country has also been shown.

The availability of additional chronic-disease beds and of nursing-home beds would not only help to meet the great need for these beds on the part of the chronically ill, but would also tend to make more readily available, for acute-patient care, beds in general hospitals now occupied by chronically ill or long-term patients. It is important to note that beds in chronic-disease hospitals and in nursing homes are less expensive to build than general-hospital beds. Thus, with such Federal funds as will be available, more chronic-disease and nursing-home beds can be constructed for every dollar expended than is the case with general hospital beds.

Furthermore, the cost of maintenance and operation of chronic-disease hospitals and nursing homes is considerably

lower than the cost of maintaining and operating general hospitals. Testimony before our committee indicated that long-term-patient care in chronic-disease hospitals averages \$6.63 per patient-day as compared with the average operating cost of \$18.35 per patient-day in short-term general hospitals. This lower cost of operation and maintenance would reduce considerably the financial burden borne by chronically ill patients and by States and local governments and nonprofit organizations in the operation and maintenance of facilities for long-term patient care.

The great demand for facilities for the chronically ill has been brought about by the tremendous increase in the old-age group of our population in relation to the rest of the population. The national population has doubled from 1900 to 1950. During the same period, however, there has been a fourfold increase in the number of people aged 65 years or over—from 3 million to 12 million persons. This increased number of aged persons has contributed to the incidence of chronic disease, such as cancer and heart disease. Testimony before your committee brought out the fact that those 65 years of age and over require twice as much hospital care on the average each year as do persons under 65 years of age.

FACILITIES FOR AMBULATORY PATIENTS

Diagnostic and treatment clinics are essential to a complete medical service in the community. By emphasizing the preventive aspects of modern medicine, this type of facility helps to decrease the need for the much more expensive in-patient hospital bed care.

There are communities, moreover, which presently do not have hospitals and where the likelihood of hospitals being constructed is remote because the communities in question are financially unable to build and maintain hospitals. It is expected that in those communities the construction of diagnostic or treatment centers will make more readily available health services that otherwise would be available only in urban centers far removed from such communities.

REHABILITATION FACILITIES

Rehabilitation of disabled individuals is important not only because of humanitarian considerations but also because of the resulting economic benefits. Rehabilitation of an individual to the point where he can at least care for himself is an important step in relieving the economic burden on families and the patient load in hospitals and nursing homes. Rehabilitation for employment has a direct effect in reducing governmental relief expenditures in those instances where disabled persons have been carried on the public assistance rolls. Furthermore, disabled persons returning to work contribute to the support of Federal, State, and local government by payment of taxes.

The committee study shows that additional rehabilitation facilities are needed for the following reasons: First, services provided in a rehabilitation facility are in many respects an extension of the treatment and services provided in a hospital. Second, it is both logical and eco-

nomical to utilize the established administrative machinery and experience of the Public Health Service and of the State agencies now administering the facilities. Third, rehabilitation facilities have many construction features, and render some services comparable to those of hospitals and related health facilities. Fourth, the construction of additional rehabilitation facilities is a factor which will tend to reduce the demand for hospital and nursing-home beds.

SURVEY AND PLANNING

Following the precedent of title VI of the Public Health Service Act as originally enacted, the bill authorized an appropriation for grants to assist the States in surveying the existing facilities in the categories covered by the bill and in developing revised State plans and construction programs. The aggregate amount so authorized to be appropriated is \$2 million, and any amount appropriated would remain available until expended. The amounts appropriated would be allotted among the States on a population basis, but the minimum allotment for any State would be \$25,000. The State would be required to match these funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

The importance of this survey and planning provision cannot be too strongly emphasized. The surveys made under the present law have contributed greatly to the success of the program.

I am strongly of the opinion that there should be adequate funds provided for the purposes I have outlined.

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I want to say this to my good friend from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON], that the Committee on Appropriations was not totally to blame for this. If the gentleman will take the time to read the hearings, to read the testimony presented to us in justification of the \$35 million request, I believe he would hesitate to approve that request.

Mr. WOLVERTON. I would say to the gentleman that I have felt that if the Committee on Appropriations would take the time to read the testimony before our committee, taken over a period of months, that that committee would have come to a different conclusion.

Mr. FOGARTY. The Committee on Appropriations was the last committee before which this group appeared. It is the same group that appeared before the gentleman's committee. We had the most up-to-date information, the last minute information that was available. I think the record speaks for itself.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. GARY. As I understand it, the question that was before the Committee on Appropriations was not the advisability of appropriating that amount for the program, but the advisability of appropriating it at this time?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentle-

man from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] as modified.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members participating in the debate today have permission to revise and extend their remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FRIEDEL: On page 9, after line 8, insert:
"Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance"

"None of the funds available to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance shall be used to pay any costs, direct or indirect, of moving any group of employees of the Bureau from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C."

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Chairman, the Social Security Administration and its various agencies is located throughout the city of Baltimore in many office buildings. For the purpose of efficiency and economy, the Congress appropriated \$25,370,000 to construct a building to bring all the branches of the Social Security Administration in and around Baltimore under one roof. The employees of the Administration number about 5,200. During consideration of this authorization, it was brought out in the Appropriation Committee hearings that the building had ample space for 6,000 employees.

An official departmental memorandum, dated August 11, 1953, informed the employees that in obtaining the new building, there would be space for all employees of the Bureau in Baltimore. Enclosed is a photostatic copy of this memorandum:

OFFICE MEMORANDUM, UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

AUGUST 11, 1953.

To: All Bureau employees in Baltimore.
 From: Robert M. Ball, Acting Director.
 Subject: Location of the new Bureau Building.

On July 31, when President Eisenhower signed our 1954 appropriation bill, we passed another important milestone toward obtaining a new building with space for all employees of the Bureau in Baltimore. Arrangements had been made for the General Services Administration to set about acquiring a site immediately after the bill was signed.

On August 6 the first advertisement for proposals to sell or donate land for the site appeared in the Baltimore newspapers. They specify that the site shall be in Baltimore or its vicinity. The advertisement will continue to be run in the Baltimore newspapers until August 26, when all proposals received will be opened in the Baltimore office of the General Services Administration.

We hope that a number of proposals will be received in order to permit a wide choice in selecting a site. After the proposals are opened, the General Services Administration will make appraisals and preliminary site recommendations, working in conjunction with Bureau and Administration staff so that a selection recommendation may be made for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. We are going to try to have a site finally decided upon by the end of September.

In situations of this kind, of course, a variety of rumors and reports arise respecting the favoring or selection of sites. I assure you that no choice nor any determinations leading to a choice have been made. The selection is wide open, as the advertisement indicates, and will be made only after all proposals have been received. I know that the location is of deep interest to all of you. I will keep you informed of our progress in determining the building location as well as of any other important matter relating to the new building.

ROBERT M. BALL.

I wish you would pay particular attention to the fact that the memorandum clearly states "all Bureau employees in Baltimore."

On the basis of this memorandum many of the employees bought homes in Baltimore and quite a few have large mortgages outstanding.

Nine months later, on May 11, 1954, another memorandum was issued to all Bureau employees advising them that 450 members of headquarters staff of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance would be transferred to Washington.

Subsequently, in the supplemental budget of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which we are considering today, a request was made for \$130,000 for the purpose of transferring these 450 employees to Washington and funds were to be diverted from the OASI trust fund to pay per diem to these people. This request was refused by the Appropriations Committee. I would like to quote the language on page 17 of Report No. 2266, accompanying H. R. 9936:

The committee expressly denies the requested authority to use funds from the OASI trust fund to pay per diem to the 450 employees proposed to be moved to Washington from Baltimore and seriously questions the advisability of such a move.

I would also like to submit, at this point, a letter I received from the Honorable FRED E. BUSBEY, chairman, Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare Subcommittee on Appropriations, and call your particular attention to his statement that "the \$25,370,000 authorized for the construction of a building in Baltimore was based on the estimated cost, including space for the 450 employees in question."

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1954.
HON. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: This is in reply to your letter of June 21, to which was attached a copy of a letter you sent to Senator BRIDGES, concerning the proposed transfer of approximately 450 employees of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance from Baltimore to Washington.

As you no doubt know, there was no language in the regular 1955 appropriation bill, or the report thereon, concerning this matter. The subject did arise in connection with supplemental requests recently considered by the House Appropriations Committee. The committee's report, which was issued yesterday, covers this subject on page 17. The first paragraph of that page is directly pertinent, and I believe you would be interested in the fact that the \$25,370,000,

authorized in the second paragraph for the construction of a building in Baltimore, is based on the estimated cost including space for the 450 employees in question.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

FRED E. BUSBEY,
Member of Congress, Chairman, Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare Subcommittee on Appropriations.

My amendment, which reads, "None of the funds available to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance shall be used to pay any costs, direct or indirect, of moving any group of employees of the Bureau from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C.," is a very simple one. It merely expresses the intent of the Appropriations Committee as indicated in the above-mentioned report. Further, it will not cost the taxpayers a penny, but will, in turn, be a great saving.

I would also like to bring to your attention the serious effect such a move will have on Baltimore City, already a surplus labor area. Our shipbuilding and labor industry have been hard hit. Over 2,000 employees have been laid off in the past year. Before the year is out Baltimore will lose another 2,000 employees as a result of the transfer of the Baltimore Signal Depot to Tobyhanna, Pa.

You can readily see what an additional blow it would be to the economy of the great city of Baltimore should these 450 employees be transferred.

For the reasons which I have outlined, I urge you to adopt this amendment.

Mr. H. CARLANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARLANDERSEN. As far as I am personally concerned, I do not think there is any objection on this side of the Committee on Appropriations to the gentleman's amendment. I think it would be very foolish to bring more such groups back into this city, overcrowded as it is.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. The new social-security building is in my district. I concur in the statement of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL]. It seems foolish to put up this huge building, which can amply take care of the employees of the Social Security Administration, and then have them bring some of those people over here to Washington, where we are already so crowded.

Mr. FRIEDEL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. The Department sought funds to pay per diems for a short period for these 450 employees they intended to bring from Baltimore to Washington. The employees have been in Baltimore for some 13 years. The committee has recommended the erection of a building

there for their use, at a cost of some \$26 million. It would seem that the committee thought the proper place for them to be working is in Baltimore. We have no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. FRIEDEL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. On behalf of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], who is in charge of this phase of the bill for the minority side, and all the minority members of the committee, let me say that the gentleman's amendment is agreeable and that we accept it. I suggest that there be an immediate vote on this amendment.

Mr. FRIEDEL. I thank the gentleman very much.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the chairman of the committee regarding the \$3 million for inpatient care in the Veterans' Administration. My understanding is that that is the supplemental request of Mr. Higley for money to start the hospitals, that he neglected to ask for in the other bill. Is that not correct?

Mr. PHILLIPS. If the gentleman will yield, if she wishes to say that he neglected to ask for it, I probably would not take too much exception to the word, but the fact of the matter is that the Veterans' Administration made a very firm and conclusive justification for the amount which was given them in the regular budget. We gave them the entire amount. We made changes in the method of handling the money which would be to their advantage. We showed them methods of saving, which they recognized, that would amount to say \$5 million or more.

In the interval between the passage of the regular bill and the consideration of the supplemental bill, it was discovered that the Veterans' Administration had permitted the number of occupied beds to go above the authorization by about 2,000 beds. Consequently the subcommittee, recognizing that the situation would be very difficult for the Veterans' Administration said, "Well, you had no authorization to do this. We believe that you did it perhaps through an error or a misunderstanding on your part, or"—whatever the word the gentleman used was—"miscalculation. We will go along with you and give you the additional money." Under those circumstances, what the gentleman chooses to call it is a matter of her own choice.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Perhaps he did not understand or he did not realize. Of course, Mr. Higley, I think, has been operating under some difficulty because he is new and he has had various investigators going about investigating those who have the functions of the Veterans' Administration and

making suggestions as to cuts in personnel. Mr. Higley, as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, has one of the most difficult positions in Government. There have been so many investigations of the Veterans' Administration, I wonder how it can function at all.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If the gentleman will permit me, I think the greatest difficulty he is working under in this particular is probably the failure of the head of the Medical Department to give him accurate figures.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know insofar as Brockton Hospital is concerned, since no more money is appropriated, they have had to close down certain wards.

Mr. PHILLIPS. No; no; the gentleman must use the correct word. The VA did not close down anything; they just decided they would not open additional beds. The gentleman is right in the fact that there was no excuse for Brockton, because testimony in the subcommittee indicates that the beds we need are in NP hospitals, and Brockton is an NP hospital.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; but they did plan to have a certain number of surgical beds eliminated. They closed them down and now they were not allowing them to expand.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. I might say that in St. Louis recently we completed a 500-bed hospital there, but 175 of the beds are not being used because of inadequate funds.

Mr. PHILLIPS. No; no; that is not correct.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. That is the information that I received from the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I beg pardon for taking the gentleman's time, but no money was asked for them. That is a general medical and surgical hospital. No money was asked for those beds. We are now told that we have appropriated inadequate funds. We did not—that is not the case. We appropriated exactly the amount that was to have all the beds occupied, which could be properly occupied. Furthermore, we changed the formula from the beds activated to the beds occupied. Furthermore, we put together hospitals, domiciliaries, and the contract beds so that the accounting would be easier to handle. Remember we are not talking about service-connected veterans, we are talking about non-service-connected veterans' cases.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. We are talking about hospital beds, if I remember what the gentleman said. We are talking about empty hospital beds. I just wonder whether or not there are any funds in this bill to enable the Veterans' Administration to use those beds.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is going to make certain surveys just as soon as the Congress adjourns, and we may have some further information regarding the hospitals and secure added funds.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. It is ridiculous to build a hospital and not use it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. YATES. May I state, I think the chairman of my subcommittee, the gentleman from California, will agree with me on this that our committee, our appropriations subcommittee has given the Veterans' Administration all the funds it has requested for the care of the veterans. But the difficulty seems to be with the Bureau of the Budget.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further on that because I want the additional time myself. It is not always the fault of the Bureau of the Budget. Take the case of the \$8 million recommended by the Veterans' Administration and heartily endorsed by the Budget Bureau that the Senate placed in the independent offices bill and which later the conferees cut to \$3,500,000. The Budget Bureau told me emphatically that they believed this Veterans' Administration facility could not function properly without the full \$8 million.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I remind the gentleman from California that when the additional \$8 million asked for the additions to the Long Beach facility was provided for, I was heartily in favor of that. The Senate put it in the bill and the House agreed to it.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman if I have the additional time.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to point out with regard to the Veterans' Administration hospital at Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn, N. Y., that that facility is only four-fifths occupied, that there are about 200 vacant beds which could be used, and should be used, but no funds have been provided for them because the Veterans' Administration has not asked for the money. I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding for this observation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. A survey is being made of the Fort Hamilton hospital, may I point out to the gentleman.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time only to complete the statement I was trying to make before, and that is that our Appropriation Subcommittee has granted every dollar the Veterans' Administration has asked of us for medical care. Much of the difficulty seems to be in the

Bureau of the Budget, which cuts down the requests made by the Veterans' Administration. When the VA gets to our committee, in complying with the rule of the Bureau of the Budget, it can request only the amount the Budget Bureau allows.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Does the gentleman mean that the Bureau of the Budget places its judgment above the judgment of the Congress in withholding that money; could the gentleman tell us that?

Mr. YATES. Apparently. I, for one, would like to see the Bureau of the Budget take a more sympathetic approach to this problem than it has taken in the past.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. It is not the intention of the Department, but that is exactly what this body is doing in withholding these funds.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Has the gentleman from Illinois any hope that the Bureau of the Budget would extend sympathetic consideration?

Mr. YATES. With the passage of time there is always hope that those who are remorseful will be able to mend their ways.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If the gentleman will yield, I have very high regard for the gentleman. I think he is attempting to cover the subject well, but that he overlooked something, and that is that both last year and this year our committee, disregarding the request of the Bureau of the Budget, asked the Veterans' Administration to give us a figure for the number of beds which they could occupy and for the amount of money that the Veterans' Administration needed to take care of that additional bed capacity. Thus, disregarding the Bureau of the Budget, we took the actual statement, which appears in the hearings, from the Veterans' Administration and which they said they needed, and we gave them that amount.

This \$3 million to which the gentleman from Massachusetts calls attention is in addition to that, and in addition to the money which the Veterans' Administration itself said they needed when they came before us.

Mr. YATES. The gentleman is correct; we provided all the money the VA requested. However the gentleman will recall that when we held hearings on the supplemental appropriation bill there were two people present from the Bureau of the Budget who tried to justify their action in cutting down the request made for medical care, they said they were trying to hold medical care to the minimum.

As the gentleman will recall, I pressed them as to why they proposed to hold medical care to the minimum rather than give the veterans the same good medical care they had been receiving.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not going to make any statement that appears to be

in controversy of the subcommittee, because I remember well what the gentleman from California said, and I am not forgetful of it. I received indications recently from the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Brockton, Mass.—probably the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] did also, as well as others—that there was a certain part of the hospital that could not be used due to the lack of help and the failure to appropriate money to hire the help.

Mr. YATES. As far as I am concerned, the VA was completely wrong in its handling of the Brockton situation.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Forest Roads and Trails," \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GAVIN: On page 9, line 14, after the word "expended", insert "\$150,000 of which shall be allocated to Allegheny National Forest, Pa."

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment does not increase the appropriation; it merely allocates a certain part, \$150,000 of the \$6,500,000 appropriation, for forest roads and trails in the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania.

I would say that in the Allegheny National Forest with an area of some 750,000 acres, that is used extensively by millions of people, there has been for some time evident need for roads and forest trails. It qualifies under this category of funds for access roads in these national forests and the necessity for roads where over-mature timber needs harvesting. I certainly hope that the chairman of the subcommittee, with whom I have fully discussed this matter, will take a favorable attitude toward this amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I may say that the gentleman from Pennsylvania did approach me on this matter and that I agreed not to oppose it.

Mr. GAVIN. Well, I understood when I talked to the gentleman that he would accept the amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I told the gentleman I would not enter any objection to it, and I stand by that.

Mr. GAVIN. My original request, I may say, was for \$300,000 and the gentleman said if that were brought down to \$150,000 he would accept the amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. At no time did I say I would accept the amendment, to the best of my remembrance. I said I would not object to the amendment if the gentleman would reduce the amount to \$150,000.

Mr. GAVIN. The fact is this is not asking for an additional appropriation. Merely that \$150,000 of the \$6,500,000 be designated for roads and trails in the Allegheny National Forest.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HAGEN of California. What justification does the gentleman present for this exact amount of money? It is that so many employees have to be hired?

Mr. GAVIN. Definitely not. Why should the gentleman from California be concerned? California is receiving, according to the hearing, \$4 million. Permit me to continue. I feel this great Allegheny National Forest area in Pennsylvania, is in need of forest roads and trails. In view of the fact that in the hearings it is all specified where the money is to be allocated, the appropriations to the various States, it is my opinion, my amendment was very much in order. I note that California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana are specified and also that Minnesota is specified definitely for \$300,000 of the \$600,000 allocated to the eastern part of the United States.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is an incorrect statement and I am sure the gentleman is making it unintentionally. He does not understand the situation correctly.

Mr. GAVIN. That is what it says here.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I say to the gentleman it merely brings out the tentative allocation as to where the Forest Service might use this money provided that the entire \$13 million was made available. They have indicated that \$300,000 would be made available to the lake States.

Mr. GAVIN. Yes. That is correct.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That includes Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. They have also indicated that if they had the full \$13 million made available to them they would make \$300,000 available also for the entire eastern part of the United States. That is the situation. I would not want the gentleman to place me in the position of trying to earmark anything for Minnesota because there is not anything in here earmarked for Minnesota.

Mr. GAVIN. I do not know except what I read. It states \$300,000 would be made available in the Lake States, mainly Wisconsin and Minnesota. Now, I do not know whether that indicates \$300,000 is for Minnesota. It states—and I quote—page 523, about \$300,000 of that would be in Lake States, mainly in Superior country and Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Remember that the committee did not allow this additional \$6½ million. Consequently, even that \$600,000 we are now referring to may not even be available.

Mr. GAVIN. Now, just a minute. I have the floor, Mr. Chairman. I want to be patient with the gentleman; however, he is talking on my time.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I again say to the gentleman that the allocation upon which this was based—

that is, tentatively—is upon the fact that the Appropriations Subcommittee would give the full \$13 million for this purpose; but we only actually gave the \$6½ million. I doubt whether there will be \$300,000 available for the Lake States or \$300,000 available for the eastern United States. I do not object personally, however, to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. GAVIN. I may say to the gentleman that I am rather surprised at the turn of the debate here because of the fact I talked to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] about the allocation of \$150,000 for the Allegheny National Forest, and he acquiesced; I talked to the gentleman from Minnesota, and he acquiesced. I talked to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], and he acquiesced. Now, all we are asking is that a great forest area in Pennsylvania that provides recreation facilities for millions of people from New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio be allocated \$150,000 for this area so that this forest area may be properly utilized.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Is the gentleman ready to accept the amendment?

Mr. ROONEY. I am in this position, I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I was called to answer a telephone in the cloakroom and now find that he is about to do something in regard to funds in the Treasury, and I wonder whether or not that Punxsutawney groundhog was heard from. Is there anything in this request to keep that hog alive until next year?

Mr. GAVIN. I might say to the gentleman I am glad he brought up that matter of the Punxsutawney groundhog, that great world-renowned prognosticator of the weather.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder how he would prognosticate as to the outcome of this amendment.

Mr. GAVIN. Knowing the temper of the House, I believe it would be inadvisable for me to expatiate in extenso on this world-renowned meteorologist at this time.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman is to be congratulated on his statement. We, in Ohio, enjoy this forest and need this additional facility, and I want to say that since the gentleman is being so tranquil and agreeable and so gentle, I am sure there is no opposition and I do not know why we should continue this debate. Why not grant him this request?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I must admit that his oratorical outburst has convinced me of the worthiness of his proposed amendment, and I have no objection to it.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to thank my distinguished friends, because there are times, when these various legislative proposals are before the House, that one must rise with statesmanlike qualities to meet

the issues, and I am glad to know the gentleman from New York will accept the amendment.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, our committee went over this bill very thoroughly and recommended an additional \$6.5 million, which makes the full authorization of \$22.5 million available to the Forest Service for forest roads and trails in our national forests in fiscal year 1955. I think it is bad precedent here on the floor to start earmarking these funds to specific forests without any real justification and without testimony being presented as to the need in a particular forest for roads and trails. The funds made available here are made available largely for the construction of access roads to harvest overmature and insect-infested timber which does exist in many of our national forests throughout the country. It is important from the standpoint of the economy of our country and for good forest management to harvest this timber as it matures or becomes infested with insects. It certainly seems to me that we should go along with the judgment of the Forest Service in using these funds in the places where they are most needed. I sincerely hope that the House will not go along with the principle of earmarking these funds for a particular forest in a particular State where there has been no justification brought to our committee and no justification established in our hearings that this particular forest should take precedence in the construction of roads over some other forest where there may be mature timber. I oppose this amendment without prejudice to the particular forest involved. It is entirely possible that some of the funds available in fiscal year 1955 will be expended in this forest.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. I would like to concur with my colleague from Wisconsin and say it substantiates the fact that not one word has come up from the Forest Service or the Bureau of the Budget expressing the need for roads and trails in this specific area. We have acted on the recommendation of the Forest Service, and in acting that way we have tried to make funds available to them that will take care of the situation. Now, as to the funds made available, testimony was presented to us that the Federal Government, over a 4-year period, is going to get back \$1.50 for each dollar that they are spending on these roads.

There is not one bit of substantiation of the claim that any such situation exists in the Allegheny National Forest. We, in our committee, are interested in all of the forests. But if we get to the point in this House of trying to earmark little dabs here and there all over the country, for forest roads and trails, it

will be an unending process. I want the House to know that we, on this side of the aisle, do not like that kind of legislative procedure, and I hope that the committee will see fit in its wisdom to reject the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] for his statement. I concur in it. I do feel we would be setting a very bad precedent in earmarking these funds for forest roads and trails to specific national forests throughout the country. The funds are limited when compared to the vast job which must be done. Let us direct the Forest Service take care of the areas of greatest need.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GAVIN) there were—ayes 34, noes 45.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Construction," \$3,900,000, to remain available until expended, and the limitation under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personnel services is increased by \$1 million.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RHODES of Arizona: On page 10, line 7, strike out "\$3,900,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,900,000"; and on page 10, line 8, after the word "expended" insert the following: "which sum is composed of \$3 million to provide financial assistance to public school districts, including advance payments, for the construction and equipment of public school facilities for Navaho Indian children from reservation areas not included in such districts, and \$3,900,000 for payments under contracts or other obligations entered into pursuant to section 6 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1954 (38 Stat. 73)."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arizona desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I would say that I disagree with the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL]. I do not believe it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The purpose of the amendment is to carry on work which is in furtherance of the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act.

If I may be heard for just a moment, I have an opinion from the Solicitor of the Interior Department, to which I should like to refer.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I think the entire amendment is subject to point of order, especially that language in the amendment reading, "including advance payments for instruction or equipment." There is no authorization like that anywhere in the law. Therefore, I ask that the entire matter be deleted.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. May I be heard further, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Can the gentleman cite the law applying to this particular question?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Section 1 of the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44, 25 U. S. C. 631), provides as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to undertake, within the limits of funds from time to time appropriated pursuant to this act, a program of basic improvements for * * * the supplying of means to be used in their rehabilitation, whether on or off the Navaho and Hopi Reservations. Such programs shall include the following projects for which capital expenditures in the amount shown after each project * * * are authorized to be appropriated. * * *

(12) School buildings and equipment, and other educational measures, \$25 million.

The CHAIRMAN. The point before the Chair is the provision "including advance payments." Where in the law is that phrase shown, "including advance payments"?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to strike from the amendment the words "including advance payments."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I hate to object, but I am so strongly opposed to the amendment, feeling that it is entirely out of order, that I am going to have to object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard. The Chair is ready to rule.

In the opinion of the Chair, the words "including advance payments" are legislation, since there is no provision in law for them. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment:

Page 10, line 7, strike out "\$3,900,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,900,000."

Page 10, line 8, after the word "expended", insert the following: "which sum is composed of \$3,000,000 to provide financial assistance to public-school districts, for the construction and equipment of public-school facilities for Navaho Indian children from reservation areas not included in such districts, and \$3,900,000 for payments under contracts or other obligations entered into pursuant to section 6 of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1954 (38 Stat. 73)."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman point out where in the modified amendment is the language to which he refers as legislation?

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, there is no law anywhere that I have been able to find authorizing the Interior Department to take this amount of money, \$3 million, and do what they are proposing to do under this amendment, to wit, assist the schools throughout certain areas in making improvements on the physical property in order the Indian children may come there and go to school in the years to follow. There is money to help rehabilitate the Indians and the Indian children, but there is no authorization anywhere which would

give the Indian Service the authority to make the kind of a contract which it is proposed to make by this amendment to improve physical properties so that the Indians may go to school there in the years to come. There is just no law in the statute books as far as I have been able to find to warrant that kind of appropriation.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, may I invite the attention of the Chair to the language in the proposed amendment which relates to payments to school districts. The original act, which the gentleman from Arizona has cited as being authority for his amendment so far as I have been able to find does not provide anything about the United States Government making payments to school districts. So for that reason, I think the amendment is obviously legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, may I also call the attention of the Chairman to the fact that the Johnson-O'Malley Act authorizes the Secretary to carry out this authority under the educational provisions of the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act by appropriate contracts with State agencies. I cannot see that this would be any different matter than the matters authorized under the Johnson-O'Malley Act which comes under the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act. In other words, there is authority in the Navaho-Hopi Act to contract with the States, and certainly, in my opinion, the Navaho-Hopi Rehabilitation Act contains ample authority for the amendment which I have offered.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, may I be recognized further on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I have examined the law under which we are operating here. There is no authorization whereby the money can be paid to a district as is proposed by the amendment. It has never been done. We have never established such a practice. They have never asked for such a law. I say it is not in the organic law or any other law that I have been able to find. There is no authority in the law for the school districts to make these payments.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. ALLEN of Illinois). The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair has examined the Rehabilitation Act of the Indian tribes and feels that it is broad enough to cover the amendment. In title 25 of the United States Code, where the Navaho and Hopi Rehabilitation Act is codified, section 631 authorizes a broad program of rehabilitation, expressly including "school buildings and equipment, and other educational measures" and funds appropriated for such purposes are authorized to be available "for all other objects necessary for or appropriate to the carrying out of the provisions of this section." Section 452 of title 25 of the United States Code authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to contract with States or subdivisions

thereof for the education of Indians. Therefore, the appropriation set forth in the amendment in the opinion of the Chair is authorized by law, and the point of order is overruled.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment at this particular time because of the press of time to complete what will probably be the largest program of educating Indians ever undertaken in the United States. May I state here and now I am personally grateful to the members of the subcommittee and the Committee on Appropriations for the fine attitude which they have had, and for the money which they have appropriated to carry this program along thus far. There is money in the act for the program, but there is not enough by \$3 million. That is the reason for this particular amendment. We find that there were some 14,000 Navaho children of school age who are not in school at the present time. This is in spite of the fact that over the last few years we have spent several million dollars to provide educational facilities for Indian children on the Navaho Reservation. After we had spent the money there were actually more children out of school than there were before we began to spend those large sums of money.

So Mr. Carl Beck, a resident of Arizona, now employed by the Indian Bureau, Mr. Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, also a resident of Arizona, and Mr. Glenn L. Emmons, the Director of the Indian Bureau, from the State of New Mexico, men who understand the Navaho problem, came up with this idea of bringing real education to the Navaho children, rather than trying to give those children the lush but ineffectual program which had been launched before.

The Navaho Reservation is the largest Indian reservation of any in the country; it is larger than many of our Eastern States. The Indians wander over the reservation. Therefore if a child is near a school he goes to the school, but if the child's family, at the time the particular school is in session, is in another part of the reservation, then the child does not go to school.

The first element of the program, therefore, was to take trailer schools to these Indian children; to the habitat of the parents of the Indian children. This program has been launched. It will result in the education of some 3,000 or 4,000 of these Indian children who would not otherwise have schooling.

This, however, is not the answer to the whole problem. The communities surrounding the Navaho Reservation were asked, and they agreed to admit Indian children to white school systems provided some help can be given them to take care of this increased impact on their schools.

Many of these cities are small. The city of Winslow, Ariz., has a population somewhere around 4,000 to 5,000 people. The city of Flagstaff, Ariz., has a population of around 10,000 people. The city of Gallup, N. Mex., has a population of under 25,000. To take this many children and put them in these school systems would cause hardship which those

communities could not afford to bear. It therefore becomes necessary for the Federal Government to step in and help these communities meet this problem.

Why should we do it? Because, Mr. Chairman, we have a solemn obligation to the Navaho Indians, to educate those children. We have promised by treaty down through the years to provide education for the Navaho children. This solemn obligation of the United States Government has never been met, and this is one way to meet it.

These communities are now willing and able to construct these additional facilities and to take the Navaho children. A year from now they may not be so willing and able to do it.

These plans are ready to go into operation and are ready to go into operation now: in fact, I may be so bold as to say there have been some commitments made which might be embarrassing to a lot of well-intentioned people if this particular money is not made available.

We are at the crossroads in this Navaho picture. We are either going to go forward now or we are going to go backward for several years.

The answer to the Indian problem—and I do not like to call it a problem—it is a problem of all Americans, because the Navahos and all Indians are some of the finest Americans that we have. This problem will be settled only by educating the Indian children. We must take the Indian children into the schools and give them the type of education which will allow them to fit themselves into the civilization with which they are now surrounded but of which they are not a part. The best way to do it is to bring these children into the white schools so that they will be able to rub elbows with your children and my children; and, believe me, I think the experience will enrich not only the Indian children, but also the white children, because the Indians not only have a lot to receive but also a lot to give.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to enjoy one bit the responsibility of opposing the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona because I know of his great and sincere interest in the Indians and the Indian problem, particularly in getting these Indian children into schools. Every member of the committee that deals with appropriations for the Department of the Interior has worked diligently and we have leaned over backward in appropriating money for Indian education, especially during the present session.

We have \$11 million in the regular bill for the education of Indian children. I am happy to report that about half of the Indian children who have been out of school, in fact have never been in school, will be in school during the fiscal year 1955. That may be a rather broad statement because of the fact that a \$3 million appropriation might have been considered when Mr. Emmons, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, gave us the facts and figures at which time he

said that he would put half of the 13,000 Indian children who are not in school, in school in the fiscal year 1955.

Mr. Chairman, here is the thing that disturbs the committee. It is not only the fact that we are here embarking into strange fields because of the fact that never before has a Congress seen fit to appropriate money to build school facilities outside of Indian territory and in public-school districts for the education of the Indians. It is true that the Congress has on an occasion or two passed specific bills for this purpose. But it is rather out of the ordinary to ask for \$3 million for this purpose. Just where we would end up is questionable. There are many other Indian reservations that might say: We would like to have some money appropriated to build a school right outside of our territory where our children can go to school.

So you just do not know where the end is when you start a thing of this kind.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Is it not true, however, that under this particular amendment the only authorizing legislation is the Navaho-Hopi rehabilitation bill and if the other tribes desired to come in under this type of formula it would be necessary for them to have the same sort of authorizing legislation passed by the Congress?

Mr. JENSEN. That is true. But the fact is that we are attempting to do something that is very questionable in the minds of the attorneys on the committee as to whether it is authorized by law and whether or not this is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The question is a difficult one to square with your heartbeat when you want to do everything you possibly can to get the Indian children in schools and on the other hand avoid doing something that is not authorized by law, something that might result in a flood of requests that would not be good for the Indians or anyone else.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I dislike very much to oppose my very able friend the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES], a man whom I have learned to admire a great deal since he has been here with us. I also hate to oppose this amendment because of the good it would bring to a number of school districts in the West. There are 9 districts all told that will benefit if this amendment is adopted: 1 in Colorado, 3 in New Mexico, 1 in Utah, and 4 in Arizona.

But the proposal here is this: They want to begin this program by expending \$3 million on schools now that are owned and operated by the people in these several States outside of the Indian reservations. We have never done that. The committee has tried to go along with these Indian schools in every conceivable way down through the years. I have been on this subcommittee now for probably 15 long years, and there has never been a time when our committee

was not anxious, ready, and willing* to do anything and everything possible for the benefit of the Indians. The record will show that. But to present a program like this in a supplemental budget that will start a new and entirely different program from what we have had down through the years is not the way to do it, when we have heretofore allowed every dollar that the Indian Service requested for Indian education in the regular budget estimates. This money, if allowed, will start a new program that, if started, will run into millions and millions and millions of dollars. Who knows whether or not the Indian children can even then attend these schools? I say we ought not to go into this program hastily. You ought not to go into it in opposition to the subcommittee that has been so good, I believe, and so generous and so interested in the welfare of the Indians.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NORRELL. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I would just like to say to the gentleman from Arkansas that I agree with him in everything that he has said concerning the treatment the Indians have received from his subcommittee. I cannot be too high in my praise of his subcommittee for the way they have attempted to carry on this program. But I am sure from what the gentleman has said that he agrees with me that this is a very vital part of the program and that the only disagreement between us is a very honest difference of opinion as to the legal authorization of this appropriation.

Mr. NORRELL. That is substantially true, I will say to the gentleman. But, may I say this? This is a question that is so big, it is so important, it is so far reaching, that you ought to have a bill introduced to this effect. The legislative committee ought to hold hearings. It ought to decide what the policy should be. The legislative committee should come in then with a bill to do what they honestly and sincerely think should be done after mature consideration, and the Congress then can consider the bill, and enact a law and authorize the expenditure of money, and when that is done your Committee on Appropriations can recommend the money, and the Congress can then decide what should be done. But, to start it without the authorizing legislation, when it eventually may run into millions and millions of dollars, is not the way to do it. I say we ought not to launch a program of such magnitude without additional study. And I say it in all kindness to the Indians and to the gentleman from Arizona.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 21, noes 37.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation," \$1,707,000, to remain available until expended, and the limitations under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services and travel are increased by \$2,500,000 and \$200,000, respectively: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate construction of the Helena Valley unit, Montana, until a repayment contract has been executed.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YOUNG: On page 10, line 15, after "rehabilitation" strike out "\$1,707,000" and insert "\$1,807,000, of which \$100,000 shall be for construction of a sewage plant at the Boulder Canyon project."

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would appropriate \$100,000 for the construction of a sewage disposal plant at Hoover Dam.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, this is a fair request. I have no objection to this amendment.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-two Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman will yield to me, as I stated, Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to this amendment. I think this is a worthy cause. This is for a very necessary facility in Boulder City. At the time the committee had its hearings the committee had not heard about this sewage problem at Boulder City. The gentleman from Nevada [Mr. Young] came to me and explained the situation and I took the gentleman's word for it, as he is a fine, a truthful, and an honorable gentleman. I certainly have no objection to this amendment.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. As I understand the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], he is accepting this amendment. I should like to ask if he speaks for himself or if he speaks for that side of the aisle.

Mr. JENSEN. I said that I had no objection. I am speaking for myself. But I have not heard a single person over on this side that knows about this matter that has objected.

Mr. GAVIN. Here is one that wants to be heard.

Mr. JENSEN. Except the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN], that had that disappointment a minute ago, for which we are very sorry; but those things happen. So I am sure the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] would not take his spite out on the fine gentleman who offered this amendment. I do not want to shut off debate or consideration of this amendment, but I stated before that I felt this amendment was really justified for the purpose for which it is intended. As far as I know, no member of my Committee on Interior

Appropriations has any objection to the amendment.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will yield, was this question brought before the subcommittee and the whole committee which reported out this bill?

Mr. JENSEN. No.

Mr. CANNON. It is a proposal to insert an amendment here on the floor without hearings, without consideration and without the approval of either the subcommittee or the whole committee?

Mr. JENSEN. No, it did not just come right out of the blue sky. It is one of these things where, after the committee had considered its regular bill and the supplemental bill, this condition arose in Boulder City.

Mr. CANNON. Did the Department ask for this?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes, the Department of the Interior did request this, for \$100,000.

Mr. CANNON. Was it included in the budget?

Mr. YOUNG. It was not included in the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. CANNON. I take it for granted the gentleman from Iowa speaks for the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

Mr. TABER. Frankly, I know nothing about this proposition. For my own part, I would not want to favor a matter that had not been brought before the committee and had had hearings.

Mr. CANNON. I should think that would be conclusive, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JENSEN. May I say that under the Boulder Canyon Act all expenditures of this nature are in an account and every 3 years, I think it is, the rates are raised to pay all of these expenditures which Congress makes that go into a certain category, this being one of them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nevada has expired.

(By unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. JENSEN) Mr. Young was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. YOUNG. I yield further to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. So we are not spending a dime of the taxpayers' money that will not be reimbursed. I do not think I can be accused of being a spendthrift or of being liberal with the people's money.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not think we should agree to amendments as a committee or as the House. What is the matter that they did not take it up?

Here is a supplemental appropriation bill. This item was not in the supplemental bill and it was not in the regular bill. Why should they come up here today and want to put it in the supplemental bill on the floor of the House?

Mr. YOUNG. I might explain to the distinguished gentleman that I had hoped it would be inserted on the other side of the Hill. I did not want to impose on the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Interior Department. As

soon as the consideration had been completed on the other side of the Hill, I contacted the subcommittee clerk in an effort to appear and testify, and was notified that the hearings had been terminated.

Mr. KIRWAN. The gentleman from Nevada does not mean to tell me that if this thing was so urgent, the great Department of the Interior would not have had a bill in asking for a supplemental appropriation. Just think of what we are doing. We not only passed the regular bill, but we are letting them come up and putting in everything that they think they need whenever they want it.

Mr. YOUNG. It had been submitted by the Department of the Interior, but it was deleted by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. KIRWAN. No matter who deleted it, this is the first time that we know anything about it. The chairman of this committee said that he found out about it yesterday. I, as ranking minority member, did not find out about it until the gentleman from Nevada went down into the well of the House and spoke about it. I again say, if it was so important, surely the Department of the Interior or somebody connected with that Department would have told either the chairman of this committee or me that this thing was needed down at Hoover Dam because that is a great dam. But nobody said a word about it. I do think it could wait until next year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nevada has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman would yield, I would like to read to the committee the language in the conference report with reference to the Interior Department regular appropriation bill, Boulder Canyon project, Arizona-Nevada:

The attention of the committee has been directed to an unsanitary condition at Hoover Dam, resulting from the lack of adequate sewerage disposal facilities. The committee urges that this matter be looked into with the view in mind of presenting a budget estimate to correct the situation in the fiscal year 1956.

Is it not a fact that a study has been made and the Department of the Interior has now recommended that this money be made available to repair this sewerage system?

Mr. YOUNG. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given 5 additional minutes so that he can explain the project in which he is interested. I, as a member of the committee, know nothing about it, and I would like to hear the gentleman explain it. If it is a worthy project, I want to be for it. I certainly do not want anything to happen here as just happened when the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] offered an amendment a

while ago. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would appropriate \$100,000 for the construction of a sewage-disposal plant located in the Boulder Canyon project. When Hoover Dam was constructed, it represented, perhaps, the outstanding reclamation achievement up to that time. But there was one serious omission. It did not include a sewage-disposal system. As a consequence, the raw, untreated sewage from the restrooms and facilities at Boulder Dam is discharged directly into the Colorado River and into Lake Mohave, the upper region of which extends to the trailraces of Hoover Dam. At the time the dam was constructed that was not a serious problem. But since that time the Lake Mead recreational area has become one of the greatest attractions in the national park system. It ranks third on the basis of the number of visitors who come there each year. Nearly three times as many people as live in the District of Columbia visit Lake Mead recreational area each year. It is estimated that between 1 million to 1,500,000 visitors come annually to the dam. Of that figure, it is estimated that one-third take the conducted guided tour through the dam itself. There have been reports for a number of years on the stream of pollution that is resulting therefrom. The Public Health Service and the Federal Government investigated. It has been brought to the attention of the Arizona State Health Department and the Nevada State Health Department. It violates the laws and regulations of both States. It also contravenes an Executive order of the Federal Government which directs Federal agencies to cooperate with States in controlling interstate pollution in streams such as this.

We have received several complaints from those who visit and use the recreational facilities in that area, particularly in what is called Lake Mojave. Last year nearly 100,000 people used this rather narrow lake for the purpose of fishing and boating.

Since 1951 monthly tests have been made by the National Park Service in conjunction with the State health departments of Nevada and Arizona which indicate that in the vast majority of cases the water is polluted.

It is necessary that something be done at the earliest possible date to abate this potentially serious menace. It is difficult to spend money. I think we should, however, bear in mind the fact that Hoover Dam has been one of the finest investments which the Federal Government has ever made. It returns approximately \$800,000 a month to the Federal exchequer. By 1951 it had returned some \$65 million. By 1987 it will have returned \$130 million on the original investment plus \$130 million in interest. After that time it will undertake the somewhat unusual task of paying

back some \$25 million which was allocated to flood control benefits.

Within this national recreation area are located a number of concessionaires. The Government imposes rather strict conditions upon the sewage disposal facilities of those concessions. Unfortunately, however, the same standard does not apply to the dam itself.

It is estimated that the sewage which is untreated going into Lake Mojave is the equivalent roughly to that of a city of some 1,500 people. I feel that this proposal should not be delayed, because a serious health menace exists.

I urge the House to adopt this amendment.

(Mr. YOUNG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations I object to this amendment. When this dam was constructed Mr. Hoover was President of the United States, and they have just now discovered down there that they need better sewage facilities—after all those years.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. The gentleman must realize that tourists have increased to the extent that today 2½ million come to this area. When the dam was constructed there were relatively few who were attracted to the vicinity.

Mr. KIRWAN. Let me tell the gentleman he has not seen anything yet. We have a six-State pact along the Ohio River where the sewage of all those great cities goes into the Ohio River from not 1 but from 6 States. They are going to try to do something to clean up that situation.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. Have those cities paid \$800,000 a month into the Federal Treasury such as is the case with Hoover Dam?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is all right. States along the Ohio have put up their money, the taxpayers' money, to have help.

A supplemental bill is not the place to add new items of this type. That can be taken care of in the regular bill.

I will say to the everlasting credit of Calvin Coolidge that he was firm in his desire to save money. An Army general told me that when he first came to Washington he served in the capacity of a captain and had occasion to go to the White House when Calvin Coolidge was President. Coolidge asked him what the Army engineers needed to take care of them for the next year and then told him that he would take care of them, but that unless something like an act of God or the breaking of a dam or something like that occurred for them not to go near Congress in the coming year or if they did it would be the end of them.

Now, this item is brought here in the form of an amendment to a supplement-

tal bill, coming here as a new item. The place where that should be taken care of is in the regular bill.

We will never get through if item after item is sought to be added to supplemental bills which must be brought up in the closing days of Congress—and we are now in them. This is not the place for such an item.

Mr. YOUNG. This is in the nature of an emergency.

Mr. KIRWAN. An emergency? It has been down there for about 30 years.

Mr. YOUNG. That is true.

Mr. KIRWAN. We have six States up here where there is something like fifty million. It is an emergency that we have.

Mr. YOUNG. That is not a responsibility of the Federal Government.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is not a responsibility of the Federal Government? Who does the gentleman think controls the Ohio River except the Federal Government?

Mr. YOUNG. Is that not a responsibility of the States involved? Hoover Dam is a Federal responsibility. If it were a State problem, I would not be here.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is a responsibility of the Federal Government and the six States. They all have a piece of it. If they can stand it down there in Arizona or Nevada for all this time, they can surely stand it until we come back into session again.

Mr. YOUNG. We probably will put off a lot of appropriations until that time; but this is an urgent matter. We have received protests from the Arizona State Health Department, the Nevada State Health Department, and the Public Health Service of the Federal Government. It is a direct responsibility of the Federal Government. This is located entirely within a Federal reserve area.

Mr. KIRWAN. If they can stand it all of these years they can stand it a little longer. I have been down there to the Hoover Dam and I am telling you it is nothing at all like the river that goes through my town or any river up North here, or to the South or anywhere in the country. The Hoover Dam has 50 miles of water backed up there, it has a 600-foot depth up against that dam. Why they could almost purify half of the water of the United States.

Mr. YOUNG. This is not Lake Mead.

Mr. KIRWAN. I understand about Lake Mead and all that. I am trying to tell the gentleman that the water he has there is purified.

Mr. YOUNG. But we do not have the money.

Mr. KIRWAN. This is not so urgent, it is not needed right now. It will surely last until next year. As a member of the subcommittee, I will be happy when the Department comes in front of the committee and states this is needed to consider it. They have never done that. So it cannot be so urgent or they would have done that long ago.

Mr. YOUNG. They have requested it.

Mr. KIRWAN. But they never got it in front of the committee.

Mr. YOUNG. I think they were restricted from doing so.

Mr. KIRWAN. It did not get in front of the committee and if it is urgent it will get there.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order for an additional 4 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, getting back to the matter of allocation of funds for Allegheny National Forest, I might state to the gentleman who preceded me that I was almost in the same position that he is in. The only thing I did that he did not do was that I conferred with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and fully discussed this matter, in view of the fact I had not had the opportunity to appear before the committee. And I might say that the committee members look after themselves very well as it concerns their States. If some of us Members were apprised that these hearings were being held we would have had an opportunity to go before the committee to present our case, but it is difficult with the many matters before us to get to committee hearings; especially when we do not know when the hearings are to be held.

So I spoke to the gentleman from Iowa. As a matter of fact, I spoke to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] first, then to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. He suggested that I talk to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]. Both of these gentlemen are here, so if there is any mistake in what I say, just rise and I will yield.

I said: It looks as though this \$22,500,000 is pretty well allocated. I noted there was only \$600,000 out of the \$22,500,000 going to the eastern part of the country and out of that \$600,000 that great State of Minnesota, and it is a great State—the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] is here—got half of it, \$300,000. So immediately I was concerned about the eastern part of the United States and what States were to participate in the \$300,000 unallocated.

In my district we have the Allegheny National Forest consisting of 750,000 acres with no roads, no trails; practically no improvements in roads and trails for years. Millions of people use this area. They are from the States of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and other States of the Union.

So, I got to thinking, "Well, we are entitled to something out of the \$22.5 million when my State pays between 8 and 10 percent of the tax. This appropriations costs my State some \$2 million. We have a great forest, and it needs roads and trails." In reading the report it states on page 523, "So we would propose to obligate about \$4 million in California." I presume that Oregon and Washington and Idaho and Montana would receive balance with the exception of \$600,000 for eastern United States. Some of these States I believe have about the same population in their whole State as I have in my district. It is all right for Pennsylvania to put up

the money, to furnish the money, to make these programs possible, so once in a while I like to think "Well, maybe they will be reasonable and give us just a little bit." So I made request of \$300,000 to be allocated for Pennsylvania. I thought that was small to help develop this great recreational area, the Allegheny National Forest. But, BEN [Mr. JENSEN] said, "Cut it down a little. Make it \$250,000." I cut it down as he recommended. So I went to Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, and he said, "No. I would suggest \$100,000 but no more." Then I sweated it out for 24 hours and I went back to Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN requesting another \$50,000, and he said "\$150,000 will be all right. I will agree to that." So I said, "I will agree to \$150,000. That will be satisfactory." But he said, "You have to see WALT HORAN, and if he [Mr. HORAN] and BEN agree, there will be no argument about it at all. We will accept it." That would have given to the Allegheny National Forest \$150,000 out of \$22,500,000, and my State pays \$2 million of it. So we would be getting back \$150,000 which, though not satisfactory, I agreed to. But, the boys from the Northwest and the West say, "Oh, no. You have got to give it all out here," although my State has 10 million people and there are millions of people using this forest area, and we would like to participate in these programs. But they say, "Oh, no. We have got to get this mature timber out, and we have to develop roads and trails out here in California and the Rocky Mountain States." So, all right. Then, after I was all set on that side, I thought I would go over and have a talk with the Democrats about it. So, I went to see my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN, and he is my good friend, a great American and a great conservationist who believes unselfishly in building and protecting the great national forests, our waterways and streams, and protecting our wildlife—and he said, "I concur with you. I think you are right," he said, "but I am not chairman of the subcommittee." He said, "You go and see the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]." Well, I thought I would do this preliminary work, and I saw Mr. WHITTEN and he said, "Oh, sure. Certainly." He is here, and if I make a mistake, please say so, because I do not want to be misquoting, and that goes for you gentlemen, too. So Mr. WHITTEN said, "I will interpose no objection." So, Mr. WHITTEN was not here and Mr. ROONEY was in charge, and I told Mr. ROONEY what Mr. WHITTEN had said, and I did not anticipate any trouble about my proposal. But, then evidently somebody gave the cue to the young gentleman from Wisconsin who just came into Congress to get up and vigorously object, which he did, so the result was that those that I talked to failed to arise to support the amendment even though they had given me the assurance it was acceptable. What was the gentleman's name that just preceded me—Mr. YOUNG, and he made a very fine statement and I want to compliment him. But, Mr. YOUNG, you did better than I did, because I could not get Mr. JENSEN

to arise in behalf of my amendment. And Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, who agreed with me and was going along for \$150,000, he would not rise, either. They were all hogtied down there. Something held them down. So, the amendment was turned down.

Now, the only thing I have to say is this: I think the subcommittee handling this bill—and most of them are from the Northwest, or the extreme West—occasionally ought to pass the folks back East just a little bone to chew on, you know, to keep us quiet. That is why I am disturbed, because in the final analysis, my State has to pay 8 or 10 percent of the taxes and some consideration should be given to the forests in the eastern part of the United States. So, I sit back when these legislative proposals are before us and say, "What do we get out of it?" If there is a \$472 million civil functions bill, we get \$1.9 million for Pennsylvania and we are taxed \$45 million or \$50 million. So I am getting to a point where I am a bit irritated as I see these boys from out West, from California and the Rocky Mountain States, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana—why they just sit down and they carve up the pie to suit themselves. They do just about what they like, and when somebody from the East or from a great State like mine comes in and says "Now, boys, why not be nice? Just give us a small bit as we have a great forest back East as well as the West—we would like to have just a few forest roads and trails; we would like to take out the over-mature timber;" why it is thumbs down. That is the story. You can take it and digest it any way you want to. This is an example of the splendid support and cooperation given me by my Republican colleagues.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that debate on this amendment do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. YOUNG].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 54, noes 60.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For an additional amount for "Administration of Territories," \$47,000.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to ask the chairman of the subcommittee for the Department of the Interior for an interpretation on the application of the highway-road program, section 6, which says in part that the funds allocated shall be immediately available for contract. Further on in the same section it says that—

The Secretary of the Department charged with the administration of such funds is hereby granted authority to incur obligations, approve projects, and enter into contracts under such authorizations and his action in doing so shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government.

My question is, Does that apply to Park Service roads, Indian roads, carried

in the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, as well as funds authorized under the Highway Act? I yield to the gentleman for an answer to the question.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right; it does.

Mr. D'EWART. Is it applicable to park access roads as well as roads inside the parks?

Mr. JENSEN. It is.

Mr. D'EWART. In other words, the funds appropriated in this measure and in the Department of Interior appropriation bill, which are about half of those that have been authorized, will be available for contract immediately, and they can contract the rest of the authorization, which will be met by a future appropriation?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. Under the act which Congress passed early in the session for roads and trails in the Park Service, and in the Indian Service, and in the Forest Service—

Mr. D'EWART. And approach roads?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; that bill authorized the respective agencies to which it applied not only to contract for the road-building program, but also to pay for such contracts, because of the fact that that act in effect was not only an authorizing act but it was an appropriation act. It gave the agencies the power to spend the money; and, as we say, to write the checks to pay the bill. It is under the same kind of law as the Rural Electrification Administration. For instance, when the Congress votes to give the REA a certain amount of loaning power, the REA then goes out and allocates it to the different REA cooperatives, and they not only make the loan but they pay the bill. So the gentleman is exactly right, and the answer to all his questions is "Yes."

Mr. D'EWART. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Chairman, I note that the supplemental appropriation bill includes funds for the construction of roads in the national parks which added to the amounts already appropriated will cover all of the authorizations for national park roads through the current fiscal year. If I am not correct in my interpretation, I trust that a member of the subcommittee will give me the proper information.

I am concerned today with the future program of national-park roads, and particularly with the action of the Senate and House conference committees on the use of Federal national-park funds on access roads not within park boundaries. Members will recall that the House committee report on the regular appropriation bill forbade the use of any of these funds on roads outside the parks. The Senate committee struck out this restriction. The committees in conference agree to leave out the restriction but with the provision that the Secretary of the Interior make efforts to arrange other maintenance of the roads and report next spring.

We have in Montana two examples of park approach roads outside the boundaries of the national parks which may be affected by this committee action. One of them is the famous Cooke City entrance to Yellowstone National Park.

The other is the so-called Blackfeet Highway which runs along the eastern boundary of Glacier National Park, outside the park, but is the only means of access to the many beautiful attractions in eastern Glacier Park. It is also the highway that connects Glacier Park with the parks to the north in Canada.

This road runs primarily through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, and therefore might be eligible for Indian highway funds. However, it is doubtful that the Indian Service is primarily interested in the road.

It is not a part of the regular Federal-aid system, and I do not see how the State of Montana can afford to devote much money to it.

Therefore, it remains for the Park Service, to whom the road is primarily of value, to maintain and reconstruct this road, if anyone is going to do it.

I note that the new Federal-aid highway act provides that the Secretary of the Interior may contract for the full amount of the \$12,500,000 authorization for park roads for the fiscal years covered by the new act. Inasmuch as the present law authorizes the expenditure of funds for approach roads, I think it is clear that the restriction attempted to be imposed by the Appropriations Committee does not in any way affect the right of the Secretary to contract and obligate these funds for the Blackfeet Highway and the Red Lodge-Cooke City road, or any other approach road covered by the act of June 31, 1931, as amended.

Mr. Chairman, I include in my remarks a letter:

GLACIER PARK TRANSPORT CO.,
EAST GLACIER PARK, MONT.,
July 17, 1954.

Hon. WESLEY A. D'EWART.

Hon. LEE METCALF.

Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY.

Hon. MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD.

GENTLEMEN: I am sure you are all aware of the danger that confronts the Blackfeet Highway which is the road which runs north and south in the Blackfeet Reservation along the eastern boundary of Glacier National Park and gives access to all the Glacier Park entrances from the east side. In other words, if there were no Blackfeet Highway there would be no way for visitors to enter or leave Glacier Park except by West Glacier (Belton).

The menace to the future of Glacier National Park lies in what appears to be a policy on the part of the Department of the Interior and/or the Congress not to assume the future maintenance of approach roads to national parks. This policy, if effective, would throw the maintenance of the Blackfeet Highway and the Red Lodge Highway back on the State of Montana.

I enclose a copy of a letter dated July 13, 1954, to Mr. Horace M. Albright, president of the United States Potash Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. Mr. Albright, as you all know, was Assistant Director of the National Park Service from its beginning in 1916 and succeeded Director Mather in 1930. I am writing him because he, as Assistant Director of the Park Service, was probably more responsible than any other person for the establishment of the policy of Federal maintenance of the approach road to Glacier National Park, which we know as the Blackfeet Highway. I call your special attention to this letter because I think it is important for all of us to know about this

past policy and to make a vigorous effort to maintain it.

I do not know exactly how this present agitation developed. I have heard a rumor that the policy of refusal of future maintenance of approach roads to national parks originated in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, but the wording of the conference report, as quoted in my letter to Mr. Albright, seems to indicate that both Houses are serving notice that Federal maintenance will be refused after this fiscal year.

I do not see how a State as small in population as Montana can afford to maintain the Blackfeet Highway, which is used primarily in the summertime by the inhabitants of the other 47 States. Then, too, our future strategy must always comprehend the fact that this Blackfeet Highway runs over Federal land in the Blackfeet Reservation.

I have been studying national park problems, first in Yellowstone and later in Glacier, for 47 years. The Western States which contain most of the national parks were outmaneuvered 20 years ago during the Ickes regime, when the Park Service took over the direction of the expenditure of millions of dollars for parkways in the Southeast such as the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Natchez Trace. Beginning at that time the amount of money annually appropriated for these Southeast parkways was about the same amount as the amount appropriated for the western national parks. I presume that this was brought about because Senators from the Southeastern States were in command of most of the committees. At any rate, the Natchez Trace, which memorializes Andy Jackson's route from Nashville to New Orleans, and the Blue Ridge Parkway have no more national significance than the route of Lewis and Clark, but there is no hope that the Federal Government will ever build a road across the Northwest to commemorate the matchless expedition of Lewis and Clark.

I predict that it is going to take a lot of effort on the part of all citizens of Montana and their Representatives to maintain the historic status of the relationship between the Federal Government and Glacier Park on the Blackfeet Highway.

The aim of this letter is to call to your attention the concern which those of us who are connected with Glacier National Park view the future. This road for many years has been in very poor condition and the maintenance today is of a low order on account of the lack of funds. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the Blackfeet Highway today is the poorest road in the State of Montana. The Great Falls Tribune and other papers have carried critical comments about this road as reported by 1954 visitors.

Yours truly,

HOWARD H. HAYS.

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a letter.)

The Clerk read as follows:

CHAPTER VII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Commission on Intergovernmental Relations Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$414,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles and shall remain available until March 1, 1955: *Provided, further*, That the limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased to "\$222,000."

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the first item under the heading of "Independent offices" con-

cerns the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. With some other Members of this body, I have the honor to be a member of that Commission. The subcommittee on appropriations in this bill cut down the requests which were approved by the Bureau of the Budget from \$460,000 to \$414,000.

At this time the House members of that Commission are not going to ask for a restoration of that \$46,000. We will try to get along. However, I think it is only due to the House to let the Members know that this Commission is actively at work. We have been meeting constantly and consistently month by month from the beginning of the naming of the Commission. And we are making very excellent progress.

I have here in this envelope a preliminary report on the principles of the Federal-State relationship in this country, which will be the basis of our report. We have a schedule of operations set up which will, we believe, result in the finishing of our work within the allotted time, that is, by March 1, 1955.

May I say to the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Independent Offices that if by the 1st of January we find that these funds are not sufficient because of the deletion of the \$46,000, we shall be back before the subcommittee asking for sufficient funds to complete our work.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. OSTERTAG. I want to associate myself with the statement the gentleman from Iowa has just made. As a member of this Commission, I feel I can state that all the Members of the House who are participating in the work of this Commission highly applaud the activities and program of the Commission to date and the ultimate results this Commission will achieve in serving the principles of intergovernmental relations. I would ask that we be permitted at this point in the RECORD to insert a joint statement which will detail the principles and the work of the Commission up to this time.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas, a member of the Commission.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I have asked the gentleman to yield only to subscribe to what he has said about the importance of the Commission's work. I hope we can complete our studies on the amount that has been allocated. I agree that there would be no point at this stage in asking for a further amount.

I do not know when I have been as much impressed by the work of an advisory commission, and this is more than an advisory commission, as I have by the work of this Commission. I had some reservations about its importance and its potentialities when I went on the Commission, but I am convinced that it is rendering a great service. I hope the material the gentleman from Iowa will insert in the RECORD will be read by the

Members, because it is our hope that we will bring to the House a report that will have value, that it will not be a political document. I think if the Members could see the way the Commission goes about its work they would be convinced that there will be some constructive ideas that will mean a saving of money to the Federal Treasury and an improvement in the efficiency of both the State and Federal governments.

This is due partly to the fact that the Commission is representative of both Federal and State governments and of both political parties. It will be recalled that the minority was assured substantial representation by an amendment to the resolution setting up the Commission offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN] and concurred in by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]. The chairman of the Commission Mr. Kestenbaum is doing a remarkable job and it is a delight to work with him and other members in exploring the complexities of our Government. I am confident that we will be able to supply some ideas for a better functioning and appreciation of local, State, and national governments. I am sure the gentleman from Iowa shares that feeling.

(Mr. HAYES of Arkansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the comments made by my colleagues, the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Arkansas, both of whom are members of the Commission. I appreciate their comments. At this point in the RECORD, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a joint statement as to the progress of the Commission up to this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DOLLINGER. Mr. Chairman, as part of my remarks, I include this joint statement on the part of Mr. OSTERTAG, Mr. GOODWIN, Mr. BROOKS HAYS, and myself:

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Commission on Intergovernmental Relations was established by Public Law 109, enacted by the 83d Congress on June 27, 1953, and signed by President Eisenhower on July 10, 1953.

This legislation was the culmination of many years of effort on the part of many Members of the Congress to provide for a reexamination of the philosophy, the basic structure, and the operation of the American Federal system. Concern had been expressed in many quarters even before the Second World War about the need for reinvigoration of American federalism. After the close of the war, bills were introduced in every Congress by Members of both major parties providing for the establishment of a commission charged with the task of studying the Federal system and recommending concrete measures designed to strengthen it.

The first such bill appears to have been Senate Joint Resolution 90, 1st session, 80th Congress, sponsored by Senator Herbert R. O'Connor, of Maryland. Similar proposals were made in each subsequent Congress by several Members, including Senator ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON, of New Jersey, Senator

HUBERT HUMPHREY, of Minnesota, and Representative HAROLD C. OSTERTAG, of New York, all of whom were appointed to membership on the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations at the time of its establishment.

The first Hoover Commission authorized a study of Federal-State relations of a general nature and received a report on the subject prepared by the Council of State Governments. This Commission, however, recognized the need for a more intensive study of the current problems of federalism and made relatively few recommendations for alterations in our Federal system. Perhaps its major recommendation was one calling for "a continuing agency on Federal-State relations to be created with primary responsibility for study, information, and guidance in the field of Federal-State relations."

The establishment of the present Commission was requested of the Congress by President Eisenhower in a special message on March 30, 1953. Observing that "the present division of activities by the Federal and State governments, including their local subdivisions, is the product of more than a century and a half of piecemeal and often haphazard growth," the President emphasized the fact that a study of American federalism was urgently needed. The legislation which became Public Law 109 was introduced in the Senate by Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, and in the House by Representative CHARLES A. HALLECK, of Indiana.

THE SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION'S WORK

In essence, Public Law 109 charged the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations with the tasks of making recommendations about a division of labor between Government at the national level and government at State and local levels, and about methods of financing the activities appropriate to these various levels. The preamble of the law, defining the general field of study given to the Commission, reads as follows:

"Because any existing confusion and wasteful duplication of functions and administration pose a threat to the objectives of programs of the Federal Government shared in by the States, including their political subdivisions, because the activity of the Federal Government has been extended into many fields which, under our constitutional system, may be the primary interest and obligation of the several States and the subdivisions thereof, and because of the resulting complexity to intergovernmental relations, it is necessary to study the proper role of the Federal Government in relation to the States and their political subdivisions, with respect to such fields, to the end that these relations may be clearly defined and the functions concerned may be allocated to their proper jurisdiction. It is further necessary that intergovernmental fiscal relations be so adjusted that each level of government discharges the functions which belong within its jurisdiction in a sound and effective manner."

The Congress charged the Commission particularly with responsibility for an examination of the present system of Federal aid to States and their subdivisions. The Commission must evaluate the existing system of Federal aid and consider alternatives to it which might foster a more vigorous federalism than does the Federal system.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission on Intergovernmental Relations is composed of 25 members—5 Members of the Senate appointed by the Vice President, 5 Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker, and 15 public members appointed by the President.

The present membership of the Commission is as follows:

Chairman, Meyer Kestenbaum, president, Hart, Schaffner & Marx Co.

Vice chairman, Hon. Alfred E. Driscoll, former Governor of New Jersey.

Hon. Alice K. Leopold, secretary of the Commission and Director of Women's Bureau, Department of Labor.

Hon. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. John E. Burton, vice president, Cornell University.

Mr. Lawrence A. Appley, president, American Management Association.

Dr. William Anderson, professor of political science, University of Minnesota.

Hon. Sam H. Jones, former governor of Louisiana.

Hon. Charles Henderson, former mayor of Youngstown, Ohio.

Hon. Clark Kerr, chancellor, University of California.

Hon. Marion B. Folsom, Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Gov. Allan Shivers, of Texas.

Gov. Dan Thornton, of Colorado.

Hon. John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia.

Hon. Val Peterson, Federal Civil Defense Administrator.

Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, Republican, New Jersey.

Senator Andrew F. Schoeppel, Republican, Kansas.

Senator Guy Cordon, Republican, Oregon.

Senator Hubert M. Humphrey, Democrat, Minnesota.

Senator Alton Lennon, Democrat, North Carolina.

Representative Angier L. Goodwin, Republican, Massachusetts.

Representative James I. Dolliver, Republican, Iowa.

Representative Harold C. Ostertag, Republican, New York.

Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat, Michigan.

Representative Brooks Hays, Democrat, Arkansas.

The Commission is assisted by an executive director. Until recently this position has been filled by Mr. Dudley A. White, but it is now vacant.

The Commission's Research Division is headed by Dr. George C. S. Benson, president of Claremont Men's College, Claremont, Calif.

DURATION OF THE COMMISSION'S STUDY

The statute establishing the Commission provided that its final report was to be submitted to the Congress and the President by March 1, 1954. Because of the enormity of the field of study, the 2d session of the 83d Congress recognized the impossibility of meeting this deadline and extended the life of the Commission to March 1, 1955. The Commission's final report is due no later than that date.

PROGRESS OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission has been meeting for 1 or 2 days each month since its initial meeting in September of 1953. The early meetings were devoted to the planning and the organization of the work to be undertaken. More recent sessions have been occupied chiefly with study and discussion of information relevant to the problems on which the Commission must make its recommendations. The Commission has not yet arrived at the stage of making decisions on issues or of formulating recommendations.

The Commission has adopted three major methods of securing the information required for objective judgments on the problems which it must consider: (1) The central research staff provides information gained by original research and channels to the Commission the information obtained from other groups, whose assistance has been enlisted in special studies made for the Commission; (2) The Commission has further established a number of advisory committees, comparable to the task forces of the

Hoover Commission, from whom information and recommendations have been requested. Each one of these committees is engaged in a study of one functional area of Federal-State relations. (3) Finally, certain Government agencies and private research organizations have conducted special studies for the Commission under contract.

The following committees have been established to make reports to the Commission:

Federal Aid to Welfare: Chairman, Dr. Robert W. French, vice president, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Federal Payments in Lieu of Taxes and Shared Revenues: Chairman, Arthur E. B. Tanner, president, Waterbury Foundry, Waterbury, Conn.

Federal Responsibility in the Field of Education: Chairman, Dr. Adam S. Bennion, vice president, Utah Power & Light Co., and former chairman of the Utah Public School Survey Commission.

Federal Aid to Agriculture: Chairman, R. I. Nowell, vice president, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, N. Y.

Conservation and Natural Resources: Chairman William S. Rosecrans, chairman, California Board of Forestry, and past president of the American Forestry Association.

Federal-State Participation in Natural Disaster Relief: Chairman, Alfred E. Driscoll, former Governor of New Jersey and president of Warner-Hudnut Corp.

Federal Aid to Public Health: Chairman, Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, chancellor of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., and former dean of the School of Medicine, University of Kansas, and former vice president of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Advisory Committee on Local Government: Chairman, Sam Jones, former Governor of Louisiana.

Federal aid to highways: Chairman, Clement D. Johnston, president, United States Chamber of Commerce, and former chairman, project for adequate roads.

Administration of unemployment compensation and employment offices: Chairman, Ernest F. Eberling, professor of economics, Vanderbilt University, chief of research, Tennessee department of employment security.

The Committee on Federal Aid to Highways has already submitted a report to the commission, as has the Committee on Federal-State Participation in Natural Disaster Relief. A report is expected in the near future from the Committee on Federal Payments in Lieu of Taxes and Shared Revenues. Most of the other committees will report to the commission no later than October 1, 1955.

Three committees have been constituted composed solely of members of the Commission. The Committee on Projects and Organization, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, has had the responsibility for the concrete planning of the research work undertaken for the Commission. The Committee on Historical Development and Principles of the American Federal System has prepared a draft statement of the evolution of American federalism and has identified some abiding principles governing Federal-State relations that appear in our history. Mr. Lawrence A. Appley is chairman of this committee. The committee on grants-in-aid is engaged in a study designed to formulate general principles governing the extension of financial assistance by the Federal Government to States and their subdivisions.

State impact studies: Because the existing system of Federal aid to States and their subdivisions can be properly assessed only after an investigation of its effects within the States themselves, the Commission engaged five private research organizations to make studies of the impact of the system on selected typical States. Such studies were

conducted in Connecticut, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina, Washington, and Wyoming.

Reports from these firms on their findings have all been received by the Commission and are being analyzed by the Commission and its staff.

Similar studies are being made on a voluntary basis by qualified groups in the States of California and New York.

The Commission has further solicited information and recommendations regarding some of the most difficult issues presented by the grants-in-aid system from State commissions on intergovernmental relations which exist in 21 States and from unofficial commissions established under private auspices in 23 States.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN FEDERAL SYSTEM

A basic report presenting the philosophy of the American Federal system has been prepared for the Commission by its committee on principles and historical development of the American Federal system. This report is divided into three major sections:

1. The development of American federalism from the adoption of the Constitution to the present.

2. An analysis of the forces tending to centralization versus the forces making for decentralization at the present time.

3. A statement of the historic principles governing Federal-State relations which are appropriate to the present day.

This document has been submitted to 15 distinguished scholars and practicing attorneys—all specialists in constitutional history and constitutional law—for critical comment. After criticisms have been received from this panel of experts, the Commission is expected to take final action on this report.

Clearly, the identification of the historic principles of the American Federal System is a prerequisite to the Commission's work in determining the proper sphere of Federal activity and the proper sphere of State-local activity in the areas which the various levels of government occupy at the present time. The opinions so far received from the critics to whom the document on the principles and the historic development of our Federal system has been submitted indicate endorsement of the general tenor of the statement which the Commission has under consideration.

FUTURE PLANS

The bulk of the research activity required as a basis for the decisions which the Commission will have to make will be completed during the month of October. The last 3 months of this year will be devoted to consideration of the information which has been assembled for the consideration of the Commission. During this period the Commission will reach its decisions on the major questions of policy on which it must pass. The first 2 months of 1955 will be given to the preparation, criticism, and revision of the Commission's final report.

CONCLUSION

No more important task has been undertaken by any of the study commissions which have been established for the guidance of the Congress in recent years than that assigned to the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. The subject matter with which this Commission deals is concerned with the very fundamentals of our Federal system of representative self-government. The recommendations which it will make will bear upon the maintenance of the very structure of the historic American system of government. The Commission is performing its duty with keen awareness of the grave responsibility which it bears. It confidently hopes to submit to Congress and the President a report which will point the way

toward revitalization of federalism in the United States.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment, to assure the gentlemen who have spoken and all others interested, that I know, speaking for all of the subcommittee, there is no opposition and no antagonism whatever on the part of the subcommittee to either of these Commissions. I will take them both together and save the committee's time. The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, familiarly known as the Hoover Commission, and the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, formerly known as the Manion Commission and now known as the Kestnbaum Commission. I want to say for my part, and speaking for all of the subcommittee, that Mr. Kestnbaum made an outstanding and very real impression upon our committee. We just thought, and I say this in a semiserious way, that you appointed us to consider the actual amount of money needed by an agency. It appeared that there were certain areas of duplication. It appeared that time elements were involved; that is, the amount of money that could be spent within a certain time. I think this particular agency, the Committee on Intergovernmental Operations, is doing an excellent job. So we in the subcommittee simply took 10 percent off of each of those 2 Commissions. I personally believe they will get along all right with the money appropriated. If they do not, the gentleman from Massachusetts has suggested a way to amend the situation.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Very willingly.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I certainly appreciate the comments that have been made by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices, and I appreciate his offer of cooperation with our committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that we would like to get a few more people down here like the present chairman of the Committee on Intergovernmental Relations.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary for alteration of Federal buildings to provide facilities for additional Federal judges as authorized by the act of February 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 8), and additional court personnel, and for expansion of existing court facilities, including costs of moving agencies thereby displaced from space in Federal buildings, \$3 million, to remain available until June 30, 1956.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CEDERBERG: On page 12, line 21, after "1956", insert *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for providing facilities at Flint, Mich."

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, this is a limitation upon the appropriation bill rather than legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan is definitely a limitation. The point of order is overruled.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, this is probably one of the few notes for economy to be struck here this afternoon. The reason I offer this amendment is that it is known that the request for additional courtroom facilities at Flint, Mich., in which to hold court in the eastern district of Michigan is entirely unnecessary. At the present time the court is held in Detroit, Mich., and in Bay City, Mich. We have adequate facilities there without the expenditure of \$179,400 more to put an additional court at Flint. Flint is located 45 miles from Bay City and approximately 60 miles from Detroit. In Bay City we have complete facilities for a Federal court, and I can say that the courtroom in Bay City is probably not used over 50 percent of the time. There is no excuse for not requiring the courts to be held where they are at the present time. Therefore, I definitely believe that the limitation should be placed in here. And I might say that my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CLARDY], who represents the city of Flint in the Congress, is entirely in agreement with it.

I shall take up no further time of the Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think I may say, Mr. Chairman, no member of the subcommittee on this side is opposed to economy. We are glad to accept the suggestion of the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there is an idea quite generally believed that Congressmen are always in favor of economy provided that it does not affect their district. Well, today I hope to prove that this is not always true. I have not presented a single measure to this Congress seeking a single dollar of appropriation for my district. I have not voted to increase any of the appropriation measures, and I have voted consistently to reduce them. I am just as much opposed to the unnecessary expenditure of money in my own district as I am at any other point in the Nation, or abroad.

When the basic legislation was before us seeking the addition of many more judges, I tried to make the point that we were saddling the taxpayers with a great deal more expense than some people seemed to think. Now the chickens are beginning to come home to roost. We are asked to spend a tremendous sum to provide each judge with a new courtroom and all that goes with it. But out in my district we are really going hog wild.

We have created the new judges. Now we propose to spend nearly \$200,000 at one place to construct suitable quarters. In so doing they plan to oust a number of people already on the payroll and place them in rented quarters else-

where in the city of Flint. How much added yearly cost this will bring I do not think anyone can estimate. And, of course, this endless chain will bring yet other and additional expenses as the story unfolds.

When the original measure was before us, I was the only member of the Michigan delegation who stood out in opposition to the whole idea—trying vainly to point out that we were saddling the taxpayers with a permanent additional cost that meant well up into the millions every year. Well, that bill was passed and now we are stuck. But I cannot see any need in going completely crazy in trying to carry out and finish off the mistake we have already made. Why on earth we have to build new courtrooms at new places just because we have new judges is beyond me. Does anyone suppose that all of the litigants to be served by these new courtrooms will come from the city where those courtrooms are located? Anyone who has ever practiced law knows that that simply is not the case. But even if we are going to build new courtrooms for heaven's sake let us be as economical and tightfisted as we can. It would be infinitely cheaper to try to rent space, but if we must build let us draw a tighter rein.

When the original legislation was before us I vainly tried to point out that the House was making yet other mistakes in my own district. This bill does not provide any money for courtrooms in Mason, the county seat of my home county, yet it is one of the places where court is supposed to be held. Do you know why no money is provided in this bill? Well, strange as it may seem, it is because the bureaucratic planners made a sad mistake. They actually succeeded in picking a point where there is no Federal building they could alter or change to make over into a courtroom—and so they are stymied. When I made that point when the original measure was before us I was laughed out of court. Now they have to admit I was correct. But that is not all. Mason is a lovely, but rather small county seat. It cannot possibly furnish hoted accommodations for lawyers and litigants. I tried to make the point that the State capitol, Lansing, should have been selected. There it would probably have been possible to rent quarters in existing or in some of the new buildings the State and the city are erecting.

Over in the district of my good friend, PAUL SHAFER, the bureaucrats are stymied once more. We have named Kalamazoo, but they cannot find a building to remodel into a courtroom—and so this bill makes no provision for funds for that purpose. I have no way of knowing, but I am willing to wager that the same extravagance and probably the same mistakes will be found repeatedly throughout this program. The whole idea ought to be junked and given an entire going over at the next session.

A few days ago I listened to Members plead for a huge addition for airport construction. Last year we thought we had nailed down the lid on that program. Now we have opened Pandora's box—we have set the stage for ever-increasing

demands for more and bigger handouts. We heard Member after Member ask us to vote for that additional money because there was an airport in their district that needed attention. Only Uncle Sam can do anything about it apparently. I came away from that session with a decided impression that many of us believe that we will not return to the House if we do not bring home the bacon in the way of projects for our own district. But you know I have the crazy idea that voters and taxpayers are the same people. And I have the further idea that they are a great deal more interested in our protecting their pocketbook than they are in voting concrete monuments to forever publish to the world how successful we have been in getting something out of the public Treasury for our own district. I may be wrong, but I think the folks back home are a lot smarter than we sometimes give them credit for being. I hope the amendments I am supporting will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to address certain questions to the chairman of the subcommittee with reference to this appropriation. On page 771, part 2 of the hearings appears the request for funds needed to provide certain facilities for the Federal courts at Miami, Fla. A breakdown of how those funds are to be expended appears on page 773 and 774 in exhibits.

I feel sure that the committee is well aware of the critical need for further Federal court facilities in Miami, the extremely heavy and congested docket in the southern district of Florida, and the fact that with the confirmation of our new Federal judge, Emmett Choate, which has been recommended by the Judiciary Committee of the other body, the already critical space situation there will be further aggravated. In reducing the total appropriation request of \$4,800,000 to \$3 million, was it the intention of the committee to disapprove any of the additional courtroom facilities requested for Florida on page 771 of the hearings?

Mr. PHILLIPS. May I explain the situation. This came to us in a supplemental bill as an amount of money needed to make alterations, remodeling, provide air conditioning, furniture and equipment, to pay the expenses of moving and to pay the costs of design and supervision and to allow for contingencies. We did not go into the individual desirability of these things. We thought that had been settled. We simply took the list, looked it over and said that on the basis of the costs of doing these things already known to the Federal Government, the estimates were high. Certainly an estimate of more than a quarter of a million dollars for contingencies that were unknown, the cost of alterations and repairs higher than we usually pay, and particularly, Mr. Chairman, the furniture and equipment, in which we said rather lightly perhaps in our report we thought justice could

be dispensed just as well from a chair costing \$100 as from one costing \$275. The cost of furnishing these judges' chambers and courts are away beyond anything for Cabinet officers, for Senators, or for Congressmen. We thought the amount of money we took off did not result in any reduction, in elimination or any specific reduction. I might mention to the gentleman that certainly a Member from Florida and a Member from southern California will join in saying we would hardly want to reduce air conditioning.

Mr. LANTAFF. That rumor was prevalent, may I say to the gentleman from California, that the subcommittee was frowning on air conditioning in these courtrooms. I am pleased to hear the chairman say that no funds were eliminated for that purpose.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The only time we frown upon air conditioning is when Congress stays in session past July 31, then we begin to hope that the air conditioning will go wrong.

Mr. LANTAFF. Then am I correct in saying that the funds for air conditioning the courtrooms in Miami have been provided in this bill?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. LANTAFF. The reductions were based on what was determined to be an excessive cost per foot for construction, excessive moving costs and items of that type rather than to reduce the facilities requested?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct with respect to furniture and such details.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CLARDY: Page 12, line 12, strike out "\$3 million" and insert: "\$2,820,600."

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Chairman, all I need to say on the amendment is that you have adopted the major amendment which eliminated Flint. If you do not adopt this amendment you may just as well not have adopted the other one because you will have left in the bill the money that the bureaucrats will spend somewhere else. Therefore I ask that the committee agree to this amendment so that the total amount will be reduced accordingly to prevent them from spending it where the Congressman from the district agrees it should not be spent on the basis of \$200,000 for 1 courtroom for 1 judge.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLARDY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. LANTAFF. Is the figure that the gentleman has used in his amendment based on the total amount requested for the facilities at Flint?

Mr. CLARDY. It is the exact amount.

Mr. LANTAFF. In view of the statement just made by the gentleman from California that in making this reduction the committee did not eliminate funds for any particular facility but reduced it on a square footage basis for all, would not the total amount of the gentleman's cut have the effect of affecting all of

the other courtroom facilities provided for in this bill?

Mr. CLARDY. As I said, there are seven courtrooms for which the language is used that they do not know where they are going to put them. They are undetermined as to where they are going to locate them. I do not think we are far wrong if we cut off a few thousand dollars. If the gentleman can tell me how much has actually been cut off I will be glad to accept an amendment to my amendment that will revise it.

Mr. LANTAFF. I think the subcommittee could possibly best state that figure in those areas where they were not ready to have facilities. The committee took that into consideration in making the reduction.

Mr. CLARDY. There is nothing to indicate they have taken out the entire amount at the other seven places. I hope they have.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CLARDY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CLARDY: On page 12, strike out lines 14 through 21, inclusive.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Chairman, now I am giving you the works. What I am proposing by this amendment is to strike out every red cent that you are appropriating for new courtrooms in order that there may be a more careful study and more time given to what you are doing. Do you realize that out of the 30 new courtrooms you are providing, that if this document is correct, there are 7 of them in which it is said, "Location undetermined."

May I point out that the total amount that it comes to for those seven is some \$383,400 before the committee made any reduction. I do not know what they did, but that, to a country lawyer, is a whale of a lot of money. It seems to me when you are spending somewhere between \$125,000 and \$150,000 to provide 1 courtroom for 1 judge in the various offices throughout the country, we ought to stop, look, and listen. This costs money, and you are going to not only spend this amount as the capital amount, but you are going to add additional employees. Out in Flint, for instance—and I did not mention this before, because I did not have the time—do you know what they are trying to do? And they are doing it all over the country. They are going to throw people out of the post office in order to have rooms remodeled, which means that those people are going to have outside offices leased and furnished at Government expense from now on until perpetuity, as long as the Republic exists. I do not know how many hundred million dollars a year this is going to cost us, but unless we start out making some small savings—probably the way we are spending billions of dollars—this \$300,000 is chicken feed. But to me it is a lot of money, and it seems to me we would be wise to put this off at least until the next session,

until we have time to know where, for example, they are going to locate the 2 out in California, 1 down in Louisiana, I do not know—I will probably step on somebody's toes, which may defeat the passage of the amendment, but here is North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, and West Virginia. Just imagine—in all of those places they managed to figure out that they are going to require \$146,500 to remodel buildings that they do not even know where they are going to locate or find. Then there is air conditioning, \$54,500, for buildings that they do not know anything about; \$87,450 for furniture; \$18,300 to move something—I do not know what—and for other things which come under the general heading of design they have got \$102,500, and the contingencies amount to something like \$71,000, contingencies for places they do not know anything about. It seems to me it is time we struck the entire item out, and I ask that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, as far as this side is concerned, we are glad to accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan. Apparently it is designed to bring about a much-needed retrenchment in several strategic sections of the country. We cannot go far wrong in maintaining the status quo in the locations indicated.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The situation is this: The Congress of the United States has already decided that there shall be certain of these new judges and certain places provided for them to sit. The job of the Committee on Appropriations was to provide the money. That we have done. I do not see offhand how we can go back on the action of the Congress by adopting an amendment, to deny all the money, offered on the floor without previous consideration.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. The opportunity does not often present itself for me to speak on any matter that is of particular interest back in my district, but it just so happens that Indiana has gotten along with two judges, for 4 million people, for years and years. We were assigned 2 new judges, under an arrangement providing for a session of court to be held in Lafayette, Ind.

A post office building was built there some years ago with appropriate rooms for a court. There are certain other expenses incident to the establishment of that court that will have to be met. I cannot quite understand the reason for undertaking to strike from this bill all of the funds that would be needed to meet the situation which, as the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] has said, we have created by the legislation we enacted establishing these courts, and which are to be staffed by judges and the other necessary personnel.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. BELCHER. If we are going to hire a judge, are we not going to have to

provide him a courtroom in which to hold court?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I was about to make that statement in closing, that having provided for these judges, we must buy them something to sit on.

Mr. CLARDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CLARDY. Would the gentleman have any objection to an amendment that would make it necessary for judges to sit where courtrooms already exist, eliminating only those where you are going to provide new courtrooms at tremendous expense, which will call later for expansion?

Mr. PHILLIPS. May I correct the gentleman? I have a good deal of sympathy for his position on this matter. May I say that the amounts of money which the gentleman named for such things as air conditioning and other purposes are not the amounts which appear in this bill. Those are the amounts that were submitted to the subcommittee, but when the subcommittee got through, they were reduced.

Mr. CLARDY. I stated that I did not know how much the committee had reduced them, but I feel, figuring on the same basis, that there would still be over \$300,000 which could be eliminated.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CLARDY].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), as they pertain to the United States program for the International Geophysical Year, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. YATES: On page 13, line 22, strike out the figure "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered to correct the illogical conclusion attained by my usually logical and very able associates on the Appropriations Committee, who cut this appropriation by 40 percent. This appropriation for the International Geophysical Year is to finance the United States share of a thrilling scientific experiment in which scientists from more than 30 nations have joined in a worldwide study of the physical properties of the world—its crust, its interior, its oceans, and its atmosphere. This experiment will involve every major land and sea mass. Its measurements will extend from extreme ocean depths to a height of more than 100 miles above the surface of the earth. It is an experiment that cannot be deferred since it is set to take place at a time during a period of sun-spot maximum—and I submit that

this is a factor quite beyond the control of the Appropriations Committee and of Congress.

This magnificent venture is important for many reasons. It is particularly appropriate at this very troubled time when international tensions are mounting. This endeavor is marked by no tensions, but rather by a spirit of friendship. It is constructive. It completely avoids power politics. The best scientific minds of 30 countries are generously offering their talents for the benefit of all mankind. Mutual undertaking such as this one truly promote better understanding between nations and establish bonds for peace. The International Geophysical Year will help the world go round, in more ways than one.

Secondly, the scientific data gathered by this conquest of many of the mysteries which surround man's life on this planet will extend to remote regions never before invaded and will be of infinite value to man's progress. Members of this House are necessarily travelers. They are called upon frequently to fly to and from their districts. This experiment will make the voyages not only of Members of the Congress, but of all air travelers more comfortable and safer by furnishing data to improve communications between planes and stations along the ground, as well as giving more precise information about conditions through the skies in which planes must fly.

Is it important to the people whom you represent to know when drought or rain or flood, or snow, or freezing ice will occur? Is it of interest to the people of your district to be warned more quickly of the possibility of their being caught up in the destructive whirl of tornadoes or the roaring, ripping frenzy of hurricanes? Of course it is. This study will offer better information on the causes of such natural phenomena and the possibility of dealing with them and dissipating their destructiveness. Is it important to those of us who live in cities to know the causes of choking smog and harmful air pollution? It certainly is. This investigation will furnish knowledge valuable to the eradication of such conditions.

This program is tremendous in scope. Surveying and measuring stations will be established all over the world, in tropical and temperate climates, and in polar regions. The weather that we enjoy in Washington or Chicago or Los Angeles or Miami Beach has its origin many thousands of miles away in a set of complex events related to the sun's activity and to conditions in the oceans. Today we operate without adequate knowledge of these conditions and how they build up or evaporate as they move toward us. A sudden storm this year, unpredicted because basic knowledge was inadequate and did not permit exact forecasting, had as one of its consequences the destruction of aircraft valued at \$10 million, aircraft which could have been flown away had the storm prediction been possible. In recent atomic tests in the Marshall Islands, Japanese ships were showered with radioactive atomic particles as a result of unknown atmospheric winds which carried the particles

to unexpected regions. The horrors of the hydrogen bomb are as nothing compared with those of its big brother, the cobalt bomb, explosion of which has never been attempted because it is feared that its destructive searing radioactive particles will be caught in high atmospheric gales and transported around the world.

The nature and structure of the earth profoundly affects the growth and development of each nation and intimately influences the relation of one nation with another. Regions which today are fertile and fruitful are undergoing transformations that may make them sterile and uninhabitable. Areas now populated and heavily industrialized may in the future disappear beneath the oceans if the present warming up of the polar regions long continues. Let me invite the attention of the Members from Florida to the importance of this experiment by quoting Dr. Gould's testimony which appears on page 925 of the hearings:

We know since 1900 that the climate or weather of the polar region has been warming up at an unprecedented rate. If it goes on at the present rate, in 25 or 50 years we will be using the Arctic Ocean for navigation. I do not believe the Antarctic icecap will melt enough to worry you and me; but if all the ice started to melt at some time in the future, it would submerge Florida.

While this experiment serves the cause of international peace, it also serves our national defense. A few weeks ago the Christian Science Monitor carried the story of the Soviet rocket threat, and I quote the first three paragraphs:

One day, perhaps within a very few years, it is possible that a new star may appear in American skies as a spectacular announcement that Soviet engineers have begun the practical conquest of space.

Right now they are working hard on a superrocket that will have the power of 10 battleships and that may eventually be used to establish a spaceship that would hang in the sky and circle the earth like a second moon. If such a ship ever does appear as an unexpected and brilliant object in the night sky it will be a grim indication that Soviet engineers may have developed the know-how to drop atomic missiles on any point of the earth they choose.

According to George P. Sutton, supervisor of the aerophysics department of North American Aviation, Inc., this is more than just a possibility. It is an announced goal of Soviet military scientists toward which they are working with the intensity with which they tackled the hydrogen bomb.

If the attack by Soviet rockets occurs it will have to come through the regions above the stratosphere in the ionosphere which is to be part of the study. The formulation of a defense to this type of attack must inevitably depend upon knowledge of the upper regions. Our approval of this undertaking is imperative.

As a matter of fact, when I listened to the expert witnesses who testified before our subcommittee, the greatest geophysicists in our country, I could not escape the feeling that they were pioneers for interplanetary travel. They have already sent radar beams to the moon and back. Dr. Berkner told us that he hoped shortly to be able to send beams to the sun and back.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I should like to compliment the gentleman on studying and bringing this subject before us in this way for two reasons: First, this matter of abstract research which seems so far away turns out to be the very foundation of the anti-Communist struggle, as we are finding out today; and second and very importantly, we have to develop, and develop far better than we are doing, the resources of our earth if we are to keep pace with our own problems. I think a Member who studies a subject as abstract as this in an effort to bring it to our attention in the way the gentleman is doing is entitled to the gratitude of all of us.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

The cost of the entire worldwide survey is anticipated to be \$100 million of which the amount contributed by the United States would be \$13 million and that contributed by the other nations \$87 million. The appropriation in this supplemental bill is the first installment. The appropriation request of the National Science Foundation was \$2½ million. The sum approved by my subcommittee was \$1,500,000. The amendment I have offered is to restore the cut made by the Appropriations Committee, because the committee's cut seems to me to be illfounded, both in reason and in logic. This is no giveaway program. This is a joint venture and offers us the opportunity to exercise world leadership for human progress. Why should we hesitate to participate wholeheartedly in a program admittedly beneficent which serves all mankind? Why at the very beginning, should we show reluctance to cooperate with other participating nations by cutting the funds necessary and agreed upon for our participation? Should we not rather show enthusiasm and encourage other nations to join wholeheartedly in the effort?

Particularly does this cut not make sense because this is only the first installment on the total cost to be borne by the United States. On any basis of analysis and reasoning, it is obvious that \$2½ million will have to be spent. The testimony before our committee shows that of this sum only \$32,000 is for personal services and the balance is for the purchase and construction of necessary instruments and machinery, much of which will require at least 2 years to obtain. An appropriations cut at this time will be especially harmful because it will delay procurement by 6 months. We shall not again be called upon to consider a further appropriation for this purpose until the regular meeting of our Appropriations Subcommittee next spring, a delay which will throw the whole program out of kilter. If the total sum requested is ultimately found to be excessive, would it not be more logical and proper to make the reduction after the program is underway and there is a better appreciation of its actual cost?

No, Mr. Chairman, this cut at this critical time does not make sense. I urge that my amendment be adopted.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The situation is as follows, as I am informed:

There is the appropriation of \$12,250,000, of which \$8,400,000 is for support of basic research. Three million dollars of this amount was earmarked by Congress for support of basic research formerly supported by the Department of Defense. One and three-tenths million dollars of the \$8.4 million available was obligated by the National Science Board for research grants approved at its May meeting.

The Foundation had on hand on July 1 of this year more meritorious research proposals than it could support with the entire \$8.4 million available. In addition, the Foundation expects to receive during the balance of the year at least \$30 million more in meritorious new research proposals. Therefore, it seems perfectly obvious that we would be cutting back the program very severely by following the committee's recommendation. There appears in the hearings the following letter from President Eisenhower, which bears definitely on the point before us, and should be weighed carefully by all who are interested in supporting his program.

The letter is as follows:

DEAR DR. BARNARD: I appreciate your letter with respect to the United States program for participation in the international geophysical year.

I am glad to support this undertaking. It is a striking example of the opportunities which exist for cooperative action among the peoples of the world. As I understand it, some 30 nations will unite their scientific resources for a simultaneous effort, extending over 2 years, to penetrate the basic geophysical forces which govern the natural environments in which we live. Under especially favorable conditions, scientists of many nations will work together in extending man's knowledge of the universe. The findings of this research will be widely disseminated throughout the world, aiding in the further development of telecommunications, aviation, navigation, and weather forecasting. It is doubtful whether any single nation could undertake such a program. Acting in concert, each participating nation, contributing within its means, secures the benefits of the program.

The United States has become strong through its diligence in expanding the frontiers of scientific knowledge. Our technology is built upon a solid foundation of basic scientific inquiry, which must be continuously enriched if we are to make further progress. The international geophysical year is a unique opportunity to advance science, while at the same time it holds the promise of greater technological gains both for ourselves and for other nations.

I am sure that our participation in this far-reaching effort will very materially strengthen our bonds with the many cooperating nations and make a constructive contribution toward the solution of mutual problems.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

I do hope we will take into consideration the actual facts confronting the foundation fiscally and also take into consideration this very important message from the President of the United States.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman for the statement he has just made. He and I have discussed this matter personally. I believe most of the members of my committee, which handles the authorizing legislation for this foundation, feel rather strongly that this is a legitimate request and that it is an important one. I hope the committee will adopt the amendment.

Mr. HESELTON. I should add this to something Dr. Waterman had to say to the subcommittee:

The geophysical year is entirely separate and distinct from the regular programs of the National Science Foundation.

It has been established by the President under a separate appropriation title.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not want to disturb the gentleman or take up his time, but I do want to point out that interesting as his discussion is regarding the geophysical year and interesting as it is to me personally, my subcommittee is not in the least opposed to the geophysical year.

Mr. HESELTON. If I have left any impression to that effect, of course, I do not mean to do that. I compliment the subcommittee upon their recognition of the importance of this.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We think it is a good idea—the whole argument before us is where is the money going to come from, which question I will discuss on my own time.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HESELTON. I yield.

Mr. YATES. Does not the gentleman believe that it is incongruous to approve a request for an appropriation of \$2½ million, and then to allow only \$1½ million in supplemental funds, and then tell the National Science Foundation that if it wants this international geophysical year, to strike out the money on the approvals already given to basic research and use \$1 million of those funds for the geophysical year?

Mr. HESELTON. I most certainly do. It is a recision retroactively. The President recommended \$14 million. The other body approved \$14 million, but the House only approved \$11 million. The final result was \$12,250,000. Consequently, the Foundation will be in serious difficulties if we do not adopt this amendment.

As has been stated purchases of machinery and equipment must be made. A good deal must be done in preparation. This is not part of the Foundation's regular, important program. Little enough is being done in the vital field of basic research. Those who recognize the soundness of President Eisenhower's strong recommendation will certainly support this amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, unless the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] wishes time to speak, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

Mr. PRIEST. I do not care to prolong the debate further and I will be content if the gentleman will yield to me to make just one statement?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. With further reference to what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] just said, I feel very strongly that the subcommittee is fully conversant with the situation which has developed here. I believe they are in sympathy with the objective. It does seem to me it places the National Science Foundation in a rather unfavorable position when they are required, if they go through with this program, to take from their regular program commitments which have already been made. I hope the distinguished chairman of that particular subcommittee will take that fully into consideration in whatever he may have to say to the House. I thank the gentleman for having yielded to me at this time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I assure the gentleman that the commitments have not already been made. We were careful to inquire on that subject before we put out this supplemental, and having inquired, and having found that the commitments had not been made, we then suggested that the NSF do not make them until they read the supplemental bill.

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. Is it not also true that the National Science Foundation, out of regular funds, has been preliminarily supporting this project for 2 years plus?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is also correct.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I will yield later.

Mr. Chairman, let us see what the situation is regarding this. There is no argument in my committee regarding the geophysical year. We think it is all right, we think the NSF ought to spend the \$2½ million that my friend from Illinois thinks it ought to spend, but we do not see the need for haste, and we are positive that it can come out of the money for the National Science Foundation, which has authority and supervision over this. They have been getting a little more money each year regularly, I would say a good increase in the appropriation for the work they do. Whether they are doing it well or not is not under debate; most of us think they are doing it all right.

Last year the National Science Foundation had \$8 million. We gave them an additional \$3 million to take care of work which was to be transferred to them. Then in the other body, \$1,250,000 was added to that, on what I will say was a minimum of justification. So when this came up we said to the NSF on the basis of their own testimony that part of the work in the geophysical year—which was to work out a program of benefit to the same young scientists

that come under the National Science Foundation—we said we would cut it a million and then take a million out of their fund. I have a letter in front of me addressed to the Senate committee by the Director of the National Science Foundation, in which he does not like the idea at all, but in which he says they will use the million dollars for that.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for half a minute for one observation?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I think this is really a tempest in a teapot.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes, it is.

Mr. THOMAS. There is no one on the floor, certainly no one on our subcommittee, who is against this work. It ought to be done. By the same token there is not a man on this floor nor is there anybody in the National Science Foundation who knows within 25 percent of what it is going to cost.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is right.

Mr. THOMAS. There are 18 nations, perhaps, who will participate in it, and, of course, pay their fair share when they know what that is.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. This is not going to be started until 1957.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. It is going to last 1, 2, or maybe 3 years. When they get far enough to know what it is going to cost then the subcommittee is going to give them the money. They cannot possibly use this money now. They do not know what it is going to cost.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. YATES. In reply to what the distinguished and able gentleman from Texas has said, there is no doubt in anybody's mind but what this machinery has to be purchased and paid for.

Mr. THOMAS. What machinery, and what are you going to pay for?

Mr. YATES. You are going to pay for it on the basis of the justifications. They came to our committee and showed need for \$2½ million of this machinery to be purchased at this time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. When I was in high school I learned about the theory of checks and balances provided by the Constitution of the United States. Since coming to Congress I have learned something too about checks and balances, because we try to balance the budget and the other body is very liberal with the checks. This is going over to the other body where it will be considered. Why not let nature take its course.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HESELTON. May I just quote from a letter dated July 18, signed by Mr. Alan T. Waterman, Director of the

National Science Foundation? He states:

The foundation carried over on July 1, 1954, more research proposals of high caliber than it will be able to support during the entire 1955 fiscal year. We will assuredly receive more research proposals this year than last.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. YATES) there were—ayes 36, noes 59.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to it and in accord with law, including not to exceed \$250,000 for administrative expenses, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided in section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its authorized functions for the fiscal year 1955: *Provided*, That said funds shall be available for the acquisition of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles from excesses reported by other agencies, or from forfeitures; for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per day; and the administrator is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than 4 positions in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we got down a squirrel hole a little while back on the matter of the Veterans' Administration. I have no desire to take a lot of time on the subject but I want to straighten out some things, particularly for the benefit of my friends in the areas where they have had letters regarding veterans' hospitals.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, we are not following the direct limitations or budget recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and we have not been for 2 years. We are taking the number of beds determined by the Veterans' Administration itself. We tied that to the amount of money which the VA needs for those beds at their own figure. If anybody questions the amount of money in the regular bill, they have only to turn to page 804 of the hearings on the supplemental bill now before you and you will see there a letter from the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration giving the amount of money needed. As I said before, the number of beds occupied was raised above the authorized average. So in this supplemental bill we have given them an additional amount.

I want to say that just appropriating money for a hospital does not open beds, as you well know, Mr. Chairman. You have to have nurses, doctors, technicians and psychiatrists. Time and time again you have been given information about beds being closed in hospitals which were not closed at all.

When we talk about the Brockton Hospital, let us be fair. Let us say it was poor judgment on the part of the Veterans' Administration. But no beds were closed. The VA simply decided in these few months not to open additional beds. I think that was poor judgment. But remember that the cost per bed per day for the Brockton Hospital was \$34 a day and that the average cost for that type of hospital ought to be about \$13 or \$14 at the most and has been lower than that.

All I can say is that Congress has been trying very hard to tie these figures down. We are trying to give the managers of the hospitals more authority. In the case of the hospital in St. Louis, that is a brand new hospital and is developing its bed capacity.

This is a general medical and surgical hospital, and what we need beds for is NP's and not for general medical and surgical. So, I do not want the statement made on the floor that this House had cut an appropriation; that we took a figure from the Bureau of the Budget and said that is it. We did not do that last year nor this year. And, I want you to understand, if you turn to part III of the hearings on the appropriation bill, first you will turn to page 2970 when the representatives of the American Legion were heard, they said, in part:

We are very much pleased with the action of this committee and the results of what you provided for what is termed "hospital inpatient care for the current fiscal year."

A very interesting statement appears from the young AMVETS:

AMVETS are aware of the tremendous problems facing the Independent Offices Subcommittee as it considers VA appropriations. * * * We have consistently attempted to indicate to the American public our belief that any program not good for the country as a whole cannot ultimately be of benefit to veterans. * * * We pledge to you our continuing support in arriving at this cherished goal.

I think we are working out of what has been a difficult problem in the past and I feel our friends who are concerned on the floor today need have no further concern.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I agree with what the gentleman has stated about our committee asking the Veterans' Administration as to the amount of funds needed for medical care and that we gave them that amount of money. I stated I thought the Bureau of the Budget was a stumbling block in that procedure, and I cited to the gentleman the testimony on page 836 of the hearings wherein Mr. Brundage, who appeared before our subcommittee, stated that it proposed to see that the operation was car-

ried on on a minimum basis. I asked him what he meant by "minimum basis," and I thought he said that usual standards were not to be carried out on the same basis as they had been in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. TEAGUE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The Clerk read as follows:

For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, 82d Cong.), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, 82d Cong.), and the act of —, 1954 (Public Law —, H. R. 9242, 83d Cong.); including not to exceed \$2,500,000 for advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said act of September 28, 1951; furniture for public quarters; personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; and engineering and architectural services as authorized by section 3 of the act of April 25, 1939 (34 U. S. C. 556); \$73,517,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIVERS: Page 17, line 4, strike out the figure "\$73,517,000" and insert the figure "\$140,000,000."

(Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, my amendment raises the Navy appropriation for military public works from \$73,517,000 to \$140 million, which is the amount which the President has asked that the Congress appropriate, as well as the Bureau of the Budget and the Comptroller of the Department of Defense. Our Committee on Armed Services held hearings on the projects contained in this bill and enumerated in the report accompanying this bill. We approved a certain figure, and it went before the Committee on Appropriations, and they likewise approved the projects but directed the Navy to build them from money which it was alleged now existed in the Department of the Navy, that is, \$300 million. I got in touch with the Navy Department and they claim they do not have \$300 million from which these projects may be constructed. I got in touch with the Chief of Logistics of the Navy and asked him whether or not the money was available. He said the money was not available and they did not have \$300 million that these projects could be constructed with.

Here is the important thing. Two out of three of these items which were given the blessing of the Committee on Appropriations would have to be eliminated if the \$73 million figure in the bill were retained.

But I did not stop there. I talked with 2 or 3 members of the Committee on Appropriations. I talked with one in particular, and he said, "If you want to

find out what the figure is, contact the Comptroller of the Department of Defense." I contacted the Comptroller of the Department of Defense and asked him to give me the figures on this. Also I found out that at that very time they were appearing before the Senate committee on this proposition. I asked them what their position was going to be and they said they had a statement that they were giving to the Senate committee. I have a copy of that statement here and I should like to read it to the Committee:

The Navy currently has an unobligated balance of \$300 million. About \$166 million is committed for planned construction; another \$80 million is reserved for construction temporarily deferred because of lack of base rights, land acquisition, design criteria, necessity for additional engineering data and similar difficulties. The balance is being held to cover anticipated contingent costs, Bureau administrative expenses and technical collateral.

Technical collateral, I may add, covers many things which are highly technical but which are very vital to the program of construction.

It can be seen that roughly \$130 to \$140 million of the current unobligated balance is tied up in normal operations so that only a portion of the unobligated balance is available for new work.

In order to carry out a balanced program throughout the year unobligated funds must be available for commitment during the last months of the fiscal year in order that obligations may be promptly incurred in the beginning of a new fiscal year. It is considered that approximately \$200 million in unobligated funds represents the minimum requirement of all the above factors—

That is the safety factor—

to operate an orderly and effective public works program.

Anticipated obligations of \$240 million in fiscal year 1955, together with the \$140 million in new funds requested, will result in an estimated unobligated balance of \$200 million at the end of fiscal year 1955. An unobligated balance less than this amount would disrupt the orderly planning and progress of essential work. For this reason an appropriation of \$140 million—

This is the Secretary of Defense speaking; this is the Comptroller of the Department of Defense—

an appropriation of \$140 million for fiscal year 1955 is required.

Based on the fiscal year 1955 public works authorization bill passed by the Congress, the Navy funding program is now \$220,044,000. Even with the appropriation of the \$140 million recommended by the President and use of \$67,307,000 from savings and deferral of previously funded projects, the Department of the Navy will have to defer construction of urgent projects in the fiscal year 1955 public works program in the amount of \$14,353,000. A reduction of \$140 million to \$73,517,000 will necessitate deferral of additional projects in the program in the amount of \$64,867,000. Deferral of only \$3,010,000 of the latter amount can be accepted without seriously impairing the Navy's ability to execute its worldwide mission adequately. The balance of \$61,857,000 represents the estimated cost of urgent projects in the program. Deferral of these will reduce the operational effectiveness of the Navy, will hinder the Navy's exercising economical management and preclude the provision of proper personnel housing.

Department of the Navy public works program, both annual and long range, are kept

under continuous study. The program submitted to the Congress this year was, from its inception, based on only urgent and essential projects and has been trimmed of every questionable item by repeated critical review in the Department of Defense and Bureau of the Budget. A study by the Department of the Navy of the effects of the House Appropriations Committee action on this program indicates that it will be necessary to defer the construction of urgent and essential projects. It is emphasized that the urgency of these projects is such that delaying their funding until fiscal year 1956, or even later, involves more risk than should be accepted.

That is the statement that they made before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The Armed Services Committee of the House screens these projects to the best of our capacity. The Appropriations Subcommittee of the House gave them their blessing. I know about the discrepancy in the testimony, may I say to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin, and the rest of the members of his committee, but I have gone to the fountainhead wherever I could find it to get the information. I went to the Navy, and I went to the head of the budget in the Defense Department, and he said that the President's program is a bare minimum and that the risk of a further cut should not be assumed.

This is my position. I know some projects in my own district. I know about them. They tell me that 2 out of 3 of these projects would be cut. One of them is moving a marine jet base away from Miami. We have got to have it. They tell me that project may not be attempted. I impute nothing to the subcommittee, but the President says he needs this \$140 million, the Department of Defense says they need it, and the Navy claims they need it. If we curtail the operation of our Navy, Army, and Air Force, how on earth can we fulfill our mission? The President says he needs this. He is our Commander in Chief. His subordinates say we need it. Our committee believes we need it. I urge the committee to consider this problem and restore this appropriation to the minimum asked for by the President.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment affects one section—the naval section—of a general program for construction in Army, Navy, and Air Force.

I am in complete accord with what the gentleman says about the importance of this item and the need for this construction. We are at a critical stage in international affairs and it behooves us to take every precaution to prepare for unexpected emergencies.

But, the committee has taken all this into consideration and has more than amply provided for such needs in all three of the services.

For example, we have provided in the bill \$484 million new money for Air Force construction. They had on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year an unobligated balance amounting to \$1.2 billion.

This supplementary \$484 million provides an aggregate of \$1,684,080,000 for

naval construction for the fiscal year of 1955.

Prospective obligations for the fiscal year amount to \$1,250,000,000, leaving, out of an abundance of caution, \$434,000,000 to be carried over into the next fiscal year, 1956.

In Army funds we have at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1954, an unobligated balance of \$640 million. Our estimated obligations for the current fiscal year, 1955, amount to \$250 million. In other words, we provide by reappropriation in this bill \$390 million in excess of all estimated obligations for the fiscal year 1955.

Coming now to the provision for Navy construction, there remain unobligated funds of \$300 million from last year, which with the \$73,517,000 new money carried in the pending bill, provide a total of \$373,517,000 against estimated 1955 obligations—an excess of \$83,517,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1954.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. The Navy has made it plain and I have tried to make it plain, Mr. Chairman, in my statement, that the Navy claims they have obligations and commitments which will dissipate this alleged surplus. I went to the comptroller of the Department of Defense, and he told me that he does not have the funds which the committee claims that he has. Does the gentleman question the comptroller of the Department of Defense? May I add that the State Department prohibits the Navy from entering into any base agreement with a foreign power until the money is paid on the barrel head. That is the policy. Consider the Spanish bases. There is another item.

Mr. CANNON. I am much interested in the statement quoted by the gentleman from South Carolina. I am aware of his deep interest in the subject and his long familiarity with the service and am anxious to cooperate with him.

The committee held exhaustive hearings on this item. We had before us the official representatives of the departments including the budget officer. All data was carefully studied and screened and the bill is based on that information.

Here is a tabulated summary predicated on the testimony adduced by the committee:

Air Force:	
Unobligated, June 30, 1954—	\$1, 200, 000, 000
New funds, fiscal year 1955—	484, 080, 000
Total -----	1, 684, 080, 000
Estimated obligations, fiscal year 1955-----	1, 250, 000, 000
Navy:	
Unobligated, June 30, 1954—	300, 000, 000
New funds, fiscal year 1955—	73, 517, 000
Total -----	373, 517, 000
Estimated obligations, fiscal year 1955-----	240, 000, 000
Army:	
Unobligated, June 30, 1954—	640, 000, 000
Estimated obligations, fiscal year 1955-----	250, 000, 000

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CANNON was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the accuracy and dependability of this summary is further buttressed by the fact—and it is a rather remarkable fact—that for the last 3 years, successively, they have failed to expend, by many millions of dollars, the funds allocated to them for this purpose.

It is sometime a question as to whether it is a greater error to appropriate too little or too much. Certainly, in this instance we have not recommended too little. The bill provides ample funds for Air Force, Army, and Navy construction and the amendment proposes the addition of money which in the opinion of the committee is not needed and cannot be used.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can reach an agreement as to time on this particular amendment. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Reserving the right to object, I would like 5 minutes. Does the gentleman from Maryland desire time?

Mr. DEVEREUX. Yes.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Why not make it 20 minutes?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request and ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 20 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, if the gentleman will couple with that that the time be divided equally I will go along with him. The time has been divided pretty evenly thus far today.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws his request.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the thing that is in issue here is not what the Navy is going to be able to build, not what the Navy is going to be able to obligate for construction during this 1955 fiscal year at all. The only thing that is at issue here is how much they are going to have left in the way of unobligated balances at the end of the 1955 fiscal year. That is one of the things that has bothered this subcommittee ever since we have had the responsibility of handling the military-construction program. It goes back to the 82d Congress, when the gentleman from South Carolina was the chairman of this subcommittee. He was plagued with that problem then, and it has continued since.

We have made a concerted effort to bring about an orderly functioning of the military-construction program. I might say that one of the things that has concerned us the most has been the lag that has occurred between the time the money has been appropriated and

the time when it has been realized in terms of actual construction. We are beginning to make great progress along that line because we are beginning to set aside funds for advance planning so they can do a much better job, telling us what they are going to do, where they are going to put it, and what it is going to cost. As I say, we are making a good deal of progress in this direction.

One of the things we are attempting to do is to bring down this huge backlog of unobligated and unused money that has been carried over from year to year. The same problem that the gentleman from South Carolina has attempted to bring before you with respect to the Navy applies to all of the other branches of the service and we have been working in the same manner with respect to all of them.

Great reliance has been placed upon a statement that was read here which came from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense. If the Comptroller is endeavoring to be helpful to this subcommittee and to be helpful to the Assistant Secretary of Defense in Charge of Property and Installations, who has been of great assistance to us in our work, it seems to me that he has shown a rather strange way of doing it when the only objection that comes to this subcommittee comes by way of a gentleman who is not on the Appropriations Committee and in a letter that is read on the floor of the House, of which no member of the subcommittee had any prior notice. Is that the way we are going to determine the financing of an important program?—and it is an important program.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. I did not depend on the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY], I did not depend on the letter from the Navy Department. I went to the Comptroller and this letter has been presented, this statement has been presented to the other body with a request urging an increase in these appropriations. Does the gentleman question the Comptroller of the Defense Department?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I do not question him personally. I do question his judgment and in not bringing this information to the attention of members of the subcommittee some time before. The information that was furnished to us came from the budget officer of the Department of the Navy, Admiral Cleton. He is the man who testified before our subcommittee, he is the man who gave us the figures that the Navy had \$300 million in unobligated funds at the beginning of this fiscal year. We had his testimony, we had the testimony of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, that the Navy could not obligate over \$240 million during this coming fiscal year. Therefore there will be \$60 million unobligated in the hands of the Navy for military construction at the end of fiscal year 1955 without the addition of one single dollar carried in this bill.

The question then is, Do you want to leave \$200 million in the hands of the Navy for military construction to be carried over in 1956 fiscal year or do you want to leave \$133 million which this committee considers to be ample, to be a reasonable amount? It was on that basis upon which our committee took its action.

The Navy, as the gentleman from South Carolina said, had requested approval to come before us to ask for an amount of \$140 million in new money. They got subsequent permission from the Director of the Budget to present an overall program of \$221 million. There was an admission at the beginning that they had a substantial amount of money at hand that they could use for the 1955 program. After full consideration by members of the subcommittee, and we gave it full consideration, the decision was reached that they could easily get along, with the right kind of a program that the gentleman from South Carolina and I and our colleagues on this subcommittee have been trying to develop for the last 3 years. It is on that basis that the action of this subcommittee was taken.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish very much that I could feel convinced that the picture just presented by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] is an accurate picture. If I could feel convinced of that, I would not be in the well here now. But, I am considerably in doubt for a number of reasons as to whether the issue really is an issue as to how much unexpended or unobligated funds the Navy will have at the end of the current fiscal year. I, too, am interested in an orderly program and in the elimination of the timelag in construction insofar as that can be accomplished. I have made some little study of the military construction, particularly of the Navy construction program, and there is a timelag in a great many cases that ought to be corrected. But, I am not at all sure that approaching it in this manner will accomplish that job.

For instance, let us take the situation which has been referred to with respect to overseas construction. It is pointed out that in a great many instances we have not even acquired base rights in order to obligate funds for that overseas construction, and that is correct. Unfortunately, negotiations are still in progress with respect to those and the funds have to be set aside under a mandate from the State Department, so I am informed, so that if the agreement is worked out with respect to those bases, the funds will be there for the construction. Now, that is the information which I have. If that is the case, then those funds are not available for other construction.

I am concerned because I am familiar with a number of these projects that are listed in the report, some of which I am given to understand cannot be constructed if the limitation which has been imposed by the committee prevails. I certainly do not want to insist that there be any additional funds appropriated be-

yond the amount which can be properly and efficiently expended, but I do not want to see the Navy hamstrung and not be able to build the essential facilities. Obviously there is some misinformation and misunderstanding in this matter. It seems likely that the committee's reduction might prove to be a mistake. In such a situation I think it safer to run the risk of erring on the high side. If we appropriate the increased amount, and it should prove to be unnecessary it would not be spent and no harm would be done. Certainly, with all of the screening of the requests and final approval by the Bureau of the Budget, we cannot be far wrong if we appropriate \$140 million to take care of items which aggregate \$196 million.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me to cut that down to \$73 million is going mighty far, and I am just afraid that we are going to jeopardize our program and put the Navy in a bad spot unless we approve the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that President Eisenhower—whether we agree that he is going to make a great President or not, we all agree he is a great military man—recommended in the supplemental budget \$140 million for public works for the Navy and \$945,997,000 for acquisition and construction of real property in the Department of the Air Force. The committee treated his recommendations brutally. They murdered his recommendations. Let us be frank about that. They did not cut it 5 percent or 10 percent; they cut his recommendations nearly 50 percent. So far as the President's recommendation in connection with national defense is concerned in this bill, they simply murdered them, and that was done by a committee controlled by his own party.

Now, what do they do under the Department of the Air Force? They reduce his recommendation of \$945,997,000 to \$484,080,000, a cut of \$461,917,000. In other words, out of a \$1,100,000,000 recommendation in the budget, they cut \$528,400,000.

My friend from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS] talks about not getting information. I always had the idea that the recommendation of the President, contained in his budget, was worthy of profound consideration. Apparently President Eisenhower's recommendation—and this concerns our national defense—did not get very much consideration. I am very much concerned with world conditions, exceedingly concerned with world conditions. I am exceedingly concerned with the tremendous power advance that has been made during the past 3 years by the Soviet armed forces.

I have before me certain information, much of which has been carried in the newspapers here and there, but not all of it, which I think my colleague should be acquainted with and which the American public should be advised of. This is a current appraisal of Soviet strength.

From 1947 to the present time, the numerical strength, 175 divisions, of Soviet ground forces has remained fairly constant. Nonetheless, significant changes have been made in favor of increased mechanization with sturdy and efficient modern equipment. Sixty-five divisions of the present establishment are tank and mechanized divisions. Moreover, rifle divisions have been provided motorized equipment; they also now have organic tanks and additional artillery. Thus, the mobility and fire power of all Soviet divisions has been increased through introduction of improved weapons and equipment.

The U. S. S. R., Eastern Germany and East European satellites today have over 6 million men under arms. Approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ million of these are in ground forces. A high state of preparedness is maintained by a rigorous training program.

The number of satellite divisions has almost doubled since 1947, bringing their total to about 80 divisions.

And this does not include Red China.

The U. S. S. R. has a readymade spearhead for a rapid advance into Western Europe. This spearhead is composed of 22 Soviet divisions in Eastern Germany. The bulk of these are armored divisions with nearly a complete complement of tanks and self-propelled guns. Behind this spearhead there are an additional 60 Soviet divisions located in the Eastern European satellite countries and Western U. S. S. R. This does not take into account satellite divisions.

Their mobilization system is exercised periodically to insure its effectiveness, and by M plus 30, Soviet and satellite ground forces could number 400 divisions.

The numerical strength of Soviet Air Forces in recent years has been constant—having been stabilized at about 20,000 aircraft—but the rapid increase in Soviet air potential is illustrated by the rate of change-over to jet aircraft. In 1951, about 20 percent of their fighters were jet types. By early 1954, almost all their fighters were jet types.

A similar development has occurred with respect to their light bombers. In early 1951, jet light bombers had not been introduced into operational units. By 1954 well over two-thirds of their light bomber forces were jets.

In the medium-bomber category, Soviets have doubled, since 1951, the number of TU-4's (similar to United States B-29) in operational units.

Still newer types of medium and heavy bombers, including jet models also, have been observed.

The development of a comprehensive aviation training program has been one of the most significant contributions in Soviet post-war program to improve capability Soviet airpower.

The program for airfield construction—

And that is what concerns us in these matters.

The program for airfield construction is still in progress with attention recently being directed to fields with very long runways. In the past 3 years, Soviets have about tripled the number of major airfields in Eastern Europe which will accommodate jet fighters.

In the past, the combat value of satellite air forces has not been significant. In 1951, their aircraft were obsolete. By 1954 the numerical strength of satellite air forces had been doubled, with nearly half being jet fighters. Their facilities were improved, and training had reached a fairly satisfactory standard.

The growing complex of airfields throughout Eastern Europe, the aircraft control and warning systems and anti-aircraft artillery dispositions of Soviet bloc are rapidly becoming capable of providing an effective air

defense belt along the western perimeter of the U. S. S. R.

Since the end of World War II, the Soviet Armed Forces have improved their potential for use of airborne troops and weapons.

The principal naval threat is the Soviet submarine capability. The Soviet Navy has over 300 submarines in service, of which about half are large or medium oceangoing types. Current large-scale naval construction program lays emphasis on continued production of large oceangoing submarines.

Soviet sea mine stockpiles, considered together with a considerable air and naval mine laying capability, constitute a growing threat, particularly against the line of communications of the Allied Command, Europe.

Full credit must be given the Soviet bloc for having developed a strong capability in special fields of atomic, chemical, and biological warfare, as well as in the field of guided missiles. The Soviet economy has maintained a level of military production sufficient to provide equipment and supplies for Soviet and satellite forces and still pursue a program of stockpiling.

To illustrate the magnitude of their total equipment stockpile, the Soviets have more than enough tanks, mortars, and antitank guns for some 300-odd Soviet divisions. Their stockpile of field artillery and anti-aircraft artillery is several times that required to supply those divisions. The annual production of these items is continuing at a sizable rate.

These are the facts. That is what we are up against. There is the power, the growing power of the Soviet Army, Navy, and Air Force, in the past 3 years.

The only thing the Communists expect is what they fear, and the only thing they fear is military power greater than they possess themselves. In this bill we are cutting down by nearly 50 percent the recommendations made by a man who is a great military leader, who knows the military field, who has had as much knowledge and experience and who knows as well as any man can of military tactics. Yet this committee and this House are about to cut down by over \$500 million, nearly 50 percent, his recommendations.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my motion.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

[Mr. HAYS of Ohio addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 20 minutes, the last 10 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX].

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, apparently there seems to be an honest difference of opinion as to whether or not we have the money. I would suggest to the committee that in view of that fact we should provide this money and then if it turns out that the money is not needed, it certainly will not be spent.

I would also like to point out to the committee, if I may, that we will have large amounts of military hardware rolling off the production line during this next year. It seems to me that we should make ample provision to properly take care of that military equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on the Armed Services I have tried to follow the needs of the Defense Department. I feel that that great committee has as much knowledge on this subject as has the Committee on Appropriations. I further believe that this legislative committee is the most competent committee of the House with respect to defense matters.

We recently had before us a military housing bill in which in the first instance it was proposed to take the money for them from unobligated funds. But a gentleman appeared before our committee from the Committee on Appropriations and made the plea that that committee knew there were unobligated funds accruing in that department, that certain rescissions had been made to leave a balance of unobligated funds available for the Defense Department. He stressed guns, tanks, and ammunition in case of an emergency. That this money was left there on purpose against an emergency. Many of us took the statement he made at face value and pressed for a new approach for funds for this new housing.

Certainly, I am a bit confused when a members of the Appropriations Committee tells us that the money in unobligated funds is earmarked for emergencies and they know of it. Then they come in and tell us that the full appropriation recommended by the Department be reduced and money in unobligated funds be used. It is inconsistent.

You and I know that any funds appropriated have to clear a dozen hurdles before being spent. If it is necessary to have that backlog as an emergency then the argument that the money should be now taken out of those unobligated funds falls flat on its face. The members of the Appropriations Committee should get together and reconcile their position.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY].

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I find myself at this moment perplexed. On the one hand we have the members of the Subcommittee on Appropriations assuring us that there are ample unappropriated funds with which the Department of the Navy can complete its public works program in accordance with budget estimates. On the other hand, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] comes up with a letter indicating that a necessary and urgent program of public works will be seriously curtailed unless we approve of his amendment to restore funds eliminated by the Appropriations Committee.

I have the highest regard for the members of the subcommittee, and I know that in their hearings they have developed a certain understanding regarding unexpended funds. But on the basis of the very recent letter from a responsible officer of the Department of the Navy, I cannot find it in my heart to vote against the amendment.

As far as I know there are no construction items in this program in my legislative district. Like many members of the committee I am concerned only with one aspect—national defense. However, I have in mind that if we should err on the generous side the Nation would not be hurt. The money just will not be spent; and here may I say that my regard for the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Thomas, is such that I am firmly of the opinion that any unnecessary expenditures of the Navy will not be made.

So, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that I support the amendment for the reasons stated, and urge those members who are uncertain to do likewise.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the figures presented by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS], relative to the Navy are the figures that were unanimously agreed upon by the entire subcommittee and were the figures presented to the full Committee on Appropriations and approved. The figures were arrived at based upon the testimony of the Department itself. Far be it from me, and I will say that equally for any other Member of the House, to do anything that would be in the direction of weakening the defenses of this country. But when the testimony is such as to be a justification of the position of a department that is itself a part of the defenses of this Nation, no other result could be reached by a committee that was seeking to do its duty as well to the Defense Department as to the Congress of the United States and the people of America. As to the unobligated balance of the Navy, the committee based its figures on the amounts that were presented, namely, \$300 million. The committee allowed new funds in the sum of \$73,517,000. That totals \$373,517,000. Now, the esti-

mated obligations presented to the committee by the Department itself, after long hearings, are set forth in the sum of \$240 million. This leaves a balance after expenditures anticipated for this year of \$133,577,000. Now, I think in justice to the situation that figure should stand.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND] to close debate.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is a bit of difference of opinion among any of the Members who have spoken here today in support of this amendment and the members of the subcommittee. The whole question is a matter of a full understanding of the fund involved. As my distinguished friend has just said, nobody would cut down the adequate defense of this country, either of the Navy or of the Army or of the Air Force, and this committee has not done so. There is not one project in this bill which this committee has been told was an urgent project which has been curtailed or impaired or hurt in any degree. We can make mistakes, of course, in this committee, but the whole question is whether you are going to accept the results of the information which we have accumulated in 4 solid weeks of hearings, both mornings and afternoons, or whether you are going to accept a sudden letter which comes from one of the officials of the Department of Defense. Reference was made to the effect that the source of this information came from the fountainhead. Well, I think the fountainhead of fiscal affairs still belongs to the House of Representatives.

I want to emphasize just for a moment the figures that my friend from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], has just given you, because they are important and, if listened to and understood, they are entirely dispositive of this whole controversy. The table, which comes from the Department of Defense and which I hold here and will leave on the table if any Member is concerned about it, shows an estimated unobligated—not unexpended but unobligated—balance at the end of June 30, 1954, or \$280 million, a figure which at the Navy's most optimistic rate of spending could not be spent during this fiscal year. As a matter of fact, however, there is a little later information than that contained in that table, and as the chairman of this subcommittee has told us, Admiral Clepton, the responsible fiscal officer of the Navy, in testifying before our committee on page 598 of the hearings, said this. Now, this is an official from the Navy, not from this committee.

It is estimated that obligations during fiscal year 1954 will amount to approximately \$180 million, resulting in a balance of \$300 million unobligated at the beginning of fiscal year 1955.

So the figures which the committee has indicate that unobligated balances as of June 30, 1954, are \$300 million. New funds allowed by the committee during this year which will take care of every project which the Navy has testified to as being urgent and necessary in

our defense, \$73,517,000. That is new money, and that makes a total available to the Navy for this fiscal year of \$373,517,000.

Now, at the rate of estimated obligations, and this again is not from the committee but from the Navy, and is a most optimistic rate, they will obligate at the very best during fiscal 1955 the sum of \$240 million. That will leave a balance at the end of the next fiscal year in excess of \$133 million of unobligated funds.

On the other side there has been some talk about confidence in the Commander in Chief, or confidence in the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, or some other officer downtown. I suggest to my friends on my left that they also have confidence in the members of this subcommittee on the minority side; the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, the former chairman of the committee, Mr. CANNON; Mr. RILEY, of South Carolina and Mr. RABAUT, of Michigan. This is not a report of a Republican subcommittee. This is a unanimous report of this subcommittee after 4 weeks of exhaustive hearings.

I suggest, with all respect to the Committee of the Whole, that we adopt the considered report of this committee in full confidence that the Navy will have ample funds to carry on all of its work in the fiscal year 1955.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to transfer whatever remaining time I had to my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I certainly shall not take all of the time remaining, which my colleague has so kindly yielded to me. I want to say this, as one member of this committee. I urge all the Members of the House not to get too excited, nor to let their blood pressure get too high about some communications that they may have had from downtown regarding the funds requested. As far as I am concerned, as one member of this subcommittee, if the amount allowed the Navy were cut to \$50 million rather than \$72 million, the Navy still would have more money than they can possibly use. I think this committee, if it has erred at all in suggesting appropriations, has erred on the side of the Department of the Navy and has given them ample money.

I just want to say this without quoting any more figures, that we have gone into this matter day after day after day, and if all of the experts can refute the figures that we have, I should like to see them do it. There is plenty of money here for the Navy, more than they can spend.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by

the act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, 81st Cong.), the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, 82d Cong.), the act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, 82d Cong.), the act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209, 83d Cong.), the act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325, 83d Cong.), and the act of ———, 1954 (Public Law ———, H. R. 9242, 83d Cong.), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$484,080,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to make an inquiry of the distinguished chairman of the committee in reference to the Air Reserve field contemplated for Akron, Ohio, in the vicinity of Cleveland. The testimony appears at page 254 of the hearings. I should like to ask the distinguished gentleman whether or not a site has been picked for this particular airport in Ohio.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. The testimony we received, and to which my colleague on the Committee on Appropriations has called my attention, would indicate that at the time they testified, before our subcommittee at least, they had a pretty firm site. In fact, at page 255 of the hearings you will find my question of Colonel Rodenhauer, as follows:

Although negotiations have not commenced, you do definitely have in mind the 4,250 acres you want?

Colonel Rodenhauer's answer was: "Yes, sir."

So, at the time they testified, and acting upon that testimony, our committee did provide \$4 million to permit them to acquire land and make a substantial beginning on the necessary airfield pavements.

Mr. BOW. Are there in the committee files a statement covering a definite site, so that we might know definitely where the site is and where they contemplate building on this field of 4,250 acres?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. No, I cannot say that we do. As a matter of fact, the record shows they had not actually begun negotiations for any particular land at all, but they did have in mind the acreage that they wanted. Under those conditions you always run into the question as to whether they are going to be able to acquire the particular site they have in mind.

Mr. BOW. May I ask the gentleman this question: Do they come back to your committee prior to the actual acquisition of the site?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Under the existing law they are not required to come back to our subcommittee, but the law does require them to get the approval of the legislative committee, which would be the Armed Services Committee, for the acquisition of the land after they have formally made the decision to go ahead and acquire it.

Mr. BOW. So that it would come back to the House, but to another committee?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. To the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. BOW. Can the gentleman tell us how many planes are anticipated to use this 4,250-acre tract of land?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I cannot give the gentleman any estimate on it at this time. I do know it is a combined facility, to be used for both the Air Force and the Naval Reserve.

Mr. BOW. And I understood some of the National Guard.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I think that is true, yes.

Mr. BOW. Did the Defense Department at any time to the gentleman's knowledge consider the use of existing airports such as the Akron-Canton Airport or other airports now in existence that might be made available to them for this purpose?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. They assured us they had done that. They also told us that they had had a considerable amount of difficulty in finding a place they considered to be suitable for this rather large metropolitan area that this is intended to be served.

Mr. BOW. There is nothing in the record to show the extent of the usage, the number of planes, or the flights? As I understand, it is a weekend training corps reserve.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. It is a large reserve installation for the Air Force and the Navy.

Mr. BOW. Can the gentleman tell us what the final cost of this field will be?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. The present total estimated cost is \$13 million.

Mr. BOW. In reading the hearings, it seems that the \$13 million goes to the Air Reserve, without consideration as to what the cost will be for the naval installation or the National Guard, which obviously would increase it far above the \$13 million.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I think the Navy would have some facilities of its own in addition to those that are indicated here, yes?

Mr. BOW. Can the gentleman give us some idea of what that may run?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. No, we have not had any testimony on that.

Mr. BOW. So as far as the Navy is concerned, their testimony is not here, or that of the National Guard.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time to address some questions to the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Wisconsin, if I may. I call his attention to page 34 of the committee report, the third paragraph, below the list of items. I notice that the funds requested for the construction of a pipefitters' shop at the San Francisco Naval Shipyard has been stricken and the amount reduced by \$1 million. May I briefly lay a foundation for it. This pipefitters' shop at San Francisco Naval Shipyard was destroyed by fire in 1948. Since then they have been using a temporary building which is completely inadequate. I have been through the San Francisco Naval Shipyard many times and have seen the present pipe shop, and therefore am familiar with its inadequacy. They are using outside areas and pipe is being worked on in the outer

areas, which is not a proper place to do that kind of work. It has been in the past 4 or 5 years the bottleneck in yard production, not because of the men but due wholly to the poor facilities. One of the reasons advanced by the Navy Department for the reluctance to put some of the new complete overhaul jobs on the larger carriers into San Francisco Naval Shipyard was because they could not do so until they got a decent pipefitters' shop. I simply cannot understand why the committee cut this amount in the face of this situation and the need for repairs on those vessels operating in the Pacific Fleet. Having said that, may I have an explanation of the situation from the chairman of the subcommittee?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I first of all want to point out that it was not the intention of the committee to permanently deny this facility and to strike it from the Navy's construction program. We recognize there is a need for expanding and rebuilding the present facility for pipefitting work. The testimony showed that the present facility consisted of 30,000 square feet. We recognized that this is inadequate. The request, however, was for 60,000 square feet, and the unit cost of what they had in mind from such inquiries as we made appeared to be out of line. So we did with that pretty much what we have done with a number of other facilities, and that was to ask them to review this building, both as to size and unit cost, and present the request to us again when we meet after the first of January.

Mr. SHELLEY. May I ask the gentleman this question: If the action of the committee is accepted as an admonition by the naval authorities, and if they supply more adequate information by the time this is acted upon in the other body, will that information have some effect upon the minds of the committee here?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I wish to assure my good friend the gentleman from California that we try to keep an open mind on these problems and to give very careful consideration to all the requests presented to us.

Mr. SHELLEY. I assure the gentleman that that information will be made available by the time you go to conference.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin a question regarding the Air Force, which my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] whose district adjoins mine, discussed. Would it be possible to request the gentleman who testified before your committee previously to come back to the committee and tell you what site they now have in mind?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. It was just yesterday when my friend, the gentleman from Ohio, called the situation to my attention. It was the first time I had information that there was apparently some uncertainty as to just where this is to be. The justifications that were shown to us indicated it was 13

miles northwest of Akron. If there is a different factual situation than what was presented to our committee that is something which we would certainly want to make inquiries about of those who presented the original information to us.

Mr. AYRES. I have been informed by officers at the Pentagon that they now have no intention of placing this airport in Medina County where they previously stated to you the site of four-thousand-and-some-odd acres was located, which they had in mind. Before they are permitted to spend the \$4 million I understand they have to come back to the Armed Services Committee. But in order to clarify a very confusing situation in the northeastern part of Ohio I think it would be advisable to have them come back and state just what site they do have in mind.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I know the gentleman is very much concerned about this.

Mr. AYRES. Oh, I am concerned because I have one county to be concerned about that I need if I am going to return here and I do not want to ruin that chance by an airport at this particular time.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. In view of this uncertainty, if the gentleman will send me a brief memorandum I will be very happy to inquire further into this matter and give him any information I may be able to find about it.

Mr. AYRES. One other question, if the gentleman will permit: Is it not customary when you have an established airport with millions of dollars of Federal money invested, to prefer its expansion to the creation of entirely new areas?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. That is the general policy where the expansion of existing facilities will provide what is needed to perform the mission. Sometimes that works out, sometimes it is better; but we have a number of instances where there is a great deal of community concern over the attempt to use existing airport facilities where it is close in; sometimes that does not work out. That is the general rule, but a general rule that is very frequently honored by exceptions to it.

Mr. AYRES. I would suggest to the gentleman that when the officers come back to his committee that he suggest to them that they spend a little more time than they have in the past exploring the possibility of expanding the Akron-Canton Airport rather than investing money in other sections of northeastern Ohio. If the gentleman has any idea when he could get this information. I have a gentleman from Akron, a Mr. Fulton, who is quite familiar with the expansion of airports in the area and who is very much interested in the question.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. If the gentleman will include that in his memo I will have it looked into as well.

Mr. AYRES. I thank the gentleman and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time following my colleague from Ohio [Mr.

AYRES] to discuss with the committee the same subject and what is referred to in their hearings as the Cleveland-Medina Airport. I call particular attention to the phraseology used in the hearings, because when I was first elected to Congress 2 years ago it was brought to my attention by members of Portage County and residents of the area and Aurora, particularly that a reserve airport was planned in this area. I made particular inquiry both within the military and civil air establishments of our Government to determine the fact as to whether or not there were any such plans for such a base, and also inquired of the various congressional committees involved and received a negative reply in each case.

When the hearings on this bill were published and my colleagues and myself inquired into the matter, however, I was informed that not only was the area for this field not specifically selected, but that an area was also under consideration in Portage County, Ohio, which disturbs me greatly.

I do not wish to take the position here that we are opposing the airport or the field in Portage County. No community wants to stand in the way of national defense, nor does any community without great consideration want to ask that \$13 million not be spent in the community. But may I also point out that the location in Portage County would jeopardize even more the situation which exists there. Already almost a quarter to a third of the farm land of Portage County and of the tax base of Portage County has been removed by the reservoirs of the city of Akron and additional reservoirs which are planned by the Federal flood-control project; by a large ordnance arsenal; by a large segment of the turnpike of the State of Ohio; by a Federal housing project that has recently been turned over to private hands; and by the Kent State University. This project which would involve some 4,300 acres would remove still more land from the tax base of the county. It would have a tremendous impact on the school and local tax picture. On the other hand, the field would mean the expenditure of at least \$11 million in the county and the creation of a payroll which would mean jobs and increased business to the county as a whole.

The Air Force has said that the Hopkins Airport in Cleveland cannot be used as a Reserve training airport of the scope contemplated. They have said that the location must be along a general radius of a line between Akron and Cleveland so that the field would be available to Reserves from Cleveland and Akron. It seems to me that a location can be found which will not destroy any established community. I cannot help pointing out that the site which has been discussed with me is one which involves the community of Aurora. It comes within less than a half mile of this beautiful little community, which is a very good residential community, where the property values are extremely high, and also the community of Mantua. Both of these communities would be almost put out of business as far as residential areas are concerned were such a base built.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. AYRES. May I ask the gentleman to point out to the members of the committee that it will be at least next spring before a final decision can be made on this in view of the fact the Armed Services Committee would have to agree on a site.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. AYRES. In the meantime, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON], anyone else who is interested, and myself, can meet with the gentlemen of the committee, including the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS]. I know that each and every one of us will not stand in the way of progress; but we do want the experts to be honest in their decision and tell the committee where, in their judgment, the best airport can be had.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman. I have been assured by the Air Force that no selection of a site will be made without full discussion with the Congressmen involved. I have not liked the seeming doubletalk and lack of openness which this whole subject of location has received to date. However, now that we know definitely that the national-defense needs require that an airfield be built in a general area, and this bill makes appropriations therefor, I feel sure that the Air Force will be glad to work with local authorities to secure a proper location. I intend to assist to this end, but I shall certainly oppose any move to locate this field where its planes will threaten destruction of the property or land values of long-established communities.

(Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 802. Funds appropriated to the military departments for military public works in prior years are hereby made available for military public works authorized for each such department by the Act of — 1954 (Public Law — H. R. 9242, 83d Cong.): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of such prior year funds appropriated to the Department of the Army shall be available for the purposes of advance planning as authorized by section 504 of the act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, 82d Cong.).

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to section 802. I understand in that section is a provision for what is known as the Point Aux Pins Ammunition Depot along the Alabama-Mississippi line. There is nothing specifically in the bill on that point, but in the report of the committee on page 43 we find a paragraph which in substance directs how the proposed channel shall be constructed.

I want to further call the attention of the committee to the fact that when this authorization was under consideration in the Senate committee on military and naval construction, that committee reporting on that particular authorization on page 4 made a statement to the effect

that this proposed channel was being considered in connection with another channel. I shall not take the time of the committee to go into detail. That is on page 4 of the report to which I have just referred.

The language of the Senate committee, to which I have just referred, and the language of this Committee on Appropriations providing funds for that project are in direct conflict. I am sure that it was not the intention of the Committee on Appropriations to arbitrarily spell out just how that channel should be constructed. I rather think that the Committee on Appropriations was not familiar in full with what was under consideration.

I would like to just briefly point out that if the directive in the report of the Committee on Appropriations is followed by the Army Engineers, that they could only build this channel straight to the gulf from this proposed depot. Now, it so happens that just about 10 miles from that point there is another channel, an existing channel, leading from the mainland to the gulf known as the Pascagoula Channel, connecting the port of Pascagoula with the Gulf of Mexico. It is quite a port of entry. Now, the Army Engineers have been requested to consider the feasibility and the practicability of connecting these two channels rather than to build an entirely new channel which would serve this one project.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

(Mr. COLMER asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. COLMER. The Army engineers were asked to consider by the Senate committee the feasibility of tying these channels in together, in other words, to tie them in with the existing economy of the port of Pascagoula.

Mr. Chairman, this is a defense project. The object of what we are trying to do there is to establish another defense project, namely, the establishment of an oil refinery which would produce oil which would be exported and, of course, would be used just as much in the defense effort if it is needed as would this ammunition depot. So, it would serve both purposes. All I am asking here now is that in view of these circumstances and without any further discussion of it that the chairman of the committee, in view of this statement, make such a statement for the benefit of the RECORD as he sees fit that will give the Army engineers an opportunity, which they have already been authorized to do by another committee of the Congress, to see whether or not ours is a practical and feasible proposition.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I have no objection if the Army wants to study into this any further. I think the decision the Army has to make is whether this ammunition terminal is important enough to go ahead with now or whether they want to delay it in order to make

this further study. The justifications which were submitted to us were on the basis of the direct route to the sea. That was the basis on which testimony was taken from representatives of the Army by our subcommittee. Now, subsequently, information was brought to our attention that there had been a statement in the report by the Senate committee asking the Army to look into this alternate route. It appears, however, that the alternate route mentioned is not authorized as a civil-works project as yet. There are these two rather important circumstances; first of all, that this alternate route would probably cost something in excess of \$1 million more than would the route that we are now talking about and which was justified to our subcommittee. Secondly, that because this alternate route by way of Pascagoula is not authorized, it might result in unreasonable delay in getting the facilities going. Those are the only two considerations that must be kept in mind.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, may I say to my friend—and I realize I am laboring under difficulties here—that the testimony of General Carter before the gentleman's committee was to the effect that there was a possibility that it might cost \$200,000 or \$300,000 more. But my understanding is that they have come to no definite figure; and, furthermore, the Army engineers are now actively engaged—they are down there now making this survey.

So all I am asking the Committee to do is to leave the matter open. Incidentally, Jackson County, where this project is going to be located, is going to contribute \$2 million toward this project. We are just asking the opportunity to let them work it out. That is all we are asking.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. The situation at present, as I see it, is that in view of the language in the report of the Senate committee and the authorizing language, that this is now under study, that now it is up to the Army to decide whether or not this is important enough to go ahead with the project as funded by our committee or whether they would prefer to wait until the final returns are in.

Mr. COLMER. The gentleman has no objection to a further study?

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I am quite sure that if there is one pending I am not going to attempt to make any objection to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees occupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news serv-

ices; and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$8,525,000.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HYDE: On page 27, line 20, after "\$8,525,000", strike out the period and insert "Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated may be used to remove the Civil Defense Training Center from Olney, Md."

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will neither increase nor decrease the amount of the appropriation. It will, however, save the Government, I believe, something over a half million dollars. We are merely seeking in this amendment to prevent the removal of the civil defense training center from its present location. If it is removed—and no real reason, no good reason has been given for its removal—it will cost the Government something over \$300,000; and, in addition to that, the Government will lose about a quarter of a million dollars investment that it already has in the present civil defense training center. Should this agency be moved from Olney, there would be an immediate loss to the Government of about a half a million dollars as well as a loss of other facilities, including a pumping plant, a microwave tower, a telephone tower constructed by the telephone company—and incidentally, in the contract there is a provision for the payment of \$150,000 to the telephone company in the event the installation is removed—and the removal of a complete communication system and a complete rescue street installation of numerous building wrecks, at a cost of well over a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. Chairman, there is no good reason for the removal of this center. There is no good reason why the Government should spend well over half a million dollars simply for the purpose of removing it from one place to another.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HYDE. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Is it not also true, because of the fact that Olney is very close to the Nation's Capital, that we can encourage many people to come to Olney to take the civil defense course?

Mr. HYDE. That is certainly so, which would not be true of some other location.

So, Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge the adoption of this amendment. I believe there is no strong opposition to the amendment.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, with 5 minutes for the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER] and 5 minutes for the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is obviously one to tie the hands of the Civil Defense organization, which has for the last 6 months under the direction of the President been looking to find a location in Government-owned facilities. The school, or whatever they call it, at Olney which the gentleman from Maryland hopes to retain there is now occupying land that is under condemnation procedure. It is worth from \$44,000 to \$48,000, and the owner would like to obtain something like \$750,000 from the Government for it.

It so happens that after looking over many installations throughout the country the Civil Defense organization, its administration officers, and so forth, decided to occupy a Government facility in Battle Creek, Mich., in my district. This facility has a replacement value of some \$30 to \$35 million. It stands vacant out there. Under an executive order, the Civil Defense is already moving out there.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman that the testimony before the committee with regard to this matter indicated that the Olney location was in no wise satisfactory, that the question at that time was whether or not this headquarters for Civil Defense would be moved to Indiantown Gap, Pa., or to Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. SHAFER. That is right.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. May I say from another angle that the General Services Administration comes to our subcommittee. We have attempted definitely to give the authority to the General Services Administration to find use for these buildings. I made a trip to Battle Creek, taking a clerk of the committee along with me, and I found that that is a beautiful location. It has no correlation to the ordinary hospital that we think about or anything else that might be used. It is an excellent location for some Government agency. This Government agency, with the general approval of the General Services Administration, is now moving into it.

Mr. SHAFER. And by direction of the President to occupy Government-owned facilities rather than rental property. I believe the amendment should be defeated.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER. I yield.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Do I understand that they are moving into a hospital—a Government owned hospital?

Mr. SHAFER. It is known as a hospital, but it is a much better facility than a hospital actually. It is not a hospital—it was used as a hospital. It is a former sanitarium, but it is a \$30 million to \$35 million building, with excellent office facilities and parking spaces.

Mr. DEVEREUX. Is there suitable ground around there to carry out all of these other functions?

Mr. SHAFER. Yes, there is ample ground.

Mr. DEVEREUX. My understanding is that we did not object to the movement of the headquarters from Olney. It was simply the movement of the school from Olney.

Mr. SHAFER. It will tie the hands of the Civil Defense authorities in their future plans. There is no question about that.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. As a disinterested person in this argument, may I say it is a splendid building surrounded by a big park. It is not a hospital. If you would look at it, you would not think of it as a hospital. It is well designed architecturally and it looms up like a hotel. There are many facilities that they could not possibly get in any other location. I think the gentleman would do well to look at it.

Mr. SHAFER. There are 10½ acres of land there for parking or other purposes which could be used by civilian defense—Government-owned property, at a rental saving annually of at least \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and to support the position taken by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER]. As a member of the subcommittee, we heard testimony on this proposal on the budget for the Civil Defense Authority. The testimony indicated that they had exhaustively gone into the conditions at the site of Olney and had come to the conclusion that the site was inadequate for their long-range plans, and that they were considering moving to one of several sites, Indiantown Gap, Pa., or Battle Creek, Mich. As I understand it, after a full investigation of all the possibilities, the executive branch of the Government felt that the Government-owned site at Battle Creek, Mich., which is presently not used, was the most desirable site that they could find for their overall program. I understand one of the major factors in their decision was the fact that they could save about \$200,000 to \$250,000 annually in the operation of their agency by such a move from Olney to Battle Creek.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. HYDE. Does the gentleman understand that this amendment applies not to the civil defense headquarters but it applies merely to the training center for which there is now a building at Olney? There is this installation, for example, known as Rescue Street on which there are any number of buildings in various stages of destruction to simulate a destroyed town, which would have to be entirely done away with and which would have to be reconstructed in a new location, and that the loss on that installation alone would cost over a quar-

ter of a million dollars on what has already been invested there to say nothing of the cost of removal to the new location, which expense in itself would be more than enough to pay for the entire location at Olney.

Mr. FORD. It is my understanding that all of those factors of initial cost of construction at Olney, the cost of doing whatever is necessary at Battle Creek, plus the comparative cost between what they pay now and what they will have to pay at Battle Creek for annual maintenance and operation were taken into consideration and in the estimation of the Civil Defense authorities, based upon what they consider essential in the overall civilian defense picture, they feel that Battle Creek is the best possible site that they could get and, consequently, I sincerely hope that the decision of the executive branch will be upheld and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland will be defeated.

Mr. HYDE. I have one further question. There is another matter which was not thrashed out before the subcommittee.

Mr. FORD. I think that is correct, that we get the benefit of the decision of the executive branch of the Government. That is a decision which is the responsibility primarily of the executive branch, and consequently all we got was a report as to what the facts were and on what basis they predicated their views.

I repeat again, Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment is defeated so that this movement for the best interests of the Civil Defense and in the best interests of the country as a whole will take place as rapidly as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Hyde].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members of the Commission serving without compensation; purchase of not to exceed 2 passenger motor vehicles; and entertainment, \$170,000.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCULLOCH: Page 28, lines 18 and 19, after the semicolon in line 18, strike the remainder of the line and all of line 19 and insert in lieu thereof "\$25,000."

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, in the dying days of the 1st session of the 83d Congress, Subcommittee No. 4 of the Judiciary Committee, out of consideration for the patriotism of our people and in due respect to the courage of those Founding Fathers who hallowed the ground at Jamestown, at Williamsburg, and at Yorktown, favorably reported a Senate joint resolution, which later became Public Law 263, which was approved by the President on August 13, 1953.

That joint resolution was reported out of Subcommittee No. 4 and out of the full Judiciary Committee only after

the entire section, which authorized an appropriation, was stricken from the bill. I feel sure I am safe in saying to the members of the committee that neither the subcommittee nor the full Committee on the Judiciary would have favorably reported that joint resolution had the amendment striking the section in question not been agreed to.

In the meantime those who are interested in this celebration—and I think it is a fine thing and I am wholeheartedly in support of the celebration down there—are requesting an appropriation of \$170,000, which will be requested for each of 3 years during the time this celebration will continue.

Let me enumerate some of the items covered by this \$170,000, according to testimony before our committee, which will be found on page 1105 and the several following pages of the printed hearings. In the first place 12 full-time employees would be hired, 5 of whom would receive \$9,600, or more, a year, each. In addition, \$35,000 of this sum would be paid to consultants who are authorized to travel to France and to Britain and to expend as much as \$15,000 for traveling expenses. In addition, this Commission, pursuant to this budget, would be authorized to buy 2 new passenger automobiles, would be authorized to buy 5 intercommunication systems, 5 brandnew typewriters, 2 dictaphone transcribers, and other items along that line, when all the time there are in the GSA similar items that could be used to good advantage.

I repeat, this Commission is intended to function for 3 years which means, at this rate, that it will ultimately cost \$510,000. My amendment would reduce the appropriation to \$25,000 a year.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I feel sure that the gentleman has stated it correctly when he says that no member of the Committee on the Judiciary ever had any impression that such a sum as \$170,000 and that much for each of 3 years would be spent on this celebration. Our committee, as the gentleman knows, takes a position with regard to these celebrations that it wants to foster patriotism, but it certainly does not intend that such large expenditures shall be made. I shall support the gentleman's amendment and I hope it will be agreed to.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. As a matter of fact, the Committee on the Judiciary by unanimous vote deleted a section authorizing an appropriation?

Mr. McCULLOCH. That is exactly right. As I stated at the very beginning, the committee, as I recall, unanimously struck the entire section which would have authorized an appropriation.

I am chairman of the subcommittee to which all of these bills proposing celebrations are referred and, like my good friend, the gentleman from New York, I am also interested in fostering patriotism, love of country and indoctrinating

the youth of the land with the courage, foresight and the political know-how of the founders of this country. If we are to be confronted with appropriations of this size for every bill that comes to us for the celebration of such affairs, I am fearful that in the future no celebration bills will be approved by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCULLOCH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MEADER. May I ask the gentleman if at about the same time we approved a bill for the celebration of the anniversary of Columbia University, also a celebration of our independence at Philadelphia, and in both cases with agreement by the sponsors of those bills we deleted all authorization for appropriation of Federal funds?

Mr. McCULLOCH. The answer to both of the questions is unequivocally "Yes." It was by the consideration of the members of the Committee on the Judiciary and in that course of action that this joint resolution was favorably reported.

I hope that the committee will approve the amendment which I have offered.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCULLOCH].

Mr. Chairman, I assure you that this celebration which is proposed at Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown is one of the most important celebrations that has ever taken place in the United States of America. But this is much more than a celebration.

In the first place, 1957 will be the 350th anniversary of the founding of America. In 1607 at Jamestown there was established the first permanent English settlement on the North American Continent.

Moreover, 1957 will mark the 175th anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown where our Nation won its independence. Strangely enough, the 175 years that have followed that event are exactly the same number of years as Virginia remained a colony.

Mr. Chairman, this Government has recognized the importance of this area and has established there the Colonial National Historical Park. It embraces the 3 locations of Yorktown, Jamestown, and Williamsburg, which are not more than 24 miles apart. Williamsburg is in the center with Yorktown 12 miles on one side and Jamestown 12 miles on the other. The Federal Government plans during the coming years to put certain public installations in that national memorial. They have already spent large sums of money there and will spend additional sums in the future. Now, what the Government is being asked to do in this instance is merely to accelerate work already planned on this national memorial so that it will be available to the thousands and thousands of citizens who will visit the celebration which will take place in 1957. A national Federal commission has been established to supervise this work and

to advise with the Department of the Interior. That Commission has been appointed by the President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of this body. The Commission is not going to limit its activities to this celebration; it will advise the Department of the Interior in planning the park that will memorialize the most historic events in the history of America so that future generations may go there and pay homage to our forefathers who established this great land, pay homage to the cradle of democracy that nurtured those men who made this Nation great, men such as Jefferson, Marshall, and others of that character. This park will ever be a memorial to the flowering of democracy, and I believe that the Members of this House will agree that if there ever was a time that we should reaffirm our faith in democracy it is today, when a contrary ideology is gaining strength in the world.

This area of Virginia has in it many firsts. It was not only the first permanent English settlement in America; the first legislative body that ever sat on American soil held its first session in Jamestown in 1619.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

(Mr. GARY asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. GARY. The first law school in America was established at Williamsburg. The second oldest college in America is located at Williamsburg. The landing of the first Negroes in this country took place within this area; the first port of entry, the first customhouse, the first iron factory, the first glass works, and the beginnings of many other American political and economic activities.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to impose any longer on the patience of this House at this late hour. I believe that the Members of this House realize the importance of this great celebration and the work that should be done by the Federal Government to improve this national memorial park so that it will be ready for this celebration. I respectfully urge that the committee vote down this amendment.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I think it should be pointed out that this was not a request which was initiated by the Congress but one that was initiated and submitted to the Committee on Appropriations by the executive branch of the Government, and the amount included was presented by the President in his budget proposal.

Mr. GARY. I thank my distinguished colleague from Michigan for his contribution. That is absolutely correct. It is not an amount asked by the State of Virginia. It was the amount asked by the Department of the Interior and the President, through the Interior Department. The Department of the Interior will administer these funds which will be spent under the proper guidance of this committee and the Interior Department.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], who preceded me, spoke very eloquently about early American history. No man could have presented a case on the floor more fluently, more earnestly than the gentleman from Virginia. But I am a bit concerned and perhaps a bit confused by some of the things that go on.

We have a distinguished gentleman from the State of Virginia whose name is a household word throughout the United States for economy. Periodically I get a report from his committee pointing out the necessity of cutting down Federal appropriations; cutting down the number of personnel, cutting down the number of automobiles. Here, to my amazement, we have some distinguished citizens from his State who come before the Congress of the United States and ask for funds. For what purpose? For another commission; for two more automobiles; to increase the number of employees in the Federal service.

Are we on one hand to talk about curtailing the number of personnel, the number of automobiles, the amount of Government expenditures and then on the other hand appropriate more money?

I do not like to do things that way. I think there are many other Members of the House who do not like to do things that way. It is one thing to preach economy. It is one thing to hold oneself up as an example of economy. It is another thing to practice that and to put it into effect.

The people of the State of Virginia are excellent Americans. They are good people. They are good citizens. Their Representatives in Congress can only be as good as they permit them to be. Here we have had an example on the question of economy, in the delegation from the State of Virginia requesting funds from the Federal Government. Let's be consistent.

I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch] is agreed to.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment offered by the chairman of our Judiciary Subcommittee No. 4, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch]. I represented our committee on the floor when the bill creating this commission last year passed under unanimous consent.

I want to call attention to a very unusual situation that we face here. Frequently, when we are considering appropriation bills, we hear the argument made that Congress, through its legislative committees and by action of the House, has authorized a Federal activity, and that the Appropriations Committee should not be allowed to destroy that program which the Congress has ordered. Now we find the contrary of that situation. We find a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary has considered an item in a bill that was before it containing an authorization

for an appropriation of Federal funds and that subcommittee expressly and consciously deleted that section from the bill and in that fashion it was approved by the full Committee on the Judiciary and in that fashion approved, under unanimous consent, by the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the fact that Congress had expressed itself as not authorizing Federal funds for that purpose, now we come in here and have an appropriation of \$170,000 for 3 years to celebrate a historical event.

One reason I am disturbed about this is that at the same time we had bills before us to celebrate an anniversary of Columbia University and also the Independence celebration in Philadelphia, both of which originally contained very minor appropriations, something on the order of \$10,000 or \$15,000. The Judiciary Committee and the subcommittee, after discussion with the sponsors of those program, deleted, with their consent, any authorization for an appropriation.

If we are to commence setting up commissions with five employees getting over \$9,600 a year to work for 3 years in preparation for a historical event, and every State has historical events that it is proud of, there will be no end to the creation of these commissions and the expenditure of public funds, especially if it can be done when the Congress has expressly denied the authorization of funds for a purpose of this character.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I think the Members in voting on this amendment should bear in mind that many of us from time to time have such projects, in which we are interested, and genuinely interested. If this procedure of creating these commissions and having these celebrations is abused by Congress voting an expenditure of unjustified funds, it certainly will react adversely against other celebrations and to the detriment of many other Members of the House.

Mr. MEADER. I thank the gentleman.

May I add out of my own experience that within this month the city of Jackson, Mich., in my district put on a celebration of the founding of the city and also the founding of the Republic Party in Jackson, Mich., on July 6, 1854. The citizens of that community gave of their time and gave of their funds and put on a celebration that was really worthwhile, yet they did not ask the Federal Government for any money for a purpose of that kind.

I think if we establish the precedent of setting up a Federal commission with high-paid employees and \$69,000 for miscellaneous expenses there will be no end to the expense that will come out of the Federal Treasury, because you will find difficulty in distinguishing between Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, Philadelphia, and Michigan.

I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio perhaps leaves too much money by giving \$25,000 in this

appropriation since there was no appropriation authorized originally in the legislation, but I am going to support his amendment because as a practical matter perhaps some reliance has been placed upon the approval by the Interior Department of this item in the budget.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. In 1949 or 1950 the House of Representatives voted \$2 million for a sesquicentennial celebration in Washington, D. C. I fought that raid on the Treasury. There was proposed to be built down in Foggy Bottom, along the Anacostia River, a lot of fancy buildings, and so on and so forth. That ended up in the biggest boondoggle of its kind of all time. About the only thing the people got out of that \$2 million appropriation was a bunch of payrollers and a band shell that floats on the Potomac River. Let us not make that kind of a mistake twice.

Mr. MEADER. I may say in closing that the \$170,000 sought to be appropriated to the Commission will not produce any buildings. Any improvements such as roads or any other structures in a national memorial park come out of a totally different appropriation in far larger amounts. The \$170,000 does nothing but pay salaries and operate the commission for a year.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GARY) there were—ayes 85, noes 41.

So the amendment was agreed on.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1111. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government of the United States unless it is supported by documentary evidence of—

(1) a binding agreement in writing between the parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real property to be purchased or leased, or work or services to be performed; or

(2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment thereof; or

(3) an order required by law to be placed with a Government agency; or

(4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing purchases without advertising when necessitated by public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or within specific monetary limitations; or

(5) a grant or subsidy payable (1) from appropriations made for payment of or contributions toward, sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord with formulae prescribed in law, or (2) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans approved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

(6) a liability which may result from pending litigation brought under authority of law; or

(7) employment or services of persons or expenses of travel in accord with law, and services performed by public utilities; or

(8) any other legal liability of the United States against an appropriation or fund legally available therefor.

(b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the duty of making certifications as required by this subsection shall not be delegated: *Provided*, That such certification for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obligations as could have been recorded under the provisions of subsection (a) hereof.

(c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts which are certified therein as having been obligated and such records shall be retained in the agency in such form as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as may be necessary for such purposes.

(d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be available for expenditure after the expiration of such period except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond that otherwise authorized by law.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VORYS: On page 40, after line 9, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"(e) Any statement of obligation of funds furnished by any agency of the Government to the Congress or any committee thereof shall include only such amounts as may be valid obligations as defined in subsection (a) hereof."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment to the definition of an obligation which has been prepared over the winter, and the amendment has been drawn up by the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations. As far as I am concerned, I am prepared to accept it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, we are glad to accept the amendment.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, section 1111 is legislation on an appropriation bill, but it is the kind of legislation that comes most appropriately from the Appropriations Committee; it is very good, carefully drawn, much-needed legislation, and I congratulate the Committee on Appropriations on this section.

But they have been a little selfish about it. They have applied their carefully limited definition of a Government obligation only to certifications to the Appropriations Committees. My amendment would make it apply to reports to all committees of Congress.

I have been interested in this subject for years, as we have reviewed in the Foreign Affairs Committee the growing unexpended balances in the ECA, MOAP, MSA, and FOA programs. Everyone agrees that, in considering whether a department or agency has any leftover funds, money that the Government is already legally, actually obligated to spend should be considered in all honesty as already spent, insofar as congressional action is concerned. A true, legal, actual obligation of the United States Government should not be any more subject to rescission, reduction, or change by Congress than money already spent, even though the money was spent unwisely or dishonestly. But what has been the result of this simple, natural, honest view of a Government obligation? Departmental and agency people, in their determination to hold on to leftover funds, unused funds, to prevent their reverting to the Treasury; to tie the hands of Congress in considering whether the agency needs these funds, have adopted the device of pasting the labels obligation or obligated balance all over such funds. We have all heard stories of the feverish rush in Government offices to get funds obligated toward the end of a fiscal year by bookkeeping and accounting maneuvers that bar reconsideration by Congress but leave the agency free to do as it pleases with such funds.

This section, as amended, may stop such monkey business. Cynics may say that it will result in actual overobligating and extravagance. I think not. I think, however, we need to be considering some penalties that might be applied both to fictitious labeling of obligations and to overobligating.

In any case, this section as amended, will help the work of both the Appropriation and the legislative committees. Executive juggling between the authorization and appropriation stages of legislation accounts for a lot of overspending. This will help to stop this juggling by at least giving the same kind of figures to all congressional committees.

(Mr. VORYS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made previously in the Committee.)

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the

State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the Preston amendment, the airport amendment; and on the Wigglesworth amendment for ship construction.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put the other amendments en bloc.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PRESTON: On page 6, line 8, add:

"CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—FEDERAL AID AIRPORT PROGRAM, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

"For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946, as amended (except section 5 (a)), \$22 million, of which (1) \$20 million shall be for projects in the States in accordance with section 6 of said act, (2) \$250,000 for projects in Puerto Rico, (3) \$50,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands, (4) \$225,000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, (5) \$225,000 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and (6) \$1,250,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$125,000 'Civil Aeronautics Administration,' for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft): *Provided*, That the amount made available herein for administrative expenses shall be in addition to the amount made available for such purposes in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 144, noes 42.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and forty-three Members are present, a quorum.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: Page 6, line 11, after the words "ship construction", strike out all of lines 11, 12, and 13, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For payment of construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense features incident to construction of 4 passenger-cargo ships under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46

U. S. C. 1154); for reconditioning and betterment of not to exceed 4 ships in the national-defense reserve fleet; and for necessary expenses for the acquisition of used tankers pursuant to section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1160), and the payment of cost of national-defense features incorporated in new tankers constructed to replace such used tankers, \$82,600,000: *Provided*, That appropriations granted herein shall be available to pay construction-differential subsidy granted by the Federal Maritime Board, pursuant to section 501 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to aid in the reconstruction of any Mariner-class ships sold under the provisions of title VII of the 1936 act."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 159, noes 44.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H. R. 1009.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 257. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings relative to the contribution of atomic energy to medicine.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 96. Concurrent resolution to extend the greetings and felicitations of Congress to Hon. Herbert Hoover on the 80th anniversary of his birth, August 10, 1954.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2670) entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of certain tribes, bands, and colonies of Indians in the State of Utah and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon; and appoints Mr. WATKINS, Mr. DWORSHAK, and Mr. ANDERSON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 252) entitled "An act to permit all civil actions against the United States for recovery of taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected to be brought in the district courts with right of trial by jury."

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TAX

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5173) to provide that the excess of collections from the Federal unemployment tax over unemployment compensation administrative expenses shall be used to establish and maintain a \$200 million reserve in the Federal unemployment account which will be available for advances to the States, to provide that the remainder of such excess shall be returned to the States, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "1953" and insert "1954."

Page 2, line 13, strike out "unemployment" and insert "employment security."

Page 3, line 2, strike out "unemployment" and insert "employment security."

Page 3, line 6, strike out "unemployment" and insert "employment security."

Page 3, strike out all after line 7 over to and including line 4 on page 4 and insert:

"(1) The aggregate of the amounts expended during the fiscal year for the purpose of assisting the States in (A) the administration of their unemployment compensation laws (including administration pursuant to agreements under title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952), (B) the establishment and maintenance of systems of public employment offices in accordance with the act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C., sec. 49-49n), and (C) carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; and

"(2) the amount estimated by the Secretary of Labor as equal to the necessary expenses incurred during the fiscal year for the performance by the Department of Labor of its functions (except its functions with respect to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) under (i) this title and titles III and XII of this act, and (ii) the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, (iii) the provisions of the act of June 6, 1933, as amended, (iv) title IV (except sec. 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and (v) title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1952; and,

Page 4, line 5, strike out "(2)" and insert "(3)."

Page 4, strike out lines 11, 12, and 13.

Page 5, line 17, after "Labor", insert "and certified by him to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before that date."

Page 5, line 17, after "States", insert "to the Secretary of Labor by June 1."

Page 5, line 22, strike out "June 1" and insert "May 1."

Page 5, line 24, strike out "June 1" and insert "May 1."

Page 8, line 13, strike out "account" and insert "unemployment fund."

Page 8, line 22, after "subsection;" insert "and."

Page 8, strike out all after line 22 over to and including line 3 on page 9.

Page 9, line 4, strike out "(4)" and insert "(3)."

Page 9, line 5, strike out "(1), (2), and (3)" and insert "(1) and (2)."

Page 9, line 7, strike out "shall, from time to time, certify" and insert "shall certify."

Page 10, line 15, strike out "(a)."

Page 10, line 18, after "shall", insert "promptly."

Page 10, lines 18 and 19, strike out "as of the close of the calendar month in which the Governor makes such request."

Page 10, line 20, after "the", insert "unemployment trust fund for credit to the."

Page 11, line 5, strike out "subsection (a)" and insert "section 1201."

Page 11, line 8, after "paid" insert ", received, and covered into the Treasury."

Page 11, lines 9 and 10, strike out "subsection (a)" and insert "section 1201."

Page 11, line 10, after "the" where it appears the second time insert "unemployment trust fund for credit to the."

Page 11, lines 14 and 15, strike out "from time to time from the general fund in" and insert "at the close of the month in which the moneys were covered into."

Page 11, line 15, after "the", where it appears the second time insert "unemployment trust fund for credit to the."

Page 11, line 16, after "be", insert ", as of the first day of the succeeding month."

Page 11, line 18, strike out "from time to time."

Page 11, line 20, strike out "title." and insert "title."

Page 11, after line 20, insert:

"Sec. 1203. When used in this title, the term 'governor' shall include the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

Page 12, line 16, strike out "second" and insert "fourth."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide that the excess of collections from the Federal unemployment tax over employment security administrative expenses shall be used to establish and maintain a \$200 million reserve in the Federal unemployment account which will be available for advances to the States, to provide that the remainder of such excess shall be returned to the States, and for other purposes."

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, only two of the Senate amendments are of importance. The others are purely technical, clerical, or clarifying in nature.

The first amendment of substance eliminates the requirement that a State maintain an average 2.7-percent tax during the quarter in which application is made for an advance in order to be eligible for the advance. This will avoid compelling States as a condition of eligibility for a loan to make sharp increases in employers' contributions during period of high unemployment when they are least able to meet such increases.

The second amendment relates to the repayment of advances obtained by the States. Under the House bill, repayment of the advances obtained by States were to be made by either (a) transfer of funds from the trust account of the borrowing State—at the direction of its governor—to the Federal unemployment account, or (b) a decrease in the 90-percent allowable credit against the 3-percent Federal unemployment tax. Under the House bill, this decrease in allowable tax credits would have begun after the second Jan-

uary 1 on which outstanding advances have not been repaid by transfer of funds from the State's trust fund. Under the Senate amendment, the decrease in allowable credits will not begin until after the fourth—rather than the second—January 1 on which such conditions exist.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the Senate amendments have been examined by those of us on this side, and we are in agreement with the request made by the gentleman from New York.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of H. R. 8932, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to reclassify dictaphones by transferring them from their existing tariff classification under paragraph 1542 of the Tariff Act to a new provision under paragraph 372.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That paragraph 372 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C., sec. 1001, par. 372) is hereby amended by inserting after "cash registers, 25 percent ad valorem;" the following: "business dictating, recording, and transcribing machines, chiefly used in business offices of the type or types recording on nonmagnetizable recording medium, and parts thereof, 15 percent ad valorem;".

SEC. 2. Paragraph 1542 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C., sec. 1001, par. 1542) is hereby amended by striking out the word "dictaphones."

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this act shall take effect at the close of the 30th day after the day on which this act is enacted.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"That paragraph 372 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C., sec. 1001, par. 372) is hereby amended by inserting after 'cash registers, 25 percent ad valorem;' the following: 'business dictating, recording, and transcribing machines, chiefly used in business offices, of the type or types recording on nonmagnetizable recording medium, and parts thereof, 30 percent ad valorem;'. "

"Sec. 2. Paragraph 1542 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C., sec. 1001, par. 1542) is hereby amended by striking out 'dictaphones,' in each place it appears therein.

"Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting in any manner existing international obligations of the United States with respect to the duty on the articles inserted by the first section of this act in paragraph 372 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and the rate of duty of 15 percent ad valorem presently applied to such articles under paragraph 1542 of such act, as modified pursuant to such international obligations, shall continue to be applied to such articles and to be subject to modification or

termination in the same manner and to the same extent as under existing law.

"Sec. 4. The amendments made by this act shall take effect at the close of the 30th day after the day on which this act is enacted."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the new paragraph would include business dictating, recording, and transcribing machines, chiefly used in business offices, of the type or types recording on nonmagnetized recording medium, and parts thereof.

The present tariff status of dictaphones is that they are now classified in paragraph 1542 of the tariff act in the sundries schedule along with gramophones and musical instruments. They are dutiable at 15 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1542, the rate having been reduced from 30 percent in trade-agreement negotiations.

H. R. 8932 would transfer dictaphones from the sundries schedule contained in paragraph 1542 to paragraph 372 in the machinery schedule where it would be classified with various types of machinery, including office machines. The bill would continue the 15-percent rate applicable to dictaphones so that no change in duty is involved under your committee's bill. H. R. 8932 would, however, involve a change in nomenclature, and the new description would be "business dictating, recording, and transcribing machines, chiefly used in business offices, of the type or types recording on nonmagnetized recording medium."

The Committee on Ways and Means has been informed that, because dictaphones have been classified in the same paragraph along with phonographs and musical instruments, other countries have similarly classified them and as a result have imposed luxury taxes higher than would otherwise be the case. Favorable reports have been received on H. R. 8932 from the Departments of the Treasury and Commerce.

The Committee on Ways and Means adopted an amendment to H. R. 8932 in the nature of a substitute which, in addition to clarifying and technical changes, incorporates changes designed to insure that the bill will not affect the rate of duty applicable to the articles covered by the bill. As introduced, the bill amends the Tariff Act of 1930, to provide for a 15-percent ad valorem duty for these articles. The rate now specified in the act for these articles is 30 percent, but the rate generally in effect has been reduced to 15 percent as a result of trade-agreement negotiations under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The committee amendment continues the 30-percent rate in the act, but provides that existing trade agreements, and the 15-percent rate established as a result of such agreements, shall continue to apply, until lawfully modified or terminated. Under the amendment, articles covered by the bill which are produced in any nation or area designated under section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 as Communist dominated or controlled will continue to be dutiable at the 30-percent rate. Another example of the effect of the

H. R. 9935

AM. ACT

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9936

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955”) for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, namely:

1 CHAPTER I
2 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to Elizabeth P. Farrington, widow of
5 Joseph R. Farrington, late a Delegate from the Territory
6 of Hawaii, \$12,500.

7 CAPITOL POLICE
8 SALARIES, CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

9 For salaries of the United States Capitol Police Force,
10 as authorized by H. R. 9413, Eighty-third Congress,
11 \$175,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for salaries of
12 Capitol Police, United States Senate and House of Repre-
13 sentatives, respectively, in the Legislative Appropriation
14 Act, 1955, shall be transferred to and merged with funds
15 provided hereunder and administered as one fund.

16 GENERAL EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "General expenses",
18 including the purchase of one police motor vehicle, \$79,785.

19 . ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

20 The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of
21 the House Office Building Commission, is authorized here-
22 after to furnish steam from the Capitol Power Plant to the

1 Folger Shakespeare Library: *Provided*, That the person or
2 persons authorized to make contracts with respect to such
3 building to which such steam is to be furnished agrees (a) to
4 pay for such steam at rates, not less than cost, determined by
5 the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House
6 Office Building Commission, and (b) to connect such build-
7 ing with the Capitol Power Plant steam lines without ex-
8 pense to the United States and in a manner satisfactory to
9 the Architect of the Capitol and the House Office Building
10 Commission: *Provided further*, That amounts received in
11 payment for steam so furnished shall be covered into the
12 Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

13 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

14 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
15 BINDING

16 The unexpended balance of the appropriation to the
17 Government Printing Office for "Working capital and con-
18 gressional printing and binding" for the fiscal year 1943
19 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year limitation,
20 for payment of a claim settled by the General Accounting
21 Office in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the
22 amount of \$703.34 on account of services rendered during
23 the fiscal year 1942.

1 THE JUDICIARY

2 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER
3 JUDICIAL SERVICES

4 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees of
6 jurors and commissioners", \$220,000.

7 CHAPTER II

8 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

10 For an additional amount for "Acquisition of buildings
11 abroad", to remain available until expended, \$500,000.

12 INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

13 The appropriation granted under this head in the Sup-
14 plemental Appropriation Act, 1954, shall remain available
15 until June 30, 1955.

16 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
20 general legal activities", \$275,000.

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

22 MARSHALS

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
24 United States attorneys and marshals", \$400,000.

1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees
3 and expenses of witnesses", \$135,000, to be derived by trans-
4 fer from "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", fiscal
5 year 1954.

6 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$3,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head for
10 the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for the purchase of
11 twenty-four passenger motor vehicles and three aircraft in
12 addition to those heretofore provided.

13 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
16 Bureau of Prisons", \$750,000.

17 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

19 ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR-NAVIGATION FACILITIES

20 Not to exceed \$600,000 of the funds previously appro-
21 priated under this head shall be available for construction
22 and alteration of aeronautical facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska,
23 including construction and furnishing of quarters and related
24 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil

1 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, and
2 meteorological facilities for the Weather Bureau.

3 LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

4 For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, addi-
5 tional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judg-
6 ments rendered by United States District Courts, \$16,297,
7 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay
8 interest as specified in such judgments.

9 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—FEDERAL-AID

10 AIRPORT PROGRAM, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

11 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Air-
12 port Act of May 13, 1946, as amended (except section
13 5 (a)), \$22,000,000, of which (1) \$20,000,000 shall
14 be for projects in the States in accordance with section
15 6 of said Act, (2) \$250,000 for projects in Puerto Rico,
16 (3) \$50,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands, (4) \$225,-
17 000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, (5) \$225,000
18 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and (6) \$1,250,000
19 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, re-
20 search, and administrative expenses (including not to exceed
21 \$125,000 "Civil Aeronautics Administration" for neces-
22 sary administrative expenses, including the maintenance
23 and operation of aircraft): *Provided*, That the amount
24 made available herein for administrative expenses shall be
25 in addition to the amount made available for such pur-

1 poses in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,
2 1955.

3 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

4 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport
5 Act", to remain available until expended, as follows: Mu-
6 nicipal Airport, Elko, Nevada, \$69,449.

7 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

8 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

9 For payment of construction-differential subsidy and
10 cost of national-defense features incident to construction of four
11 passenger-cargo ships under title V of the Merchant Marine
12 Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1154) ; for recondi-
13 tioning and betterment of not to exceed four ships in the
14 national-defense reserve fleet; and for necessary expenses
15 for the acquisition of used tankers pursuant to section 510
16 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C.
17 1160), and the payment of cost of national-defense features
18 incorporated in new tankers constructed to replace such
19 used tankers, \$82,600,000: *Provided*, That appropriations
20 granted herein shall be available to pay construction
21 differential subsidy granted by the Federal Maritime Board,
22 pursuant to section 501 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act,
23 1936, as amended, to aid in the reconstruction of any
24 Mariner-class ships sold under the provisions of title VII
25 of the 1936 Act: *Provided further*, That all ship con-

1 struction, reconditioning and betterment of vessels appro-
2 priated for herein, be performed in shipyards in the con-
3 tinental United States.

4 SHIP MORTGAGE-FORECLOSURE OR FORFEITURE
5 CONTINGENCIES

6 For necessary expenses incurred in connection with pro-
7 tection, preservation, maintenance, acquisition, or use of ves-
8 sels involved in mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture proceedings
9 instituted by the Government, including payment, as author-
10 ized by law, of prior claims and liens, expenses of sale, or
11 other charges incidental thereto, \$2,500,000.

12 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS
13 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

14 For an additional amount for "Inter-American High-
15 way", \$4,750,000, to remain available until expended.

16 CHAPTER III

17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

18 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
20 \$8,750,000.

21 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 including purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles in addi-

tion to those heretofore provided, \$229,000, to be derived by transfer from such appropriations contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses. White House Police", \$62,000, to be derived by transfer from such appropriations contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

For a medal for Irving Berlin as authorized by law, \$1,500.

COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and improvements", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$80,000, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1955".

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CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", \$4,600,000, and the limitation on the amount available only to the extent the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration is increased to "\$21,000,000" to be available for increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally in addition to the purposes set forth in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$88,400,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SURVEYS AND PLANNING FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

For payments to States for surveys and planning activities pursuant to title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, \$2,000,000.

1 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

2 For an additional amount for "Grants for hospital con-
3 struction", to remain available until expended, \$15,700,000,
4 to be available for payments under part G, title VI, of the
5 Act, as amended, as follows: For diagnostic or treatment
6 centers, \$5,225,000; for hospitals for the chronically ill and
7 impaired, \$5,225,000; for rehabilitation facilities, \$2,625,-
8 000; and for nursing homes, \$2,625,000: *Provided*, That
9 allotments under such part G to the several States for the
10 current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
11 equal to the limitations specified herein.

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

13 SERVICES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
15 hospital construction services", \$200,000.

16 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

17 BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

18 None of the funds available to the Bureau of Old-Age
19 and Survivors Insurance shall be used to pay any costs,
20 direct or indirect, of moving any group of employees of the
21 Bureau from Baltimore, Maryland, to Washington, District
22 of Columbia.

1 CHAPTER V
2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
3 FOREST SERVICE
4 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

5 For an additional amount for "Forest Roads and Trails",
6 \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

7 CHAPTER VI
8 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
9 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
10 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

11 For an additional amount for "Health, education, and
12 welfare services," \$1,180,000.

13 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

14 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
15 \$100,000, and this amount may be transferred to and merged
16 with the appropriation for "Office of the Solicitor", in addi-
17 tion to any other amounts authorized to be so transferred.

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$3,900,-
20 000, to remain available until expended, and the limitation
21 under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services is
23 increased by \$1,000,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$1,707,000, to remain available until expended, and the limitations under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services and travel are increased by \$2,500,000 and \$200,000, respectively: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate construction of the Helena Valley unit, Montana, until a repayment contract has been executed.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

The unexpended balance of \$19,000 available to the Bureau of Mines for construction of the drainage tunnel at Leadville, Colorado, is to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts immediately upon the approval of this Act.

1 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2 CONSTRUCTION

3 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$5,562,-
4 101, to remain available until expended.

5 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

6 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

7 For an additional amount for "Administration of Terri-
8 tories", \$47,000.

9 CHAPTER VII

10 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

11 COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$414,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-
15 able for the hire of passenger motor vehicles and shall remain
16 available until March 1, 1955: *Provided further*, That the
17 limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Ap-
18 propriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses
19 of travel, is increased to "\$222,000".

20 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

21 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$497,835, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,

1 That the limitation on the amount available for expenses of
2 travel is increased by "\$62,700".

3 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

4 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

5 For expenses necessary for alteration of Federal build-
6 ings to provide facilities for additional Federal judges as
7 authorized by the Act of February 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 8),
8 and additional court personnel, and for expansion of existing
9 court facilities, including costs of moving agencies thereby
10 displaced from space in Federal buildings, \$2,820,600, to
11 remain available until June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That none
12 of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for providing
13 facilities at Flint, Michigan.

14 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

15 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Operat-
16 ing expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$60,000; and the
17 limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
18 priation Act, 1955, on the amount available for travel ex-
19 penses is hereby increased from "\$40,600" to "\$46,600":
20 *Provided*, That this paragraph shall take effect only upon the
21 enactment into law of S. 3155 or H. R. 8753, Eighty-third
22 Congress.

1 EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

2 Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operat-
3 ing requirements may be subleased to commercial organiza-
4 tions and the proceeds shall be covered into the Treasury as
5 miscellaneous receipts.

6 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

7 For an additional amount for "Strategic and critical ma-
8 terials", \$380,000,000, to remain available until expended:
9 *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be used
10 for construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities.

11 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

12 INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

13 For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of
14 the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended
15 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), as they pertain to the United
16 States program for the International Geophysical Year,
17 \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

18 SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

19 The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
20 is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the
21 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to it and
22 in accord with law, including not to exceed \$250,000 for
23 administrative expenses, and to make such contracts and
24 commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as
25 provided in section 104 of the Government Corporation

1 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
 2 out its authorized functions for the fiscal year 1955: *Pro-*
 3 *vided*, That said funds shall be available for the acquisition of
 4 not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles from excesses
 5 reported by other agencies, or from forfeitures; for services
 6 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 7 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100
 8 per day; and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the
 9 procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification
 10 Act of 1949, to place not more than four positions in grades
 11 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said
 12 Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number
 13 authorized by said section.

14 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

15 INPATIENT CARE

16 For an additional amount for "Inpatient Care",
 17 \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That this amount is predicated on
 18 furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of
 19 570 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1955 in addition
 20 to those heretofore provided for.

21 WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

22 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Administrative ex-
 24 penses", \$400,000, to be derived from the war claims fund

1 created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948
2 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) : *Provided*, That
3 the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
4 Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for ex-
5 penses of travel is increased to "\$8,000".

6 CHAPTER VIII

7 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

8 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

9 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

10 ACCESS ROADS

11 For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
12 ment of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the
13 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended,
14 and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950
15 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized
16 therein are certified as important to the national defense by
17 the Secretary of Defense, \$13,500,000, to remain available
18 until expended.

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

20 ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, CONSTRUCTION

21 For construction, installation, and equipment of tem-
22 porary or permanent public works, including buildings, fa-
23 cilities, appurtenances, and utilities, at stations of the Alaska
24 Communication System, as authorized by the Act of June

1 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), the Act of October 27, 1949
2 (Public Law 414), and the Act of —, 1954 (Public
3 Law —, H. R. 9242, Eighty-third Congress), without re-
4 gard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
5 amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles,
6 \$503,000, to remain available until expended.

7 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

8 PUBLIC WORKS, NAVY

9 For construction, installation, and equipment of tempo-
10 rary or permanent public works, naval installations, and
11 facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of June
12 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the Act of September 28, 1951
13 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of July
14 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), and
15 the Act of —, 1954 (Public Law—, H. R. 9242, Eighty-
16 third Congress); including not to exceed \$2,500,000 for
17 advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act
18 of September 28, 1951; furniture for public quarters; per-
19 sonnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other per-
20 sonal services necessary for the purposes of this appropria-
21 tion; and engineering and architectural services as authorized
22 by section 3 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (34 U. S. C.
23 556); \$73,517,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209, Eighty-third Congress), the Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325, Eighty-third Congress), and the Act of ———, 1954 (Public Law ———, H. R. 9242, Eighty-third Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$484,080,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 802. Funds appropriated to the military departments for military public works in prior years are hereby made available for military public works authorized for each such department by the Act of ———, 1954 (Public Law ———, H. R. 9242, Eighty-third Congress) : *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of such prior year funds appropriated to the Department of the Army shall be available for the purposes of advance planning as authorized by section

1 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155,
2 Eighty-second Congress).

3 SEC. 803. None of the funds appropriated in this Act
4 shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee
5 contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be
6 performed within the continental United States without the
7 specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense set-
8 ting forth the reasons therefor.

9 SEC. 804. None of the funds appropriated in this Act
10 shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting
11 construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or his
12 designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable com-
13 pletion date for each project, taking into consideration the
14 type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal con-
15 ditions affecting the construction and the application of eco-
16 nomical construction practices.

17 SEC. 805. None of the funds appropriated in this Act
18 shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactiva-
19 tion of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the
20 United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the
21 Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing, giving his
22 reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such fa-
23 cilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reason-
24 able rates.

CHAPTER IX

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary of \$14,800; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation: services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of reha-

1 bilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria ;
2 medical and health assistance for the civilian population of
3 Germany and Austria ; expenses incident to maintaining dis-
4 cipline and order (including trial and punishment by courts
5 established by or under authority of the President) ; printing
6 and binding outside continental United States without regard
7 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ;
8 purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and
9 binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad ; purchase
10 (one at not to exceed \$3,000 for replacement only) and hire
11 of passenger motor vehicles ; transportation to Germany or
12 Austria of property donated for the purposes of this appro-
13 priation ; unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$150,000) ,
14 to be accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section
15 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107) ; representa-
16 tion allowances (not to exceed \$35,000) similar to those
17 authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of
18 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) ; and for administering, in Ger-
19 many and Austria, programs authorized by section 32 (b)
20 (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50
21 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) ; \$14,000,000, and in addition,
22 \$1,000,000 for acquisition of sites and purchase or construc-
23 tion of buildings for living quarters in Austria, to remain
24 available until expended: *Provided*, That provisions of law,
25 including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the De-

1 partment of State shall be available for application to ex-
2 penditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further,*
3 That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as
4 amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the
5 purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may
6 utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Pro-*
7 *vided further,* That expenditures from this appropriation may
8 be made outside the continental United States, when neces-
9 sary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355
10 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided further,*
11 That for the purposes of this appropriation appointments
12 may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve without regard
13 to the four-year limitation contained in section 522 of the
14 Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided further,* That in the
15 event the President assigns to the Department of State re-
16 sponsibilities and obligations of the United States in connec-
17 tion with the government, occupation, or control of foreign
18 areas in addition to Germany and Austria. the authorities
19 contained in this appropriation may be utilized by the Depart-
20 ment of State in connection with such government, occupa-
21 tion, or control of such foreign areas: *Provided further,* That
22 when the Department of the Army, under the authority of
23 the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253),
24 furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies
25 of the United States Government serving in Germany and

1 Austria, payment therefor by such personnel shall be made
2 at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the
3 Department of the Army serving in Germany and Austria,
4 respectively: *Provided further*, That amounts for acquisition
5 of sites and purchase or construction of buildings for living
6 quarters in Austria shall be used exclusively for purchase of
7 foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by
8 the United States and may be transferred to the appropria-
9 tion "Acquisition of buildings abroad".

10 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

11 REFUGEE RELIEF

12 For expenses necessary to enable the President, by
13 transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may
14 be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Re-
15 lief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7,
16 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of
17 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
18 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and bind-
19 ing outside the continental United States without regard to
20 section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);
21 hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at
22 meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation;
23 not to exceed \$80,000 for expenses of a confidential nature,
24 to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to

1 whom funds are transferred by the President from this ap-
2 propriation; and not to exceed \$600,000 for capital for the
3 making of loans; \$7,000,000: *Provided*, That funds appro-
4 priated herein shall be available in accordance with authority
5 granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities
6 of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

7 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

8 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

9 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
10 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
11 in connection with the government or occupation of the
12 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations
13 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the
14 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
15 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
16 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
17 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
18 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
19 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of
20 \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;
21 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and
22 dissemination of information, including preview and review
23 expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles
24 and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities,
25 facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities,

1 and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes
2 of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which not to exceed
3 \$1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses:
4 *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation
5 Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions
6 of the Department of the Army shall apply to expendi-
7 tures made by that Department from this appropriation:
8 *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropria-
9 tion may be made outside continental United States, when
10 necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sec-
11 tions 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
12 amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of
13 law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the
14 United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from
15 this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry
16 out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised
17 Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement
18 Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*,
19 That expenditures may be made hereunder for the pur-
20 poses of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands
21 in such manner as to be consistent with the general objec-
22 tives of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended,
23 and in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) and
24 the first sentence of section 111 (c) (1) thereof: *Provided*
25 *further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended

1 at the time of the termination of occupation by the United
2 States, of any area for which such funds are made avail-
3 able, may be expended by the President for the procure-
4 ment of such commodities and technical services, and com-
5 modities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropri-
6 ated for government and relief in occupied areas and not de-
7 livered to such an area prior to the time of the termination
8 of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be
9 necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and
10 economic stability of such areas: *Provided further, That*
11 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
12 shall be entered into between the United States and the
13 recognized government or authority with respect to such
14 area containing such undertakings by such government or
15 authority as the President may determine to be necessary in
16 order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in further-
17 ance of such purposes: *Provided further, That* such agree-
18 ment shall, when applicable, include requirements and under-
19 takings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings
20 specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of
21 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947);
22 *Provided further, That* funds appropriated hereunder may
23 be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and
24 regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the depart-

1 ment or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation
2 charges from United States ports, including territorial ports,
3 to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated
4 to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief
5 agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory
6 Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages
7 consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided*
8 *further*, That under the rules and regulations to be pre-
9 scribed, the head of the department or agency concerned
10 shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean
11 transportation of all relief packages of food or other general
12 classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regard-
13 less of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by
14 particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall
15 not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals:
16 *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any
17 other department or agency any function or functions pro-
18 vided for under this appropriation, and there shall be trans-
19 ferred to any such department or agency without reimburse-
20 ment and without regard to the appropriation from which
21 procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of
22 the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any func-
23 tion or functions so transferred.

1 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

2 OPERATIONS

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in car-
4 rying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of
5 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), includ-
6 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
7 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; reimbursement of the Civil Serv-
8 ice Commission for full field investigations of employees oc-
9 cupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint
10 of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings con-
11 cerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the
12 General Services Administration for security guard services;
13 not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodi-
14 cals, and teletype news services; and not to exceed \$6,000
15 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended
16 under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes
17 as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be
18 final and conclusive; \$8,525,000.

19 FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

20 For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise
21 provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the
22 Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally
23 matched with State funds, \$10,500,000, to remain available
24 until June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,300,-

1 000 of the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation for
2 this purpose shall remain available until June 30, 1955.

3 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

4 For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil
5 defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section
6 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
7 \$25,000,000.

8 JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION

9 COMMISSION

10 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
11 Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576), including services
12 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
13 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
14 individuals; transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem
15 in lieu of subsistence for members of the Commission serving
16 without compensation; \$25,000.

17 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

18 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ABACA FIBER PROGRAM

19 The General Services Administration is hereby author-
20 ized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
21 available to it and in accord with law, and to make such
22 contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
23 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
24 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary

1 in carrying out the program set forth in the budget sub-
2 mitted to the Congress for the activities authorized by the
3 Abaca Production Act of 1950 for the fiscal year 1955, but
4 not to exceed \$135,000 of such funds shall be available
5 during said fiscal year for administrative expenses of the
6 abaca fiber program, to be computed on an accrual basis,
7 and to be exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capi-
8 talized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acqui-
9 sition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
10 disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca
11 fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a con-
12 tract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal
13 services.

14 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

15 FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

16 The Federal Facilities Corporation is hereby authorized
17 to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds avail-
18 able to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts
19 and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations
20 as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation
21 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
22 out the programs set forth in the budget submitted to the
23 Congress for such Corporation for the fiscal year 1955, but
24 not to exceed \$1,954,000 shall be available during the said
25 fiscal year for all administrative expenses of the Corporation

1 (including use of the services and facilities of Federal reserve
2 banks), to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be ex-
3 clusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expendi-
4 tures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protec-
5 tion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
6 of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or
7 in which it has an interest, expenses of services performed
8 on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance
9 of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimburs-
10 able from other Government agencies: *Provided*, That, so
11 long as the Corporation shall have succession, all real prop-
12 erty transferred to or acquired by it shall continue to be
13 subject to taxes (including assessments for local improve-
14 ments) to the same extent as authorized by law immediately
15 prior to such transfer, and any Government officer, agency,
16 or instrumentality to whom any such property is so trans-
17 ferred is authorized and directed to pay such taxes and
18 assessments, but said Corporation, its income, and property,
19 shall not otherwise be subject to any Federal, State, or
20 local taxes.

21 CHAPTER X

22 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS,

23 AND JUDGMENTS

24 For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-
25 termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,

1 audited claims certified to be due by the General Account-
2 ing Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
3 by United States district courts and the United States Court
4 of Claims, as set forth in House Document Numbered 461,
5 Eighty-third Congress, \$9,296,561, together with such
6 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
7 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
8 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
9 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as
10 may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid
12 until it shall have become final and conclusive against the
13 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
14 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
15 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
16 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
17 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

18 CHAPTER XI

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

21 SEC. 1101. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
22 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in
23 accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946
24 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor
25 vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, and station wagons),

1 is hereby fixed at \$1,400. Notwithstanding any limitation
2 on cost of passenger motor vehicles carried in the 1955
3 Appropriation Acts, not more than \$3,000 may be expended
4 during the current fiscal year for any such vehicle.

5 SEC. 1102. Unless otherwise specified and during the
6 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in
7 this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
8 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
9 United States (including any agency the majority of the
10 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
11 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
12 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2)
13 is a person in the service of the United States on the date
14 of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship,
15 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
16 United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes
17 allegiance to the United States or (4) is an alien from the
18 Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for per-
19 manent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this sec-
20 tion, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be
21 considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of
22 this section with respect to his status have been complied
23 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
24 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
25 shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not

1 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
2 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
3 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or
5 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
6 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-
7 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-
8 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United
9 States in the current defense effort.

10 SEC. 1103. Appropriations of the executive departments
11 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
12 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
13 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
14 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
15 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
16 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
17 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in
18 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of
19 the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
20 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
21 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to
22 the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of
23 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected
24 hereby.

25 SEC. 1104. No part of any appropriation for the current

1 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to
2 any person for the filling of any position for which he or she
3 has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
4 approve the nomination of said person.

5 SEC. 1105. No part of any appropriation contained in this
6 or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to
7 pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future
8 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such
9 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-
10 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts
11 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of
12 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or
13 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

14 SEC. 1106. Funds made available by this or any other
15 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
16 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
17 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
18 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such
19 funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of
20 Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act
21 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects speci-
22 fied under this head, all the provisions of which shall be
23 applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise
24 specified in the Act by which they are made available:
25 *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as

1 administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or
2 paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative
3 expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

4 SEC. 1107. No part of any funds of or available to any
5 wholly-owned Government corporation shall be used for the
6 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase
7 or construction of any office building, without specific author-
8 ity in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any depart-
9 ment or agency of the United States Government or by any
10 corporation owned by the United States Government.

11 SEC. 1108. During the current fiscal year, personnel and
12 appropriations or funds available for salaries and expenses
13 to any department, agency, or corporation in the executive
14 branch of the Government, shall be transferred to any
15 defense activity under the jurisdiction of such department
16 or agency in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary
17 for the discharge of responsibilities relating to the national
18 defense assigned to such department, agency, or corporation
19 by or pursuant to law.

20 SEC. 1109. During the current fiscal year, the provisions
21 of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952,
22 shall be controlling over the activities of all departments,
23 agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*,
24 That said circular may be amended or changed during such
25 year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of

1 the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the
2 House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the
3 Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not
4 later than January 31, 1955, of the operations of this
5 order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of
6 the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
7 the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall
8 be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters un-
9 less the head of the agency concerned shall determine that
10 necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the
11 United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

12 SEC. 1110. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July
13 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including curren-
14 cies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used
15 by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropria-
16 tions are made for the current fiscal year (including the
17 carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such
18 credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred
19 against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when re-
20 imbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from appli-
21 cable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
22 That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds
23 of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part
24 payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in
25 the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the

1 Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of
2 the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed
3 to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing
4 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods
5 in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts,
6 agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess
7 of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this
8 Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act
9 of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)),
10 and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or
11 executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of
12 appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by
13 law.

14 SEC. 1111. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no
15 amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government
16 of the United States unless it is supported by documentary
17 evidence of—

18 (1) a binding agreement in writing between the
19 parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose
20 authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the
21 period of availability for obligation of the appropriation
22 or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real
23 property to be purchased or leased, or work or services
24 to be performed; or

25 (2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount

1 of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment
2 thereof; or

3 (3) an order required by law to be placed with a
4 Government agency; or

5 (4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing
6 purchases without advertising when necessitated by
7 public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or
8 within specific monetary limitations; or

9 (5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appro-
10 priations made for payment of or contributions toward
11 sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by
12 law or in accord with formulae prescribed in law, or
13 (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans ap-
14 proved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

15 (6) a liability which may result from pending liti-
16 gation brought under authority of law; or

17 (7) employment or services of persons or expenses
18 of travel in accord with law, and services performed by
19 public utilities; or

20 (8) any other legal liability of the United States
21 against an appropriation or fund legally available
22 therefor.

23 (b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head
24 of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation
25 or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof

1 remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof
2 remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies
3 of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chair-
4 men of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and
5 the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General
6 of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of
7 the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
8 duty of making certifications as required by this subsection
9 shall not be delegated: *Provided*, That such certification for
10 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later
11 than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obliga-
12 tions as could have been recorded under the provisions of
13 subsection (a) hereof.

14 (c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection
15 (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts
16 which are certified therein as having been obligated and
17 such records shall be retained in the agency in such form
18 as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as
19 may be necessary for such purposes.

20 (d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for
21 obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be avail-
22 able for expenditure after the expiration of such period
23 except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with
24 subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund

1 shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond
2 that otherwise authorized by law.

3 (e) Any statement of obligation of funds furnished by
4 any agency of the Government to the Congress or any com-
5 mittee thereof shall include only such amounts as may be
6 valid obligations as defined in subsection (a) hereof.

7 SEC. 1112. No part of any appropriation contained in this
8 Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corpora-
9 tion included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or
10 wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Gov-
11 ernment of the United States or who is a member of an
12 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
13 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
14 who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advo-
15 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
16 by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
17 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
18 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
19 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
20 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
21 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
22 the Government of the United States, or that such person
23 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
24 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
25 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That

1 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
2 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
3 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
4 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
5 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
8 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
9 contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony
10 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
11 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
12 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
13 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
14 existing law.

Passed the House of Representatives July 22, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.



83^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 9936

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 30, 1954
For actions of July 29, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 144

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....4	Health insurance.....27	Prices, support.....4
Animal disease.....21	Housing, farm.....3,28	Purchasing.....32
Appropriations.....10,33	Lands,.....24	Research.....20
CCC.....1,14,26	public.....12	Retirement.....15
Coffee.....6	reclamation.....18	Roads.....23
Disaster relief.....8	transfer.....22	Surplus commodities.....34
Farm program.....8,25	Librarian.....17	Surplus property.....24
Flood control.....11,24	Loans, farm.....3,7,13,28	Taxation.....14
Foreign aid.....9,16,33	Minerals.....2,12,31	Textiles.....5
Forestry.....19	Nomination.....17	Water facilities.....7
Government competition..29	Personnel.....15,27	Wheat quotas.....30
Grain storage.....14	Prices.....6	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to increase CCC borrowing power. House agreed to corrections in enrollment of housing bill. House voted against sine die adjournment July 31. Senate committee reported flood control bill. Senate agreed to conference report on tax revision bill. Senate debated mutual security authorization bill. Senate committee ordered reported supplemental appropriation bill. Rep. Multer criticized USDA's request for further increase in CCC borrowing authority. Senate recalled water-facilities loans bill and agreed to bills correctin, clerical errors.

HOUSE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Passed, 317-57, without amendment H. R. 9756, increasing the borrowing power of CCC from \$8.5 billion to \$10 billion (pp. 11965-6).
2. MINERALS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3344, to amend the mineral leasing laws to provide for multiple mineral development of the same tracts of public lands (pp. 11967, A5553-5).
3. HOUSING LOANS. Agreed to a Senate concurrent resolution correcting errors in the enrollment of H. R. 7839, the housing bill (pp. 11966-7, 12010). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. ADJOURNMENT. By a 183-193 vote, rejected H. Con. Res. 265, providing for sine die adjournment of Congress on July 31 (p. 11966).
5. TEXTILES. Rep. Deane inserted an analysis of the textile industry which he compiled from information obtained from the Legislative Reference Service and other sources (pp. 11971-5).
6. COFFEE PRICES. Received from the Federal Trade Commission a report, "Investigation of Coffee Prices" (p. 12029).

7. WATER-FACILITIES LOANS. Recalled S. 3137, to amend the Water Facilities Act; reconsidered the vote by which the Senate agreed to House amendments to the bill; and concurred in the House amendments with further amendments for the purpose of correcting clerical errors in the bill (pp. 11898, 11958, 12000).
8. FARM PROGRAM. The amendment by Sen. Williams to S. 3052 (see Digest 143) is identical to his bill, S. 3815, which would provide for a specific contribution by State governments to the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers, ranchers, or stockmen in disaster areas.
Sen. Goldwater (for himself and Sen. Hayden) submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill. Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sens. Hickenlooper, Schoeppel, Holland, and Anderson) submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute which they intend to propose to the bill. (p. 11896.)
9. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 9678, the mutual security authorization bill for 1955 (pp. 11900-29, 11956-63).
10. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee ordered this bill reported with amendments (p. D913).
11. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9859, the omnibus flood control bill (S. Rept. 2007)(p. 11892).
12. MINERALS; PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 3071, to amend the act authorizing agricultural entries under the non-mineral-land laws of certain mineral lands (S. Rept. 2009)(p. 11893).
13. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported H. R. 8152, to extend to June 30, 1955, the authority of the Veterans' Administration for direct home and farmhouse loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and to make additional funds available therefor (pp. 11926-7).
14. TAXATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 8300, to revise the internal revenue laws (pp. 11929-54). This bill will now be sent to the President. Sens. Morse and Humphrey discussed an amendment which had been proposed by S. Humphrey regarding grain storage facilities and the contemplated purchase by CCC of additional facilities (pp. 11942-4).
15. PERSONNEL. Sen. Williams inserted and discussed an amendment which he intends to propose (on behalf of himself and Sen. Schoeppel) to H. R. 7774, the incentive awards bill. The amendment would prevent persons who are convicted of certain crimes from participating under the Civil Service Retirement Act, but would provide for refunds to such persons of the amounts which they had contributed to the retirement fund. (p. 11897.)
16. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley commended the technical assistance program and inserted newspaper editorials on this matter (p. 11899).
17. NOMINATION of Lawrence Quincy Mumford, to be Librarian of Congress, was confirmed (p. 11964).

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

18. RECLAMATION. H. R. 6786, authorizing Interior to purchase improvements or pay damages for removal of improvements located on U. S. public lands in the

among Indians to this Department and the States, would be considered Tuesday under a motion to suspend the rules, and that S. 3681, providing for group life insurance for Federal employees, might also be considered under the same procedure (p. 12213).

12.

SENATE - July 31, 1954

12. FARM PROGRAM. The amendment by Sens. Goldwater and Hayden to S. 3052 (see Digest 144) would require the Secretary of Agriculture to give due consideration to the time required for transportation and entry into the U. S. after picking when issuing marketing orders regulating the importation of tomatoes.
13. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 9936 (S. Rept. 2034)(p. 12254). Sen. Bridges gave notice of intention to offer various additional amendments, including: Watershed protection, \$2,525,000; Foreign Agricultural Service, \$1,500,000, of which \$1 million would be transferred from the State Department; Commodity Exchange Authority, \$93,000; Office of the USDA Solicitor, \$54,000; farm loans, \$3,500,000; unemployment compensation for Federal employees, \$10,000,000; censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries, \$8,430,000; and a provision abolishing the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary of Labor and setting up an additional position of Assistant Secretary of Labor (pp. 12256-60).
14. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Wiley inserted a Wis. Farmers Union resolution favoring 90% supports and said there is "absolute necessity of strong farm parity support legislation" (p. 12264).
15. RECESSED until Mon., Aug. 2 (p. 12300). Sen. Knowland stated that the legislative program would be as follows: Flanders resolution, foreign aid authorization, calendar, farm bill, anti-Communist bills, social security, unemployment compensation, foreign-aid appropriations, and supplemental appropriations, with various other bills being considered between these (pp. 12261-2).
16. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7774 as reported (see Digest 143) eliminates the provision to establish a uniform system for granting incentive awards to Federal employees (thus making the provision subject to conference action) and includes the following additional provisions, as explained in the committee report:
 - "(1) A permanent 5-percent increase in the minimum rate of each grade, through GS-17, of all employees paid under the Classification Act of 1949, with a minimum increase to each employee of \$170 a year and a maximum increase of \$440 a year. The bill also provides an increase of 5 percent with a minimum of \$170 and a maximum of \$440 per annum for legislative employees, certain judicial employees, officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration, and employees in the Foreign Service of the State Department. In addition, the bill contains a provision increasing the maximum compensation payable to officers and employees of the Central Bank for Cooperatives, or any production credit corporations, production credit associations, or bank for cooperatives, so as to permit the granting to such employees of increases corresponding to those provided other employees by the bill. No rate of basic compensation which is \$14,800 or more per annum shall be increased...
 - "(3) An increase in the maximum allowable per diem for Federal employees to \$12 per day from the present rate of \$9 per day...
 - "(5) An increase of 5 percent (computed to the nearest half cent) with a minimum of \$200 in the rate of basic compensation of each employee paid on an hourly basis...

"(8) A repeal of present law which restricts the number of permanent appointments, promotions, and transfers in the Federal Service..."

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported (July 28) with amendments H. R. 2263, to authorize the Postmaster General to readjust the compensation of holders of contracts for the performance of mail-messenger service (S. Rept. 1992). The bill as reported is substantially the same as S. 2665 (the fringe-benefits bill) as passed by the Senate on Apr. 28, 1954, and S. 3681 (providing for group life insurance for Federal employees) as passed by the Senate on July 8, 1954, except that certain technical and clarifying amendments have been added to the bill as reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. GUAM. H. R. 10131, by Rep. Miller, Nebr., to extend various Federal laws to Guam in accordance with the recommendations of the commission which made recommendations on that subject; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 12251).
18. LABOR STANDARDS. H. R. 10132, by Rep. O'Hara, Ill., to establish a minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 12251).
19. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. H. R. 10133, by Rep. Robsion, Ky., to extend the Commodity Exchange Act to coffee; to Agriculture Committee (p. 12251).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. CONSERVATION. Sen. Ferguson inserted a speech by Clarence A. Davis, of the Interior Department, before the conservation conference, "Public and Private Interests in Resource Management" (pp. A5565-6).
21. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Madden criticizing financial arrangements under the reclamation program (pp. A5573-4).
22. PRICE SUPPORTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Matthews claiming that price supports have no appreciable effect on consumer prices (pp. A5576-7).
23. TEXTILES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Deane analyzing problems of the textile industry (pp. A5577-80).
24. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Vursell favoring the Administration's farm program and listing its accomplishments (p. A5580).
Sen. Johnston inserted a speech by Neville Bennett criticizing the Administration's farm-program record (pp. A5582-4).
25. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Shelley questioning the upper Colo. project (pp. A5587-8).
26. FOREIGN AID; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Harvey inserted a newspaper editorial criticizing the foreign-aid program and deploring the state of Federal finances (p. A5592).
27. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted a Wall Street Journal editorial commending the House Appropriations Committee for reducing foreign-aid appropriations (p. A5594).

Calendar No. 2055

83D CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 2034

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

JULY 31 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9936]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House..... \$1, 303, 334, 628

Amount of increase by Senate committee (net)----- 712, 453, 946

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 2, 015, 788, 574

Total estimates considered by the Senate including
\$147,372,641 in Senate Documents not considered
by House..... 2, 107, 330, 908

Chapter	Department or agency	Bill page	Page of report
I	District of Columbia.....	2	5
II	Legislative and judiciary.....	3	6
III	State, Justice, Commerce.....	10	11
IV	Treasury, Post Office.....	17	17
V	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.....	18	20
VI	Agriculture.....	28	29
VII	Interior.....	31	32
VIII	Independent offices.....	35	37
IX	Military construction.....	45	44
X	Civil functions, Army.....	51	52
XI	Emergency programs and activities.....	53	54
XII	Claims and judgments.....	66	58
XIII	General provisions.....	67	59

Chapter	Department or agency	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
I	District of Columbia.....	(\$73, 723)	-----	(\$73, 723)	-----	(+ \$73, 723)
II	Legislative and judiciary.....	622, 310	\$487, 285	6, 470, 775	+ \$5, 848, 465	+ 5, 983, 490
III	State, Justice, Commerce.....	130, 205, 746	116, 860, 746	130, 850, 746	+ 645, 000	+ 13, 990, 000
IV	Treasury, Post Office.....	14, 400, 000	12, 751, 500	12, 251, 500	- 2, 148, 500	- 500, 000
V	Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.....	236, 220, 500	110, 900, 000	160, 051, 000	- 76, 169, 500	+ 49, 151, 000
VI	Agriculture.....	11, 032, 000	6, 500, 000	10, 462, 000	- 570, 000	+ 3, 962, 000
VII	Interior.....	28, 715, 000	17, 496, 101	28, 499, 601	- 215, 399	+ 11, 003, 500
VIII	Independent offices.....	409, 343, 150	388, 292, 435	418, 467, 750	+ 9, 124, 600	+ 30, 175, 315
IX	Military construction.....	1, 100, 000, 000	571, 600, 000	1, 099, 003, 000	- 997, 000	+ 527, 403, 000
X	Civil functions, Army.....	7, 325, 000	-----	10, 115, 000	+ 2, 790, 000	+ 10, 115, 000
XI	Emergency programs and activities.....	157, 995, 000	69, 150, 000	128, 145, 000	- 29, 850, 000	+ 58, 995, 000
XII	Claims and judgments.....	11, 472, 202	9, 296, 561	11, 472, 202	-----	+ 2, 175, 641
XIII	General provisions.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Total.....	2, 107, 330, 908	1, 303, 334, 628	2, 015, 788, 574	- 91, 542, 334	+ 712, 453, 946

SUMMARY

The House, in recommending an appropriation of \$1,303,334,628, considered budget estimates of \$1,959,958,267. However, by the time the bill was presented to the Senate, the estimates had been increased to \$2,107,330,908. In addition to this, other requests, for which there were no budget estimates, swelled the total amounts requested of the Senate committee to \$2,268,897,014. Thus, the Senate committee was obliged to consider a multitude of items not presented to the House.

The committee wishes to state emphatically that it does not look with favor upon this large number of supplemental and deficiency requests made by the departments and agencies of the Government. The committee recognizes the necessity under certain emergency conditions for supplemental appropriations, but is at a loss to understand why the establishments of the Federal Government cannot present most supplemental items during the consideration of the regular bills.

The lateness of these presentations places a heavy burden on the committee in its attempt to examine carefully and fully the requests submitted. Therefore, it is the hope of the committee that the agencies involved will discourage this practice without further admonition from the Congress.

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee has approved the supplemental estimate of \$73,723 which was submitted in Senate Document 145. Distribution of the sum allowed and payable out of the general fund of the District of Columbia is as follows:

1. *Regulatory agencies, \$30,000.*—This additional amount is necessary to carry out the requirements of the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act, Public Law 389, approved June 8, 1954. Specifically, the sum will provide \$21,000 for 6 additional employees in the Recorder of Deeds, and the balance, \$9,000 for costs of other related obligations.

2. *Settlement of claims and suits, \$13,967.*—This sum is necessary for payment of claims in excess of \$250 that the Commissioners have approved in accordance with the act of February 11, 1929, as amended.

3. *Judgments, \$15,132.*—This amount is required to cover the final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, together with interest costs, in four cases.

4. *Audited claims, \$14,624.*—This sum covers the payments of claims certified to be due for services rendered in the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952, together with interest costs provided by law.

CHAPTER II
LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIARY
LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

The committee has provided for the beneficiaries of the three members of the Senate who have died recently in the amount of \$37,500 and also has included the sum of \$12,500 for the widow of Hon. Albert S. Camp, late a Representative from the State of Georgia.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following paragraph in the bill providing for certain adjustments in salaries in the Secretary's Office:

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$11,725: Provided, That effective August 1, 1954 the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: Financial clerk \$7,320 in lieu of \$7,000; printing clerk \$5,400 in lieu of \$5,160; executive clerk \$4,380 in lieu of \$4,100; Assistant to the Majority and Assistant to the Minority at \$8,000 each in lieu of Assistant to the Minority at \$8,000.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

The following paragraph appropriating \$21,750 for adjustment of salaries and the creation of certain new positions in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper has been added to the bill. In certain instances the positions created have been temporarily filled by the assignment of other employees under the Sergeant at Arms and are consequently not new positions:

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$18,350: Provided, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: Assistant doorkeeper \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger at card door \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper, \$2,760 and two messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each in lieu of three messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each; clerk, Press Gallery, \$1,800; chief janitor \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200; assistant chief janitor \$2,400 in lieu of \$2,220; foreman of duplicating department \$2,940 in lieu of clerk \$2,280; three cabinetmakers at \$2,520 each in lieu of two cabinetmakers at \$2,520 each and one cabinetmaker at \$2,460; file clerk \$1,980; three addressograph operators at \$2,220 each, four clerks at \$2,160 each and twelve machine operators at \$1,740 each in lieu of five clerks at \$2,160 each and thirteen machine operators \$1,740 each; two mimeograph operators at \$1,800 each and twenty-nine laborers at \$1,620 each in lieu of thirty laborers at \$1,620 each; repairman \$2,460.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY

The committee has added the sum of \$1,405 to permit the Secretaries to make certain salary adjustments in the compensation of their clerks.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

The committee has made provision for two clerical assistants at the basic rate of \$2,520 each and has appropriated the sum of \$9,140.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

The committee has added an additional sum of \$25,000 for legislative reorganization.

REPORTING SENATE PROCEEDINGS

An appropriation of \$4,000 has been added to the bill for "Reporting Senate proceeding" to enable certain adjustments in salaries to be accomplished.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

An additional amount of \$60,000 for the fiscal year 1954 is appropriated to meet outstanding obligations.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

An item of \$45,000 has been added to the bill to meet estimated outstanding obligations for the fiscal year 1954 such as telegram and telephone bills, long-distance telephone calls, etc.

CAPITOL POLICE

The committee has stricken from the bill the item for Capitol Police pending the passage of H. R. 9413. The items deleted are as follows:

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES, CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

For salaries of the United States Capitol Police Force, as authorized by H. R. 9413, Eighty-third Congress, \$217,525: Provided, That funds appropriated for salaries of Capitol Police, United States Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided hereunder and administered as one fund.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General expenses," including the purchase of one police motor vehicle, \$79,785.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The committee has added an item of \$320 to provide for the reclassification of the salary of the administrative officer in the Architect's Office.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

An appropriation of \$4,100 is recommended to provide for the readjustment of the salaries of certain employees on the payroll of the Custodian of the Senate Office Building.

ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof office building for the use of the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$6,000,000: Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore approved by such Commission.

According to the plans as outlined by the Chairman of the Senate Office Building Commission (Senator William A. Purtell) which are discussed in considerable detail in the report of the Commission (S. Doc. No. 143) the new Senate Office Building would provide the following accommodations:

Committee rooms.....	12
1 for the Appropriations Committee.	
1 each—for 11 other standing committees of the Senate.	
Subcommittee rooms.....	3
For the Appropriations Committee.	
Conference room.....	1
For the Appropriations Committee.	
Anterooms.....	15
1 for each of the 12 standing committee rooms and the 3 subcommittee rooms.	
Office rooms.....	329
Office rooms, consisting of twelve 5-room senatorial suites, for standing committee chairmen.....	60
Office rooms, consisting of twenty-eight 5-room senatorial suites for Senators other than committee chairmen.....	140
Office rooms, 1 for ranking minority member of each of 12 standing committees.....	12
Office rooms for 12 standing committees' staffs (including 3 witness waiting rooms).....	56
Office rooms for staffs of joint committees and special committees.....	27
Office rooms for the vice president.....	4
Office rooms for legislative counsel (including library).....	12
Office rooms for press, periodical press, radio, and television.....	4
Office rooms, usable either as separate rooms or as additions to committee or staff suites.....	14
Auditorium (seating capacity—500 persons).....	1
Rooms (for pages' school).....	8
Miscellaneous:	
Cafeteria and dining accommodations.	
Telephone exchange for the Congress.	
Post Office facilities.	
Gymnasium.	
Storage, locker, and other facilities for building maintenance force.	
Shipping and receiving facilities.	
Folding room, storage, and other quarters for Sergeant at Arms' force.	
Parking accommodations for 200 automobiles.	
Two pedestrian tunnels connecting the Old and New Senate Office Buildings.	
Subway transportation system connecting New Senate Office Building with the Capitol.	

The new Senate Office Building will, together with the present Senate Office Building, provide the following office and committee space.

	Office rooms		
	Present building	New building	Total, both buildings
Office rooms for 96 Senators and their senatorial office staffs of 1,092 employees.....	280	200	480
Office rooms for the Vice President (4) and the legislative counsel (12).....		16	16
Office rooms for the ranking minority member of each of the 15 Senate standing committees and the Small Business Select Committee.....	4	12	16
Office rooms for majority and minority conferences and policy committees.....	10		10
Office rooms for the committee staffs of the 15 standing Senate committees and the Select Committee on Small Business, totaling 180 employees.....	16	56	72
Office rooms for special and select committees and subcommittee staffs, now housed in the HOLC Building, 101 Indiana Ave. NW., totaling 89 employees.....	30		30
Office rooms for all other special and select committee and subcommittee staffs, totaling 144 employees.....	23	27	50
Office rooms for press, periodical press, radio, and television.....		4	4
Total office rooms.....	363	315	678

SUMMARY OF OFFICE AND COMMITTEE ACCOMMODATIONS

Committee hearing rooms:			
15 standing committees and Small Business Select Committee.....	4	12	16
General use of subcommittees, special, and select committees.....	7		7
Anterooms to committee and subcommittee rooms.....		15	15
Conference room, Appropriations Committee.....		1	1

¹ In addition, 12 office rooms in present building and 14 office rooms in new building reserved to provide for future Senate office needs.

8 office rooms in present building reserved to provide senatorial suites for Alaska and Hawaii, if admitted as States to Union.

Total reserve, 34 office rooms.

If this appropriation is granted, excavation work can be started in November or December of this year, and the building completed in approximately 2½ years.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

The committee has provided \$5,835 for an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States. The committee felt that as the head of one of the three coequal branches of the Government, the Chief Justice should be provided with an automobile, as are the heads of the other branches of the Government.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS, 1954

1954 appropriation.....	\$3, 790, 000
Supplemental request (H. Docs. 428 and 444).....	220, 000
House allowance (full amount of budget estimate).....	220, 000

The committee agrees with the House that the large increase in the number of jury trials during the fiscal year makes it necessary to provide additional funds to meet increased jury costs.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

1954 appropriation.....	\$1,065,750
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	1,083,700
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 428).....	103,500
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	18,500

The House disallowed the estimates for increases in salaries and expenses of referees in 1955 on the basis that they should not be allowed in advance of approval by the Judicial Conference. The Senate committee concurs in this view; however, the sum of \$18,500 included in the estimate was to cover increases in salaries for referees in bankruptcy already authorized by the Judicial Conference. The committee has therefore recommended \$18,500 for this purpose.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

1955 appropriation.....	\$2, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 428).....	962, 000
House allowance.....	500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$500,000 for costs of plans and materials needed in the construction of an office building at Karachi, Pakistan, for our Government activities. It is understood that early construction is contemplated in order to accept the Pakistan Government's offer to provide without cost about \$500,000 worth of labor essential to construction of the project and that such offer was made in appreciation of our wheat loan.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

1954 adjusted appropriation.....	\$14, 965, 000
1955 appropriation.....	14, 700, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 147).....	900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	900, 000

The committee approves the supplemental estimate submitted for \$900,000 and necessary to intensify the struggle against international communism in Latin America. Recent events in that area, together with testimony presented to the committee justifies the importance for additional sums to expand our Government's exchange-of-persons program.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

1954 appropriation.....	\$220, 000
1955 appropriation.....	130, 000

The committee approves the language provision set forth in the House bill to make available to the Commission until June 30, 1955, the unobligated balance of about \$34,000 from funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1954. Such additional funds will enable continuance of the present staff required to complete the Commission's work by December 31, 1954.

PAYMENT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The committee has approved an appropriation of \$300,000 to the Department of State in order that payment may be made to the Federal Republic of Germany to construct or acquire a new Embassy and related facilities in Washington in replacement of similar properties that have been vested in and disposed of by the United States Government.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

1954 adjusted appropriation.....	\$9,647,750
1955 appropriation.....	9,450,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 428).....	350,000
House allowance.....	275,000
Committee recommendation.....	350,000

The committee has approved the \$75,000 additional sum requested for the Internal Security Division, in order to provide the total estimate of \$350,000, needed to permit the employment of 70 persons, of which about 29 will be attorneys, to assist in the stepped-up internal security program. Testimony presented to the committee revealed the workload of the newly created Division amply justified the purpose of the additional funds recommended.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

1954 adjusted appropriation.....	\$14,702,550
1955 appropriation.....	14,500,000
Supplemental estimates (S. Doc. 107 and H. Doc. 428).....	525,000
House allowance.....	400,000
Committee recommendation.....	525,000

The committee approves the total requested in the supplemental estimates of \$525,000, which includes \$425,000 required for additional staffing and other costs in the judicial districts where additional judges will be located, as authorized in Public Law 294, approved February 10, 1954, and \$100,000 for costs attributed to the increased workload in internal security matters which was not foreseen at the time the annual estimates were prepared and considered.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The committee approves the authority contained in the House bill to transfer \$135,000 from available funds to offset an estimated deficiency of like amount in the 1954 appropriation for "Fees and expenses of witnesses."

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1954 appropriation.....	\$42,250,000
1955 appropriation.....	39,000,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 442).....	3,000,000
House allowance.....	3,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	3,000,000

The committee approves the supplemental estimate of \$3 million which the House allowed to strengthen our patrol along the Mexican border and to provide additional funds for deportation to Mexico of the increasing number of illegal entrants to the United States. It is expected that the additional sum will permit the Service to greatly intensify its efforts to better cope with a situation that affects the welfare and security of the country.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

1954 adjusted appropriation-----	\$25, 750, 000
1955 appropriation-----	26, 385, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 107)-----	918, 000
House allowance-----	750, 000
Committee recommendation-----	750, 000

The committee has approved \$750,000 the additional sum recommended by the House, and a reduction of \$168,000 below the estimate requested and for which the department did not appeal. The amount allowed will permit the activation and operation of the Terminal Island prison estimated to cost \$650,000 in the current fiscal year, and the balance for the care of the increase in the prison population at Federal institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CENSUS OF BUSINESS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 428)-----	\$8, 430, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	8, 430, 000

The committee has approved the supplemental estimate of \$8,430,000 to provide for the first year's cost for taking, compiling, and publishing the census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries as authorized by law. It is the committee's firm belief that current census data is vital and necessary to properly evaluate our Nation's economy. This is particularly essential in view of the economic changes that have taken place since the last censuses of business and manufactures were made in 1947 and 1948.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1954 adjusted appropriation-----	\$104, 835, 000
1955 appropriation-----	97, 650, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 454)-----	860, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	860, 000

The committee has approved the appropriation of \$860,000 in lieu of the House committee recommendation to use 1955 appropriated funds, to continue the operation of aeronautical service by the Civil Aeronautics Administration at Cold Bay, Alaska, and Balboa, Panama Canal Zone. Of the amount allowed, \$145,000 will permit the Cold Bay service which is required by civil aircraft operating via the Great Circle route to the Orient, and the balance, \$715,000 for service at Balboa which is essential to United States military and civil aircraft as well as foreign-flag-carrier aircraft operations through the area. As indicated in the committee's report on H. R. 8067, the regular appropriation bill for 1955, the committee insists that nothing be done to jeopardize safety in aviation. Substantial economies have already been made in this appropriation, and to require

the CAA to operate the two stations with current available funds would result in the discontinuance of air-ground communications, stations, traffic control, and other services.

The committee's attention has been called to the appointment of a special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce to review and evaluate recent Departmental and outside management engineering surveys of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The committee calls to the attention of the Department the language in the committee report on the annual appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce (S. Rept. 1541) relative to this matter. The committee again emphasizes that no changes of a substantial or significant nature should be made in the organizational structure of the CAA during fiscal year 1955 for the reasons outlined in the committee's previous statement on this subject.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR-NAVIGATION FACILITIES

The committee approves the authority contained in the House bill to use not to exceed \$600,000 of previously appropriated funds for the construction and alteration of aeronautical facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska.

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

The committee approves the House allowance of \$16,297 to provide the funds necessary to pay the remaining claims on the purchase of property at Burke, Va.

FEDERAL-AID AIRPORT PROGRAM

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 428)-----	\$22, 000, 000
House allowance-----	22, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	22, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$22 million to continue the Federal-aid airport program. Of the amount recommended, \$20 million is for domestic projects, \$750,000 for territorial projects, and \$1,250,000 for administrative expenses. Under the allowance the Government will be able to partially carry out its good-faith obligations to those States and municipalities which have raised their share of the matching funds required by the Federal Airport Act.

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$69,449 for the necessary rehabilitation or repair of the Elko, Nev., Municipal Airport following the damage by aircraft of the United States.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

The committee considered the request for budgetary authorization to operate the Washington National Airport in 1955 on a corporate basis. Legislative authority for a corporate basis not having been first obtained, the committee recommends \$1,350,000 for continuing the operation of the airport on a direct appropriation basis. This is

the same level as the 1953 and 1954 appropriations. On this basis the revenues are expected to exceed expenditures for both operation and construction.

CONSTRUCTION

For the construction appropriation the committee has approved \$635,000, as compared to \$400,000 for 1954, to provide for construction of a baggage room at the south end of the airport terminal (\$70,000), a one-story finger building to increase the passenger handling capacity of the airport (\$340,000), and the installation of additional gasoline storage facilities (\$225,000).

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

The committee agrees to the House allowance of \$82,600,000 for the ship-construction program. This sum will provide \$44,500,000 to pay the construction-differential subsidy and national-defense allowances on 4 passenger-cargo ships to be built by private operators as replacements for existing overage ships, \$11,100,000 for the experimental modernization of 4 reserve fleet Liberty ships as a basis for developing plans to modernize the remaining ships in the reserve fleet in the event of an emergency, \$26 million to initiate a trade-in-and-build tanker program estimated to cover 10 new tankers and 20 trade-ins, and \$1 million for administrative expenses, of which \$500,000 would be available in 1955 fiscal year.

The committee has inserted language in the bill to allow the funds to remain available until expended and to authorize the transfer of funds for administrative and reserve fleet expenses.

SHIP MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE OR FORFEITURE CONTINGENCIES

The committee approves the House allowance of \$2,500,000 a reduction of \$500,000 under the estimate, for expenses in connection with the protection, preservation, maintenance, acquisition, or use of vessels involved in mortgage foreclosure or forfeiture proceedings instituted by the Government, and for other related expenses. The sum is considered adequate to protect the Government's interests in the caseload estimated for the fiscal year.

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

1954 appropriation (comparative figure)-----	(\$6, 070, 500)
1955 appropriation-----	6, 320, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 467)-----	1, 000, 000
House allowance-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	600, 000

The committee recommends that \$600,000 of the \$1,000,000 estimate be allowed to permit the Department to expand and augment the collection and analysis of information concerning construction activity. Accurate and timely construction statistics are considered of vital importance and assistance to many of our Government agencies as well as private industry. It is understood that present available construction statistics are, to a large degree, inaccurate, incomplete, and deteriorating rapidly.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

1954 appropriation.....	\$1,000,000
1955 appropriation.....	1,000,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 428).....	5,000,000
House allowance.....	4,750,000
Committee recommendation.....	5,000,000

The committee has approved the full budget estimate of \$5,000,000 to accelerate completion of the Inter-American Highway particularly in three important Central American Republics, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. Authority for the additional sum is contained in the recently enacted Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954.

REIMBURSEMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The committee has approved an amount of \$290,000 for reimbursement to the District of Columbia highway fund for the District's share of the estimated cost of the highway-railroad grade separation on New York Avenue extended over the tracks leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Authority for the sum is contained in H. R. 6080 as amended by the Senate and agreed to by the House on July 26, 1954.

WEATHER BUREAU

1954 appropriation.....	\$27,000,000
1955 appropriation.....	24,750,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 454).....	175,000
House allowance.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	175,000

The committee has approved the appropriation of \$175,000 to provide for meteorological observations and services by the Weather Bureau at Cold Bay, Alaska, instead of the House committee recommendation that the sum be absorbed from the regular 1955 appropriation.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

1954 appropriation.....	¹ \$14, 940, 000
1955 appropriation.....	14, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	650, 000
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

¹ \$4,800,000 contained in second supplemental appropriation bill, 1954.

The committee recommends \$500,000, a decrease of \$150,000 under the supplemental estimate, not considered by the House, for salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, subject to the enactment of H. R. 9366, which passed the House on June 1, 1954, or similar legislation of the 83d Congress. This bill would amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program and liberalize benefits, which would increase work to be performed by the Division of Disbursement.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1954 appropriation.....	¹ \$269, 600, 000
1955 appropriation.....	265, 912, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	9, 750, 000
House allowance.....	8, 750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 750, 000

¹ \$3,600,000 contained in third supplemental appropriation bill, 1954.

The committee approves the sum of \$7,750,000 for salaries and expenses, Internal Revenue Service, which is a decrease of \$1,000,000 under the House allowance and a reduction of \$2,000,000 under the estimate. The committee considered the amount allowed to be ample for the purposes intended and all that can be properly utilized for recruiting and training internal revenue agents for maximum productivity and efficiency.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1954 appropriation.....	¹ \$2, 585, 000
1955 appropriation.....	2, 438, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	(229, 000)
House allowance.....	(229, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(229, 000)

¹ \$85,000 to be derived by transfer within appropriation as contained in third supplemental appropriation bill, 1954.

The committee recommends approval of the sum of \$229,000, to be derived by transfer, allowed in full by the House, for salaries and expenses, United States Secret Service. This amount will enable the Secret Service to provide increased protection for the President, the Vice President and their families, and allow for the employment of a small number of agents and clerks to be used primarily to reduce the backlog of cases under Secret Service jurisdiction.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

1954 appropriation.....	\$730, 000
1955 appropriation.....	712, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	(62, 000)
House allowance.....	(62, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(62, 000)

The committee recommends the full amount of \$62,000, to be derived by transfer, as requested in the supplemental estimate and provided for in the House allowance, for salaries and expenses of the White House Police. This amount will permit the employment of 18 additional police privates, who will be used to man reactivated guard posts on the White House Grounds.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

IRVING BERLIN MEDAL

The committee approves the amount of \$1,500 to provide for a gold medal for Irving Berlin, which is authorized under Private Law 536, 83d Congress, and covered for appropriation purposes by an amendment offered by Mr. Dorn of New York during the House debate on H. R. 9936, the supplemental appropriation bill.

COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

1954 appropriation.....	¹ \$10, 620, 500
1955 appropriation.....	3, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	4, 000, 000
House allowance.....	4, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 000, 000

¹ Of this amount \$8,120,500 is derived by transfer from the program "Maintenance and operations, Air Force, 1954," as contained in the 2d supplemental appropriation for 1954.

The committee recommends the full amount of \$4 million, as contained in the supplemental estimate and approved by the House committee, for the construction of eight 95-foot patrol boats for use in connection with the port security program and for the replacement of a portion of the wharf at the Coast Guard base at Ketchikan, Alaska. The committee was satisfied with the testimony presented and especially with respect to the funds required to extend the important work of the port security program.

RETIRED PAY

1954 appropriation.....	\$18, 600, 000
1955 appropriation.....	19, 775, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	(80, 000)
House allowance.....	(80, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(80, 000)

The committee approves the sum of \$80,000, to be derived by transfer, as requested in the estimate and provided for in the House allowance, for retired pay for Coast Guard warrant officers. This item results from the enactment of Public Law 379, 83d Congress, which was approved on May 29, 1954, providing that an increased number of warrant officers be placed on the retired list during the fiscal year 1955.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

1954 appropriation.....	\$700, 000
1955 appropriation.....	722, 500
Supplemental estimate.....	25, 000
Committee recommendation.....	25, 000

The committee recommends \$25,000, the budget estimate, which was not considered by the House, for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

The 1955 appropriation act provided \$75,000, the maximum authorized at the time, for the President's Committee, an increase of \$10,000 over the funds available in fiscal year 1954. The recent amendments to the vocational rehabilitation program include a provision increasing the authorization to \$225,000 and this supplemental appropriation is needed to enable the President's Committee to expand and intensify its work in increasing employment opportunities for the rehabilitated handicapped.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF VETERANS REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

1954 appropriation.....	\$300, 000
1955 appropriation.....	300, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	119, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee recommends \$100,000, a reduction of \$19,000 from the supplemental estimate, to enable the Bureau to more expeditiously handle the reemployment of veterans whose rights under the law may have been violated, or to preclude such a violation. There is a backlog at present of more than 6 months' work, and it is the hope of the committee that this reservoir of work may be lowered to the point where an aggrieved veteran may expect speedy handling of his complaint.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

1954 appropriation.....	\$5, 300, 000
1955 appropriation.....	4, 705, 000
Supplemental estimates.....	390, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	145, 000

There were two supplemental estimates presented to the Congress, one for \$90,000, considered and disallowed in its entirety by the House, requesting \$43,000 for additional work on the expanded veterans' unemployment compensation program, and \$47,000 for administrative work to assist the State agencies in the control of a growing incidence of improper benefit payments. The committee has approved \$45,000

of this estimate, of which not less than \$20,000 is for the additional work in the veterans file control unit, and the remaining \$25,000 is for the work with reference to the fraudulent claims.

The second estimate, not considered by the House, was submitted on the contingency of the passage of the bill, H. R. 9709, extending the unemployment compensation benefits to employees of the Federal Government. The committee has allowed \$100,000 of this estimate. The extension of the coverage of the unemployment compensation program does not pose entirely new work and the amount recommended is adequate to permit the Bureau to perform what additional load may result from the enactment of pending legislation.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1954 appropriation.....	\$204, 305, 000
1955 appropriation.....	216, 400, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	46, 756, 000
House allowance.....	4, 600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	30, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$30,000,000, an increase of \$25,400,000 over the House allowance, but a decrease of \$16,756,000 under the estimates.

There were two supplemental estimates considered, one for \$43,000,000, with respect to which the House allowed \$4,600,000, for additional work resulting from the rise, after submission of the regular budget estimates in September 1953, in unemployment, for which the committee approves \$27,000,000, and the other for \$3,756,000, not considered by the House, for the additional work resulting from the extension of the unemployment compensation program to Federal employees, if pending legislation be enacted, and for which the committee approves \$3,000,000 contingent upon passage of H. R. 9709.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

1954 appropriation.....	\$77, 900, 000
1955 appropriation.....	55, 600, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	88, 400, 000
House allowance.....	88, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	70, 400, 000

The committee recommends \$70,400,000 a decrease of \$18,000,000 under the House allowance and the supplemental estimate.

The committee recommendation with the regular appropriation would make available \$126,000,000 in fiscal year 1955, an average of \$10,500,000 a month. The average monthly payments in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1954 were slightly less than \$9,600,000, and in the third quarter were slightly more than \$8,500,000, and in only 2 months have the payments exceeded \$10,000,000—in March, \$10,927,475, and in April, \$10,188,231. The committee recommendation, in its opinion, is entirely adequate to fully meet all obligations under title IV of the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act, 1952, but if the available funds are insufficient the Department will be expected to so notify the Congress so that another appropriation may be made. But on the basis of the experience cited above the committee allowance should more than suffice.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Supplemental estimate.....	\$25,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	10,000,000

The committee recommends \$10,000,000 for this item, not considered by the House, a reduction of \$15,000,000 under the supplemental estimate.

This request for funds was contingent upon passage of pending legislation to extend coverage of unemployment compensation to Federal employees. In the absence of final provisions of the bill and with no opportunity to study the impact of such provisions in detail, the committee approves only \$10,000,000 which should be sufficient to finance the program, if enacted, into the third quarter of fiscal year 1955.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

1954 appropriation.....	\$1,728,000
1954 appropriation.....	1,581,000
Supplemental estimate.....	350,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	350,000

The committee recommends the full supplemental estimate which was submitted as an adjunct to the plan of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to accelerate its campaign for the apprehension and deportation of illegal Mexican laborers, the deportation of whom will create a demand for an increase of a corresponding number of workers recruited through this program. The supplemental estimate of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for \$3,000,000 was allowed by the House and approved by this committee, and their work must be supplemented by the recruitment of workers under the agreement between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1954 appropriation.....	\$5,345,000
1955 appropriation.....	5,350,000
Supplemental estimate.....	110,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	110,000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, disallowed in its entirety by the House, which was presented along with an estimate from the Department of Commerce for the expansion and strengthening of the Government's basic construction statistics program. Committee action on this action was coupled with approval of the item submitted from the Department of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION AND INSPECTION SERVICES,
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

There was recently enacted an amendment, H. R. 7125, approved July 22, 1954, to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, placing additional responsibility upon the Food and Drug Administration with respect to the certification of pesticide chemicals. The legisla-

tion authorized the charging of necessary fees to reimburse the cost of such certification, to be deposited in a special account. The use of such deposits though must be authorized in the appropriation bill, and the committee amendment extends the authority granted in the regular appropriation bill to these additional fees by including section 408, and adding the expenses of advisory committees to the list of purposes for which the funds may be used.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The committee recommends the adoption of a provision as follows:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (c) (1) of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, as amended, the amounts payable to a local educational agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, with respect to the number of children determined under subsection (a) or (b) of section 3 thereof shall be computed on the same basis as was used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 3 of said law.

This provision would suspend for 1 year the 3-percent deduction provided for in Public Law 248, 83d Congress, effective July 1, 1954, and is similar to a provision adopted by the Senate in the regular bill, but not agreed to in conference. This amendment while suspending the 3-percent absorption provides for a 3-percent eligibility requirement under which a local educational agency must have federally affected children equal to 3 percent of the total average daily attendance to qualify for any benefits, but having met the requirement receives payment for each child.

The committee recommendation does not affect any of the other amendments to Public Law 874 resulting from the enactment of Public Law 248.

The 3-percent absorption provision, as pointed out in this committee's report on the regular 1955 appropriation bill, will have an unforeseen effect upon school districts, and in the sense of the committee imposes an undue hardship upon the districts. In recommending this amendment it is the hope of the committee that proper legislative review will be made by the standing committees concerned before July 1, 1955.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH IN EDUCATION

Supplemental estimate.....	\$100, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee has not approved any funds for cooperative research in education, newly authorized by legislation. There was no showing of an emergency need for funds and it is the sense of the committee that this matter can await presentation in the next annual budget.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

Supplemental estimate.....	\$1, 250, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	1, 250, 000

The committee has approved the full estimate for the White House Conference, including \$1,000,000 for grants to States to hold conferences of educators and lay citizens to discuss educational problems and make recommendations for appropriate action to be taken at local, State, and Federal levels, and \$250,000 for administrative expenses of the White House Conference Committee, including the small administrative organization needed to assist in the State conferences and the work of the National conference. This program has been just recently authorized and the problems to be considered should have immediate attention, for which purpose this recommendation is made.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

1954 appropriation.....	\$23, 000, 000
1955 appropriation.....	23, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	6, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 000, 000

The committee recommends approval of the supplemental estimate, not considered by the House, to finance the beginning of an expanded vocational rehabilitation program as authorized in legislation just passed by the Congress.

TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

Supplemental estimate.....	\$1, 831, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 831, 000

The committee recommends the full supplemental estimate, not considered by the House, for grants for training and traineeships as authorized in the Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1954. Congressional sponsors of the legislation pointed out the urgent need to produce trained qualified personnel to carry out the work.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1954 appropriation.....	\$655, 500
1955 appropriation.....	635, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee recommends the full supplemental estimate, not considered by the House, to enable the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to proceed with the greatly expanded program just authorized by the Congress.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SURVEYS AND PLANNING FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Supplemental estimate.....	\$2, 000, 000
House allowance.....	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee approves the House allowance, the full supplemental estimate, in order to provide the States with funds to proceed with surveys and planning to assure the maximum use of the newly authorized program for additional hospital construction. Each State will receive a minimum of \$25,000 and will be required to match these funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

1954 appropriation.....	\$65, 000, 000
1955 appropriation.....	75, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	35, 000, 000
House allowance.....	15, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	35, 000, 000

The committee recommends the full supplemental estimate, an increase of \$19,300,000 over the House allowance, to enable the Public Health Service to proceed with the greatly expanded hospital construction program, just authorized by the Congress, for the construction of diagnostic or treatment centers, chronic disease hospitals, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

1954 appropriation.....	\$875, 000
1955 appropriation.....	850, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	400, 000
House allowance.....	200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends \$300,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the House allowance, but a decrease of \$100,000 under the supplemental estimate, to equip this unit to effectively administer the greatly expanded hospital construction program.

The Department had included in its estimate a request for authority to transfer funds out of this item to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and to the Office of the General Counsel, but inasmuch as appropriations are annually made for these units, and a supplemental one is included in this bill for the former, the committee expects the estimates to come forward in the customary manner.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS
INSURANCE

The Department requested authority to pay, out of available funds, special allowances to employees transferred from Baltimore to Washington under the program to center all administrative workers of the Bureau in Washington, and to pay allowances to families of such employees.

This authority was denied by the House Committee on Appropriations whose report "seriously questions the advisability of such a move." During floor consideration an amendment was offered and adopted to make none of the funds available for the costs of moving employees.

The committee recommends striking out the limitation adopted by the House and the allowance of the estimate as presented to the Congress. It feels that the decision to move, or not to move, employees is an administrative one, and that if the move is made it should not be an undue burden upon the employee.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

1954 appropriation.....	\$63,746,000
1955 appropriation.....	64,400,000
Supplemental estimate.....	14,600,000
Committee recommendation.....	6,000,000

The committee recommends \$6,000,000, a reduction of \$8,600,000 under the supplemental estimate, not considered by the House, for additional work contemplated under the provisions of pending legislation to extensively amend the Social Security Act.

In view of the fact that the Senate Finance Committee has not reported the bill to the Senate, the committee feels it should make available only sufficient funds to enable the Bureau to administer the amendments, if enacted, for the next few months, and then present to the Congress a request for any additional funds needed, when the committee will be able to adequately study the program and detailed justifications.

CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

1954 appropriation.....	\$1,500,000
Supplemental estimate.....	24,890,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	22,290,000

The committee recommends approval of \$22,290,000, to be derived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, a reduction of \$2,600,000 under the estimate.

The House denied any funds for this purpose, but stated in its report "the committee approves of plans for the conventional, fire-proof facility described during the hearings and estimated to cost not to exceed \$25,370,000 in total." It was pointed out too that bids would not likely be opened until August 1, 1955. This committee feels that the availability of these funds might expedite the flow of work and has assurance that the funds will not be withdrawn from the trust fund until actually needed so as not to lose income from interest payments.

This committee is in entire agreement with the House that no funds shall be used for bombproofing the building, a feature not contemplated when the initial funds were provided last year and for which the justifications were rather hazy.

The funds here recommended together with the \$1,500,000 previously made available, a total of \$23,790,000, shall constitute a limit of cost.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

1954 appropriation.....	\$1,525,000
1955 appropriation.....	1,525,000
Supplemental estimate.....	165,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	165,000

The committee recommends the full supplemental estimate, disallowed in its entirety by the House, to enable the Children's Bureau to assist States and local communities in improving services and facilities for dealing with delinquent children.

The committee recommends strongly that the work of this agency be done cooperatively with State, county and city authorities. This is the only method by which this helpful work can be effectively carried out. The committee will scrutinize carefully the results attained.

The possibility of a duplication of program in the Children's Bureau and in the Women's Bureau is a matter on which the committee desires a report from each of the units to be followed if necessary by inquiry from the committee staff.

FEDERAL HEALTH REINSURANCE SERVICES

There were presented to the Congress two estimates under this head, one for \$25,000,000 for payments to capital advance account, and the other for \$325,000 for salaries and expenses. But inasmuch as the bill, H. R. 8356, to improve the public health by encouraging more extensive use of the voluntary prepayment method in the provision of personal health services, was recommitted by the House to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by a vote of 238 to 134 on July 13, no action was taken by this committee on these estimates.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1954 appropriation.....	\$1, 150, 000
Transfer from OASI.....	171, 000
1955 appropriation.....	1, 112, 500
Transfer from OASI.....	171, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	124, 500
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	75, 000

The committee has approved an allowance of \$75,000, a reduction of \$49,500 under the supplemental estimate, to enable the Secretary to properly administer the expanded programs in the fields of education, vocational rehabilitation, hospital construction and social security just recently enacted, or in the final stages of passage.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Supplemental estimate.....	\$175, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee has approved \$100,000, a reduction of \$75,000 from the supplemental estimate, to enable the Department to proceed with the new program in education just recently authorized by the Congress.

The committee has added a provision requiring that study be given to the educational needs of the Indian population.

CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Supplemental estimate.....	\$1, 800, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 800, 000

The committee approves allowance of the full supplemental estimate, not considered by the House, to enable the Department to finance civil-defense activities delegated to it by the Federal Civil Defense Administration on July 14, 1954. The Department's work

under this program will be to develop plans for disbursing financial relief to the destitute after an attack; special tests of foods and drugs exposed to radiation; to develop rapid means of detection of biological and chemical warfare agents; and work in instructing teachers and school children in emergency protective measures.

GENERAL PROVISION

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following section:

Sec. 502. There shall be hereafter in the Department of Labor, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now provided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Labor, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the Act of April 17, 1946 (60 Stat. 91), as amended (5 U. S. C. 611b), relating to Assistant Secretaries of Labor. Section 3 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 6 of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121), is hereby repealed: Provided, That the present incumbent of the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary may be reassigned to an appropriate position in the Department without reduction in the rate of basic compensation.

This recommendation would provide for an additional Assistant Secretary in lieu of the Administrative Assistant Secretary authorized in section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950, comparable to the action taken in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955. The position of Administrative Assistant Secretary was created to handle budget and management affairs but practice has proven that supervision of the management functions is on a policy-making level, and the position should be so placed in order that the official would have coequal basis with all Assistant Secretaries.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FOREST PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

1954 appropriation.....	\$30,961,700
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	30,490,200
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 138).....	375,000
House allowance (not presented to House).....	0
Committee recommendation.....	375,000

The committee recommends the full amount of the estimate in Senate Document No. 138, providing funds for more intensive forest-fire protection on national forests in southern California, the urgency for which results from continuing drought conditions.

FOREST RESEARCH

1954 appropriation.....	\$6,112,664
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	6,528,500
Committee recommendation of additional amount.....	515,000

The additional amount recommended by the committee is for the following:

(1) To accelerate investigations in timber growing, harvesting, and utilizing forest crops in southern Illinois. (This additional research is urgently needed to assist in the rehabilitation of the depleted forests in the coal-mining areas of southern Illinois, southeastern Missouri, western Kentucky, and southwestern Indiana, resulting in more healthy forests, increased utilization by new industries, and improvement of the general economy of the area).....	\$150,000
(2) To establish a forest research center in eastern Kentucky to carry out studies on forest management, harvesting, and utilization..	40,000
(3) To accelerate hardwood forest management studies at Bartlett Experimental Forest in New Hampshire, including watershed studies applicable to Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont....	50,000
(4) To establish a forest research station in Georgia to strengthen research on Piedmont hardwoods. The Piedmont area to which this work would be applicable is a large forest area extending over several Southern States, containing hardwoods which have been largely neglected in the past but constitute an important potential resource for raw materials for furniture manufacturers and other wood-using industries.....	175,000
(5) To accelerate the hardwood utilization research at the Northern Lakes Research Center, which serves Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.....	100,000
Total, additional amount.....	515,000

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

1954 appropriation.....	\$14,498,000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	16,000,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 428) (together with transfer of \$9,500,000).....	6,500,000
House allowance (additional to regular item).....	6,500,000
Committee recommendation.....	6,500,000

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$6,500,000 additional to the amount in the regular bill to provide the full authorization of \$22,500,000 for 1955.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED PROTECTION

1954 appropriation.....	\$5, 000, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	5, 500, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 138).....	3, 000, 000
House allowance (not presented to House).	
Committee recommendation.....	2, 425, 000

The committee recommends \$2,425,000 to provide funds to carry out the purpose of the new watershed-protection legislation authorizing cooperation by the Department of Agriculture with States and their political subdivisions, with soil- or water-conservation districts, flood-prevention or control districts, and other local public agencies in the installation of works of improvement in watershed or subwatershed areas.

For works of improvement the committee recommends \$500,000, instead of \$1,075,000 as requested in Senate Document 138. The full amount is recommended of \$1,700,000 for work-plan preparation and of \$225,000 for river-basin investigations. In view of the leniency of the Congress in allowing more than the budget estimate in the regular act, the committee believes that the planning and preparation should be emphasized on this new work, and that funds for further works of improvement should await consideration in the regular act next year.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

1954 appropriation.....	\$840, 900
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	965, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 138) (plus transfer of \$1,000,000 from State Department).....	1, 000, 000
House allowance (not presented to House).....	0
Committee recommendation (plus transfer of \$1,000,000 from State Department).....	500, 000

The committee recommendation is to provide funds for the Department of Agriculture to take responsibility for agricultural attachés to diplomatic missions of the United States in foreign countries, as authorized in the new farm bill. In addition, \$1,000,000 is provided by transfer from funds available to the Department of State.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

1954 appropriation.....	\$692, 273
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	673, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 138).....	93, 000
House allowance (not presented to House).....	0
Committee recommendation.....	93, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the estimate in Senate Document 138 for enforcing amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act which would extend the provisions of that act to coffee, onions, and wool, and subject futures trading in these commodities to regulation. The recommendation is dependent upon the final enactment of such amendments to the act.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS (WATER FACILITIES)

1954 appropriation-----	\$6, 500, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act)-----	6, 500, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 138)-----	5, 000, 000
House allowance (not presented to House)-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	3, 500, 000

The committee recommends \$3,500,000 in loan authorizations to provide for making water-facilities loans in all sections of the country under the increased limit of \$250,000 on loans to incorporated water associations, as authorized by the new amendments to the Water Facilities Act of 1937. The recommendation is dependent upon the final enactment of such amendments.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

1954 appropriation-----	\$2, 311, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act)-----	2, 030, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 138)-----	64, 000
House allowance (not presented to House)-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	54, 000

Of the additional amount recommended by the committee, \$40,000 is to provide for the increased workload due to the expansion of the water-facilities loan program under the amendments to the Water Facilities Act of 1937, and \$14,000 is to take care of the expected increase in volume of insured loans due to the increase in the maximum interest rate to the lender from 3 to 4 percent under Public Law 521 and the more effective insured-loan program under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

1954 appropriation	\$52,000,000
1955 appropriation	59,547,215
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 428)	1,180,000
House allowance	1,180,000
Committee recommendation	1,180,000

The committee recommends the estimate of \$1,180,000 for the purpose of utilizing facilities in Washington State for Alaskan tuberculosis patients. The availability of these facilities was not known at the time the budget for fiscal year 1955 was prepared.

If the Secretary determines it to be in the best interest of the people of Alaska he may authorize the use of a portion of these funds for the utilizing of existing facilities operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

1954 appropriation	\$13,253,760
1955 appropriation	12,881,245
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 455)	150,000
House allowance	100,000
Committee recommendation	100,000

The committee recommends an allowance of \$100,000 to provide for the acceleration of probate work among the Indian population. It is essential that the current backlog of Indian probate cases be eliminated in order that Federal jurisdiction over certain Indian tribes may be terminated.

The committee desires to make it clear that the amount of \$2,043,328 appropriated in the Interior Appropriation Act, 1955, under this heading for the "Operation and maintenance" of Indian roads and trails is to be used for the liquidation of contract authority granted in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954.

CONSTRUCTION

1954 appropriation	\$15,869,000
1955 appropriation	7,673,000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 455)	6,900,000
House allowance	3,900,000
Committee recommendation	6,931,000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$6,931,000 for construction by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Of the amount recommended \$3,900,000 is for the construction of roads and trails. This amount and \$2,897,000 appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, is for the liquidation of contract authority granted in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954.

The committee recommends the allowance of the full supplemental estimate of \$3,000,000 for the purpose of making grants to school districts for the construction and equipping of public-school facilities in order to provide adequate space for Navajo Indian children in public schools adjacent to the Navajo Reservation. This program is authorized under the Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act (25 U. S. C. 631) which was enacted to meet a special situation due to the large number of Navajo children for which no school facilities have been provided in accordance with the treaties made with these tribes. No statutory authority exists for this type of program for Indians other than Navajo and Hopi Tribes, therefore no precedent is established by the action of the committee.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$31,000 for the acquisition of land in order that the Bureau of Indian Affairs may negotiate an exchange of Indian tribal lands for privately owned land within the boundaries of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada. The lands in question have been appraised by the Corps of Engineers, and it has been determined that the land to be acquired by the Indians exceeds the value of the land to be exchanged by \$31,000. A provision has been included in the bill authorizing this exchange.

RELOCATION OF THE YANKTON SIOUX TRIBE

The committee recommends the allowance of \$106,500 for the necessary expenses of the relocation of the Yankton Sioux Indian Tribe (South Dakota).

Funds for this purpose were authorized in Public Law 478 of the 83d Congress.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

1954 appropriation.....	\$3, 000, 000
1955 appropriation.....	3, 350, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 135).....	875, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	500, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$500,000 for "General investigations" by the Bureau of Reclamation. The increase will provide sufficient funds to advance the completion date of several project investigations.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

1954 appropriation.....	\$116, 269, 660
1955 appropriation.....	126, 637, 000
Supplemental estimates:	
H. Doc. 361.....	¹ \$1, 825, 000
S. Doc. 135.....	5, 963, 000
	7, 788, 000
House allowance.....	1, 707, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 120, 000

¹ \$118,000 of this amount was provided in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955.

The committee recommends the allowance of \$8,120,000 for "Construction and rehabilitation" by the Bureau of Reclamation. The funds recommended are for the following projects:

Doc. No.	Project or unit	Supplemental estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
S. 135	Gila project, Arizona.....	\$900,000	(1)	900,000
S. 135	Cachuma project, California.....	520,000	(1)	520,000
S. 135	Yakima project, Kennewick division, Washington.....	900,000	(1)	900,000
S. 361	Rehabilitation and betterment, Missouri River Basin project.....	118,000	(2)	(2)
S. 135	Bostwick division, Kansas-Nebraska.....	1,350,000	(1)	1,350,000
H. 361	Bluff unit, Wyoming.....	157,000	* 157,000	157,000
S. 135	Hanover unit, Wyoming.....	2,000,000	(1)	2,000,000
S. 135	Glendo unit, Wyoming.....	283,000	(1)	283,000
H. 361	Heart Butte unit, North Dakota.....	300,000	300,000	300,000
H. 361	Helena Valley unit, Montana.....	250,000	250,000	250,000
H. 361	Sargent unit, Nebraska.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
H. 361	Transmission division.....			450,000
	Total Missouri River Basin project.....	5,350,000	1,707,000	5,800,000
	Total, construction and rehabilitation.....	7,783,000	1,707,000	8,120,000

¹ Not considered by the House.

² Allowed in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955.

³ The House allowance of \$157,000 was for the Bluff and Hanover units.

Missouri River Basin project—Transmission division.—The Committee recommends the allowance of \$450,000 for the construction of a 115-kilovolt transmission line from the Nebraska stateline to Belden, Nebr., to connect with the facilities of the Nebraska public power system.

The committee has included in the bill a provision to authorize the use of \$375,000 of the unobligated funds previously appropriated for the Missouri River Basin project for investigations on the Missouri diversion unit (including the Sheyenne Farm and the Oakes development tract) in North Dakota and for the White River and Willow Creek Dam in South Dakota.

The committee has no objection to the allocation of a reasonable amount of the funds appropriated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, for investigations in the Missouri River Basin for investigations in the area of the Missouri diversion unit.

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available for personal services under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, be increased from \$26 million to \$30,840,968. This increase is necessary in view of the additional funds provided for construction and rehabilitation in this bill, and in order that adequate personal services will be provided to carry out the program included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, for investigations and work by other departmental agencies in the Missouri River Basin.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSTRUCTION

1954 appropriation.....	\$428,000
1955 appropriation.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 428).....	6,000,000
House allowance.....	5,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	6,000,000

The committee recommends the allowance of \$6,000,000 for construction by the Bureau of Mines. These funds are to be used for the construction of helium production facilities at either Exell, Tex., or in the Keyes gas field of Cimarron County, Okla. The committee feels that the full amount of the estimate—\$6,000,000—is needed to assure the construction of the most economical plant.

It should be noted that under existing law the full amount of the capital investment in helium facilities is recovered from receipts from the sale of helium.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

1954 appropriation.....	\$13, 916, 300
1955 appropriation.....	8, 056, 099
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 428).....	5, 575, 000
House allowance.....	5, 562, 101
Committee recommendation.....	5, 562, 101

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$5,562,101 for construction by the National Park Service.

Of the total amount recommended, \$5,062,101 and \$4,437,899 appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for the liquidation of contract authority granted in section 6 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954.

Five hundred thousand dollars recommended by the committee is for the acquisition of lands and water rights within the boundaries of areas administered by the National Park Service.

The committee is in accord with the following provision on page 23 of the House report:

In connection with both appropriated and donated funds available for the acquisition of lands within the boundaries and areas administered by the Park Service, no land is to be taken through the condemnation procedure when the use of such procedure is objected to by the owner.

However, the committee recognizes that in specific cases it is essential that the National Park Service be allowed to acquire land by the condemnation process. Therefore, the committee suggests that the National Park Service, in the presentation of its budget for fiscal year 1956, be prepared to supply the committee with detailed information with respect to those parcels of lands which the Park Service desires to acquire by condemnation.

OFFICE OF THE TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

1954 appropriation.....	\$4, 021, 300
1955 appropriation.....	3, 040, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 428).....	47, 000
House allowance.....	47, 000
Committee recommendation.....	None

A supplemental estimate of \$47,000 was submitted in House Document No. 428 to provide funds to pay the 25 percent cost-of-living allowance to Federal employees in the Virgin Islands. The full amount was allowed by the House.

The Revised Organic Act for the Virgin Islands (Public Law 517, 83d Cong.) reduces the number of Federal employees in the Virgin Islands to such an extent that the additional cost of the 25 percent cost-of-living allowance can be absorbed within the amount provided for the administration of the Virgin Islands in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955. Therefore, the committee recommends that funds for this purpose be disallowed.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following provisions in the bill:

SEC. 702. Limitations on amounts to be expended for personal services under appropriations in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465, Eighty-third Congress), shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-d).

The Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, contains limitations on the amount available for personal services in three appropriations, namely:

- Bonneville Power Administration, construction,
- Bureau of Indian Affairs, construction, and
- Bureau of Reclamation, construction and rehabilitation.

In order to comply with the limitations the agencies concerned will have to make reductions in force. Each employee separated will have some accrued leave, for which he is entitled to a lump-sum payment. The purpose of this amendment is to exempt these lump-sum payments from the personal service limitations.

This same provision was in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1950, when similar limitations were in the act.

SEC. 703. The limitation for personal services under the heading "Construction, Bonneville Power Administration," contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465, Eighty-third Congress), is hereby increased from \$6,250,000 to \$7,450,000.

The Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, included a limitation of \$6,250,000 on the amount available for personal services under the heading, "Bonneville Power Administration, Construction." The committee recommends that this limitation be increased to \$7,450,000. The increase is necessary in order that the Bonneville Power Administration may effect a more orderly change from force account work to contract work.

SEC. 704. Funds appropriated under the heading, "Administration of Territories" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law Numbered 465, Eighty-third Congress) shall be available to carry out the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (Public Law Numbered 517, Eighty-third Congress).

The Revised Organic Act for the Virgin Islands was approved on July 22 (Public Law 517, 83d Cong.). This provision will authorize the use of funds appropriated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, to carry out the provisions of the new organic act. No new funds are involved.

CHAPTER VIII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1954 appropriation (supplementals)-----	\$1, 931, 909
1955 appropriation (regular act)-----	None
Supplemental request (H Doc. No. 440)-----	553, 150
House allowance-----	497, 835
Committee recommendation-----	753, 150

The committee recommends full restoration of the estimate requested in House Document No. 440 in order to allow the Commission to develop its program of task-force studies, and also recommends \$200,000 additional to provide funds for additional duties assigned to the Commission. The limitation on travel expenses is also recommended to be increased by \$137,700.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

1954 appropriation-----	None
1955 appropriation (regular act)-----	None
Supplemental request (H Doc. No. 428)-----	\$4, 800, 000
House allowance (committee)-----	3, 000, 000
House floor action-----	2, 820, 600
Committee recommendation-----	2, 970, 600

The committee is advised that the program of additional court facilities will be revised to meet the minimum needs of the judges in the most economical manner, and therefore feels that the amount recommended will meet such needs.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for providing facilities at Flint, Michigan

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, LEASE-PURCHASE CONTRACTS

In order to retain full Government control of detailed plans and specifications of the projects to be undertaken under the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954, the committee recommends that language be inserted to make available the unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated for the acquisition of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications for Federal public building projects outside the District of Columbia.

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

In order to preserve the use of appropriated funds for essential day-to-day operations in connection with temporary subleasing of excess space to commercial organizations, the committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts

and that the following estimated language be inserted in lieu thereof:
credited to the fund from which rental payments are made

SURVEYS OF GOVERNMENT RECORDS, RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND
DISPOSAL PRACTICES

Committee recommendation----- \$500, 000

The committee is informed that there is presently in existence in the Federal Government an accumulation of over 25 million cubic feet of records, enough to fill $7\frac{1}{2}$ buildings the size of the Pentagon Building. This vast accumulation increases at the rate of 4.2 million cubic feet per year and while efforts are now being made to reduce this rapid accumulation, these efforts have so far succeeded only in reducing the rate of accumulation and have done little to reduce the great bulk of paper or to slow down records creation. The committee understands that the cost of creating and maintaining this record accumulation is about \$4 billion per year. The efforts of private firms and of State governmental bodies, as well as one Federal agency, indicate the vast savings possible by a survey of the situation by competent and disinterested records specialists. Estimates range from 20 to 33 percent possible savings in the total cost of record procedures by such surveys.

In recommending that \$500,000 be made available to the Administrator of General Services, it is the intention of the committee that the Administrator contract with private records management specialists for surveys of Government agencies to cover the creation, management and disposal of Government records. The survey should also include specifically the necessity for, and the practices of, the compilation of agency reports.

The committee believes that the Administrator of General Services should have broad authority in handling this program and has so provided in this legislation. The committee believes that an exception should be made in the case of investigative agencies having responsibility under law for the detection of crime or subversive activity. The committee feels that there may be other exceptions and has provided the necessary authority for the Administrator to make such exceptions.

In view of the very substantial economies, involving many millions of dollars, which should be effected by improving Government practices in this series of surveys, the committee feels that the Administrator of General Services should act promptly in this matter and has made provision in the legislation for detailed quarterly reports to be made to the Appropriations Committees of the Congress so that progress can be followed closely. It is the hope of the committee that the organizational improvements resulting will be such that permanent economies may be effected and future accumulation of records will be sharply curtailed.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION POLICY

Testimony presented before the committee indicated that some confusion may exist as to the proper policies to be followed by executive agencies of the Government in their relations to carriers and public utilities. There was not sufficient evidence presented at our recent hearings to make a fair appraisal of the extent of such confusion, but it is deemed appropriate to outline here certain basic propositions in the interest of assuring for the future an administration of existing statutes consistent with the congressional intent.

The sound objective of our national transportation policy, as set forth in the declaration contained in the Transportation Act of 1940, is the development, the coordination, and the preservation of a national transportation system by water, highway and rail, as well as other means, adequate to meet the needs of the United States, of the Postal Service, and of the national defense. To achieve this ultimate, it was recognized in the declaration that it was necessary to "foster sound economic conditions in transportation and among the several carriers, and to encourage the establishment and maintenance of reasonable charges for transportation services, without unjust discriminations, undue preferences or advantages, or unfair or destructive competitive practices." While the declaration of policy by its terms is directed primarily at the establishment of principles for the guidance of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the administration of the Interstate Commerce Act and in the regulation of carriers subject to that act, other agencies and departments of the Government are expected to carry out their respective functions in relation to these carriers in such a way as to be consistent with the objectives of the transportation policy.

For instance, the Administrator of General Services is required by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to represent executive agencies before Federal and State regulatory bodies in proceedings involving transportation and other public utility services to the extent that he determines that so doing is advantageous in terms of economy, efficiency, or service. The fact that one of the guiding standards is "advantageous in terms of economy" would not require opposition to proposed general increases in rates of carriers or utilities simply because such increases would increase the cost of operations of certain Government departments. Opposition for such a reason would constitute a misconception of duty, a narrowness of outlook, and a misconstruction of the intent of Congress. Efficiency and proper service cannot long be maintained by carriers and utilities unless they are accorded a rate structure that will provide them with sound credit and yield them a fair return. If the increases sought would not yield more than enough for such purposes, then no Government agency or department should oppose such increases because ultimately the ability of the Government itself to render efficient service and to insure our national security is dependent upon the maintenance of sound and efficient systems of transportation and other utilities. The importance of these considerations far outweighs the importance of a showing of greater economy in a department's expenditures for transportation. In short, a proper interpretation of the standards of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act calls for a course of conduct in connection with appearances

before regulatory bodies consistent with the requirements of the national transportation policy.

The same thing is true in connection with the exercise by the General Services Administrator or other executive department officials of the right to negotiate with carriers for transportation services at rates lower than those set by regulatory agencies for application to the general public. It has long been recognized that transportation charges may be unreasonable because of being too low, and any policy of bargaining for rates or playing one carrier off against another with the primary objective of getting the lowest possible transportation rate without regard to the consequences for the carrier is promotive of destructive competitive practices and fosters unsound economic conditions in transportation contrary to the national transportation policy.

Accordingly, all Government agencies and executive departments are admonished to pay full heed to the national transportation policy in their dealings with carriers.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

1954 appropriation (limitation on prior-year funds available)----	(\$30,000,000)
1955 appropriation (regular act) (limitation on previous funds available)-----	(27,600,000)
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 441)-----	380,000,000
House allowance-----	380,000,000
Committee recommendation-----	380,000,000

In approving the full estimate of \$380 million for the stockpile program, the committee believes that, insofar as possible, barter agreements should be worked out with other countries under which surplus commodities in this country can be traded for needed stockpile materials which are in scarce supply in this country. The committee further believes that all agencies of the Government should cooperate in such effort, particularly the Department of Agriculture.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

1954 appropriation-----	\$3,215,550
1955 appropriation (regular act)-----	2,868,500
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 141)-----	1,250,000
House allowance (not presented to House)-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	1,000,000

The amount recommended by the committee is to provide for the administrative expenses involved in connection with programs authorized under the Housing Act of 1954, including (1) expansion of the slum clearance and urban renewal program, and new urban planning program, (2) reserve of planned public works program, and (3) voluntary home mortgage credit program. The committee also recommends an increase in the limitation on travel expenses.

The committee recommends that the authority for transfer of funds available to the Agency for use in completing the special investigation of FHA operations be continued through December 31, 1954, with additional amounts limited to \$250,000, and additional travel expenses limited to \$25,000.

REIMBURSEMENT TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1954 appropriation.....	New item
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	New item
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 141).....	\$560, 000
House allowance (not presented to House).....	0
Committee recommendation.....	560, 000

The committee recommendation is to provide funds to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with investigations of alleged criminal violations of the National Housing Act, as amended. The committee is informed that, since primary jurisdiction over such violations has only recently been transferred to the Bureau, no funds for such work were provided in the Bureau's appropriation.

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

1954 appropriation.....	New item
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	New item
House allowance (not presented to House).....	
Committee recommendation.....	\$18, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$18 million as the initial payment to the revolving fund authorized by the Housing Act of 1954 at \$50 million, under which the Administrator will carry out a program similar to the one formerly administered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to aid in financing public projects under Federal, State, or municipal law by the purchase of securities and obligations of, or by making loans to, public agencies. The program is authorized for 2 years.

The committee also recommends an authorization for administrative expenses to be available from the revolving fund.

RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS

1954 appropriation.....	New item
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	New item
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 141).....	\$10, 000, 000
House allowance (not presented to House).....	0
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000, 000

The committee recommendation is to provide funds for advances to public agencies to aid in financing the cost of public works construction plans, as authorized by the Housing Act of 1954, over a 3-year period, in order to encourage municipalities and other public agencies to maintain a continuing and adequate reserve of planned public works which can be rapidly placed under construction whenever the economic situation may make such action desirable, as well as to promote efficiency and economy in the planning and construction of local public works.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

1954 appropriation.....	New item
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	New item
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 141).....	\$5, 000, 000
House allowance (not presented to House).....	0
Committee recommendation.....	2, 500, 000

The committee recommends \$2,500,000, half of the authorization in the Housing Act of 1954, for the payment of grants, on a matching basis, to State planning agencies for the provision of planning assistance to cities and other municipalities with populations of less than

25,000. The committee understands the program will be operated in connection with the slum clearance and broadened urban renewal program, and that many of the grants will be made to develop workable plans for the elimination and prevention of slums and blight in small cities and in regional or metropolitan areas. It is understood that such grants may not be made for the planning of specific public works.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1954 appropriation	\$6, 950, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act)	6, 950, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 141)	800, 000
House allowance (not presented to House)	0
Committee recommendation	800, 000

The committee recommendation allows the full amount of the supplemental request, which is a partial restoration of the amount of \$950,000 reduced from the regular estimate, for the purpose of contracting for low-rent public housing units as authorized in the Housing Act of 1954.

The committee also recommends a corresponding increase in the administrative expense limitation under the corporation, as well as the limitation for expenses of travel.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

(Administrative expense limitation)

The committee recommends, as requested in the supplemental estimate, language exempting from the administrative expense limitation of the Association certain new types of expense resulting from private financing operations as authorized by title II of the Housing Act of 1954. In this connection, the committee is agreeable to trying out this procedure and will be interested in learning its effectiveness.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

(Administrative expense limitation)

1954 appropriation	(\$5,322, 800)
1955 appropriation (regular act)	(5, 150, 000)
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 141) increased to	(6, 500, 000)
House allowance (not presented to House)	0
Committee recommendation	(6, 500, 000)

In order to provide for more effective and responsive program direction of FHA's operations and to take urgently needed steps to protect the interests of the public and of the Government, the committee recommends, as requested in the supplemental estimate, an increase of \$1,350,000 in the administrative expense limitation, as well as an increase of \$180,000 in the limitation on expenses of travel.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for nonadministrative expenses be increased by \$3,000,000 in order to support the present level of operations and to inaugurate the new programs authorized by the Housing Act of 1954.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

LAND ACQUISITION

1954 appropriation.....	\$100,000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	545,000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 428).....	60,000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	60,000

The committee recommends the estimate contained in House Document No. 428 for funds to pay one-half of the estimated cost of a small tract of land in Rosslyn, Va., for addition to the George Washington Memorial Parkway. One-fourth of such cost is to be paid by the State of Virginia and one-fourth by Arlington County.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

1954 appropriation (National Science Foundation, \$8,000,000).....	None
1955 appropriation (regular act) (National Science Foundation, \$12,250,000).....	None
Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 428).....	\$2,500,000
House allowance.....	1,500,000
Committee recommendation.....	2,500,000

The committee recommends full restoration of the estimate contained in House Document No. 428 to assist in financing the United States program for the International Geophysical Year, a worldwide scientific undertaking involving concurrent research in geophysics by some 30 nations, beginning in 1957. The committee believes that the full amount is required in order to permit the advance procurement of scientific equipment and to permit adequate planning for the observations to be made in weather forecasting and control, radio communication and navigation, and upper atmosphere flight.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1954 appropriation (plus \$1,575,000 transfer from revolving fund) ..	\$2,200,000
1955 appropriation (regular act) (plus \$2,350,000 transfer from revolving fund and \$100,000 of unobligated balance from 1954) ..	2,025,000
Committee recommendation of additional amount.....	350,000

The recommendation of the committee is to provide additional funds to aid the loan program for small business.

CHAPTER IX
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM

For the past several years the Congress has been providing funds sufficient to finance all of the public works projects in the Department of Defense which might be placed under contract or started in the design process during the fiscal year in question. This method of financing has made it possible for the agencies of the Department to definitely earmark funds for the projects at the time decision is made to proceed with the first step, which is usually design contract. This has permitted construction to follow planning and design as rapidly as these steps could be completed. In the bill passed by the House of Representatives for fiscal year 1955, "program" approval was given for the Navy in the amount of \$196,013,000 and for the Air Force in the amount of \$834,080,000. However, additional funds were only appropriated in the amount of \$73,517,000 for the Navy and \$484,080,000 for the Air Force. This would mean that the Departments would have to change the system that they have been using during the past several years and start through the planning and design stages a substantially larger volume of projects than could be financed with the money on hand, including that remaining available from prior years.

This committee and the witnesses from the Department of Defense do not state that such a method of operation is impossible but it is pointed out that the change from the present method to such a procedure might well result in substantial delays in carrying out these programs. This is particularly important because witnesses from the Air Force have testified that the two most critical areas for the successful completion on schedule of the 137-wing program, are production of aircraft and completion of the base program, and this committee does not believe that it is advisable to change current methods of operation if there is any possibility that it might result in delay to the program. The same situation exists in the Navy where the major part of the new construction is related to their expanding airpower, including the construction of bases in Spain and the committee does not believe that the method of operation should be changed if there is any possibility that naval aviation might not have the bases needed to support their air program at the time when the aircraft are becoming available. The committee would further like to point out that the method of financing provided for in the bill as passed by the House would not in the long run result in any savings or change the expenditures during the next several years. Inasmuch as the House committee has recommended all the projects, it means that the appropriation might under their proposal be made at a later date and in view of the possibility of delays in these important programs we do not believe that the Congress should change the method

of financing until the program is more nearly complete. Therefore, recommendations have been made to appropriate \$114 million for the Navy and \$796 million for the Air Force which provides the funds the committee believes are essential to carry on the program on a timely basis.

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

ACCESS ROADS

Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 408)-----	\$13, 500, 000
House allowance-----	13, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	13, 500, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,500,000 for the purpose of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765) as amended and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785) as amended, for construction, maintenance, and improvement of access road projects to military and naval reservations and to defense industries or sites. Funds for financing of projects under the access-road legislation have heretofore been appropriated to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce. The funds provided will finance 47 projects which have been reviewed by the Commissioner of Public Roads and found appropriate for Federal financing under the access road legislation.

FAMILY HOUSING

Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 408)-----	Language only
Restoration requested (new funds)-----	\$175, 000, 000

The budget estimate as contained in House Document No. 408, provided the following language:

FAMILY HOUSING

For family housing authorized by the Act of ———, H. R. ———, Eighty-third Congress, not to exceed \$175,000,000 of funds appropriated to the military departments for military public works in this Act and in prior years shall be made available to the respective military departments in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense.

The committee has reviewed the estimates which were justified by the Department of Defense, and believes that new funds must be provided in order to finance and implement the construction. After careful examination of the proposed projects and consideration of the program justifications submitted by the Department of Defense, it is believed that available funds from prior year appropriations will not be sufficient to finance any appreciable number of the authorized projects and that a substantial part of the program can be accomplished by providing \$175 million by the inclusion of the following language:

FAMILY HOUSING

For family housing authorized by the enactment into law of H. R. 9924, Eighty-third Congress, not to exceed \$175,000,000 to be made available to the respective military departments in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading shall not be used for family housing unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that (1) it is impracticable to construct family housing under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act, and (2) that adequate housing at reasonable rental rates is not available in the immediate vicinity of the military installation, and (3) it is impracticable to acquire suitable housing under other existing provisions of law

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, CONSTRUCTION

Supplemental request.....	\$503, 000
House allowance.....	503, 000
Committee recommendation.....	503, 000

The role in continental defense of the Alaska communication system (to provide arterial communications between the United States and between key points within the Territory as well as ionosphere measurements in the North Pacific area), cannot be underemphasized. The committee recommends that \$503,000 be appropriated for essential construction projects at Nome, Skagway, and vicinity of Fort Lewis, authorized by Public Law 414, 81st Congress; and also \$541,000 of previously appropriated funds be used for authorized construction as follows: \$70,000 for the Adak Ionosphere Station; \$471,000 at Bethel, Cordova, and Kotzebue, Alaska.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Supplemental program request.....	\$245, 611, 000
House program allowance.....	191, 321, 000
Committee recommendation.....	205, 366, 000

The Department of the Army requested no new appropriations for military construction for fiscal year 1955; however, a construction program totaling \$245,611,000 was presented to the Congress for approval, which program is to be financed out of available unobligated balances. The House made reductions in the program totaling \$54,290,000. The Department of the Army appealed to this committee for restoration of certain projects deleted by the House in the amount of \$14,045,000. Based upon a review of justifications and testimony before the committee, the committee recommends restoration of those projects requested by the Department of the Army which are listed as follows:

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.: Swimming pool with bathhouse..	\$180, 000
White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex.: Gymnasium.....	369, 000
Sacramento Signal Depot, Calif.: Post exchange.....	95, 000
Fort Belvoir, Va.: Addition to officers' open mess.....	117, 000
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, D. C.: Post exchange and cafeteria.....	280, 000
Fort Dix, N. J.:	
Main post exchange.....	583, 000
Fieldhouse.....	1, 315, 000
Fort Bragg, N. C.:	
Bowling center.....	122, 000
Addition to officers' open mess.....	235, 000
Fort Campbell, Ky.: Main post exchange.....	541, 000
Camp Carson, Colo.: Main post exchange.....	558, 000
United States Military Academy, N. Y.: Conversion of Riding Hall to Academic Building.....	8, 450, 000
Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska: 2 enlisted men's barracks with mess (400 men).....	1, 200, 000
Total.....	14, 045, 000

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The committee recommends the following language be inserted in the bill:

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Secretary of the Army may transfer not to exceed \$3,000,000, to the appropriation "Army National Guard, 1955" for additional State National Guard civilian employees from any appropriation available to the Department of the Army when such transfers are determined by the Secretary of the Army to be in the national interest.

The committee has been advised that in preparing the budget for the Army National Guard for fiscal year 1955, the number of employees to be paid from Federal funds engaged in care, maintenance, and administration of the National Guard were estimated at 2.7 per unit. It now develops, however, that large quantities of military material have been delivered to the various National Guard units in the various States, which indicates clearly that the determination of 2.7 employees per unit must be restudied and increased. The National Guard Bureau and other agencies of the Department of Defense have been advised by various State adjutants general and other representatives of the States that the situation is becoming somewhat critical and that the Guard cannot operate efficiently unless something is done immediately. The National Guard Bureau of the Army has furnished information indicating that additional funds required for the entire year amount to \$5,021,186. It is the opinion of the committee that the recommended language will adequately take care of the situation for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

PUBLIC WORKS

Supplemental request (H. Doc. No. 403):

Appropriation-----	\$140, 000, 000
Program-----	221, 470, 000
House allowance:	
Appropriation-----	73, 517, 000
Program-----	196, 013, 000
Committee recommendation:	
Appropriation-----	114, 000, 000
Program-----	209, 693, 000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$40,483,000 of the House reduction in the appropriations for the Department of the Navy, making a total appropriation of \$114 million. The committee was likewise impressed with the justification presented by the Department of the Navy for restoration of several projects deleted by the House from the construction program, and recommends restoration of the projects listed below in the total amount of \$13,680,000 which includes an increase in the funds to be used for advance planning. It is believed that these restorations will enable the Department of the Navy to effectively implement an orderly public-works program:

Shipyard facilities:

Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif.: Acquisition of San Francisco & Napa Valley RR.....	\$225, 000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.: Pipefitters shop.....	1, 000, 000

Aviation facilities:

MCAS, Beaufort, S. C.: Fuel storage and distribution.....	320, 000
NAS, Brunswick, Maine: Crash facilities.....	105, 000
NAS, Cecil Field, Fla.: Ordnance facilities.....	384, 000
Parachute building.....	137, 000
NALF, Crows Landing, Calif.: Crash facilities.....	89, 000
NAAS, El Centro, Calif.: Ammunition storage.....	215, 000
NAAS, Fallon, Nev.: Crash facilities.....	101, 000
NAAS, Glynco, Ga.: Fuel storage.....	346, 000
NAAS, Kingsville, Tex.: Fuel storage.....	65, 000
NAMTC, Point Mugu, Calif.: Fire station.....	102, 000

Marine Corps facilities:

Depot of supplies, Albany, Ga.: Maintenance shops.....	440, 000
Recruit depot, Parris, Island, S. C.: Classroom buildings.....	288, 000

Service school facilities:

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Gymnasium.....	4, 082, 000
NTC, Great Lakes, Ill.: BOQ and mess.....	1, 664, 000

Yards and docks facilities: Various locations—advance planning..... 2, 500, 000

Total, continental United States..... 12, 063, 000

OVERSEAS

Aviation facilities:

NAF, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Fire station.....	229, 000
Ammunition storage.....	848, 000
NAS, Iwakuni, Japan: Ammunition storage.....	540, 000

Total, overseas..... 1, 617, 000

Grand total, United States and overseas..... 13, 680, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

1954 appropriation.....	\$240, 776, 000
Supplemental request (Doc. No. 408).....	945, 997, 000
House allowance: Appropriation.....	484, 080, 000
Program.....	834, 080, 000
Restoration requested: Appropriation.....	421, 999, 000
Program.....	71, 999, 000
Committee recommendation: Appropriation.....	796, 000, 000
Program.....	907, 841, 000

The Department of the Air Force requested of the Congress an appropriation in the amount of \$945,997,000, which was sufficient to finance the additional new construction provided for in the fiscal year 1955 construction program. The House allowed an appropriation of \$484,080,000, a reduction of \$461,917,000 below the estimate, and a construction program of \$834,080,000 which is \$111,917,000 below the estimate. The Department of the Air Force requested restoration sufficient to provide both appropriations and a program in the amount of \$906,079,000.

The committee recommends restoration of appropriations in the amount of \$311,920,000 in order to provide the Air Force with the

minimum funds necessary for construction required in fiscal year 1955 toward the phased buildup of the 137-wing Air Force. In considering the request of the Department of the Air Force for restoration of projects totaling \$71,999,000 to their program, the committee agrees that the Air Force may restore such of these projects (within the maximum amount of each such project requested of the Senate) as are determined by the Secretary of the Air Force to be essential. The Department of the Air Force is directed to report back to the committee on those items found to be essential. The projects in question are as follows:

Kinross Air Force Base, Mich., theater-----	\$74, 000
Dover Air Force Base, Del-----	3, 337, 000
Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities.	
Dow Air Force Base, Maine-----	11, 501, 000
Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and administrative and community facilities.	
Plattsburg Air Force Base, N. Y., hospital-----	2, 451, 000
Sedalia Air Force Base, Mo., hospital, 25-bed addition-----	289, 000
Stead Air Force Base, Nev., gymnasium-----	180, 000
Pope Air Force Base, N. C., gymnasium-----	154, 000
Hickham Air Force Base, T. H., reconstruction, airmen's dormitory--	748, 000
United Kingdom-----	35, 772, 000
Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage, communications and nav aids, operations facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing, and utilities, at 4 bases.	
Keflavik Air Base, Iceland-----	17, 493, 000
Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage, communications and nav aids, operations facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing, utilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities.	
Total-----	71, 999, 000

The attention of the committee was called to the fact that subsequent to the submission of the Department of Defense request for authorization and appropriations for military construction for fiscal year 1955, it was determined that the Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Miss., would be classified as a permanent base for the Strategic Air Command of the United States Air Force. Accordingly, an additional sum in the amount of \$105,000 was authorized for new construction at this base subsequent to the passing of this bill by the House. This additional authorization represents the difference in the estimated cost for semipermanent (10-year life) construction and the increased cost of permanent type (25-year life) construction for facilities to be constructed. The committee therefore recommends the addition of this amount to the Air Force program for the Columbus Air Force Base, to be financed out of funds appropriated to the Air Force in fiscal year 1955 or prior years, for construction.

The committee has reviewed the request for troop housing and mess facilities at Kirtland Air Force Base at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and recommends that the amount of \$1,657,000 as originally requested by the Department but deleted from the program by the House, be restored and financed out of funds appropriated to the Air Force in

fiscal year 1955 or prior years, for construction. The inadequate and substandard troop housing now available at this base does not appear to meet our defense needs. The committee gave careful consideration to the nature of the mission of this base, the high percentage of technically trained personnel assigned to the base, the low reenlistment rate, and the extra costs that result from the need to have unusual security clearances on most of the personnel, and therefore considers it to be in the best interests of the defense effort to provide for the additional troop and mess facilities at this time.

By including the above described projects for the Columbus Air Force Base and the Kirtland Air Force Base in the Air Force program for fiscal year 1955, the total restorations amount to \$73,761,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following new section in the bill:

SEC. 906. Subsection (b) of section 404 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 993; 49 U. S. C. 484 (b) is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: "Provided, That nothing in this or any other Act shall prevent the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense, or the transportation of persons free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense on a space available basis on scheduled service".

This provision would permit preferential treatment of the Department of Defense by air carriers as is now provided for rail, water, motor carriers, and freight forwarders. The Department of Defense is the largest governmental customer of the air carriers and substantial savings in the transportation appropriations for the military departments can result from the enactment of this provision. To the extent the air carriers are willing to grant concessions in rates to the military departments, the Department of Defense should, of course, utilize such concessions.

The committee recommends the inclusion of the following section in the bill:

SEC. 907. (a) The Department of Defense is authorized to acquire by purchase, or by lease or otherwise for a period not to exceed seven years, not to exceed six vessels capable of transporting, loading and unloading railroad rolling stock, on rails by the roll-on, roll-off method, as well as wheeled and tracked military equipment to be loaded and discharged under their own power.

(b) Any appropriation of the Department of Defense shall be available for the purposes of this Act.

Ships of this type are needed in order to meet mobilization requirements. By constructing such vessels at this time, the Department of Defense will not only have the vessels available, but they would gain valuable experience in the operation of these vessels and would have the necessary designs, templates, etc., available in American yards to enable the Department to go into volume production in case of emergency.

CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY

The Department of the Army has not utilized the Birmingham Hospital as a hospital since 1946. However, since 1952 the Army has utilized a part of this facility for troop housing and administration for units of the AAA command in the Van Nuys, Calif., area.

The Department of the Army has notified the Administrator, General Services Administration, that the Department of Defense has no objection to the disposal of the Birmingham Hospital property to the

Los Angeles School District, provided the school district agreed to establish suitable AAA troop facilities without cost to the Government to replace those now located on the hospital property.

The Department of the Army has informed the committee that in order for the Army to relocate these facilities under the above-stated conditions it is necessary that Congress pass legislation which will enable the Army to receive from the Los Angeles School District the sum of \$500,000.

The committee has recommended the following language to accomplish this purpose:

SEC. 908. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey, subject to such terms, conditions, and restrictions as are required by this Act and the public interest, to the Los Angeles City High School District of Los Angeles County, California, all right, title, and interest of the United States to the Birmingham General Hospital tract (consisting of 117.31 acres of land, more or less, and all improvements thereon) located at Van Nuys, California. In addition to other consideration required by this section for the conveyance authorized hereunder, such school district shall be required to pay to the Secretary of the Army the sum of \$500,000. Upon receipt by the Secretary of the Army such sum shall be credited to the appropriation "Military construction, Army," and shall be available for (1) the construction and other costs involved in moving to a suitable Government-owned site the buildings to be reconveyed to the Secretary under the provisions of this section, and (2) the construction of additional supporting facilities at such site as may be required for authorized defense construction.

In addition to other terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in the deed whereby the Birmingham General Hospital is conveyed to such school district, the school district shall agree, as a part of the consideration for the conveyance, (1) to reconvey to the Secretary of the Army, immediately upon acceptance of the deed, and without consideration, title to the buildings which are located at the Birmingham General Hospital and which are occupied by troops on the date of enactment of this Act, and (2) to permit such buildings to remain in place for continued occupancy by troops until substitute facilities are constructed by the Secretary of the Army, and such buildings are removed.

CHAPTER X

DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

1954 appropriation.....	\$278, 670, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	300, 367, 600
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 134).....	6, 325, 000
House allowance (not considered).	
Committee recommendation.....	8, 275, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$8,275,000, for "Construction, general", which amount includes \$1,750,000 for advance engineering and design and \$6,525,000 for construction.

Of the \$1,750,000 recommended for advance engineering and design, \$1,600,000 is for projects which have been authorized for development with participation by State, local government, or private groups, and for authorized projects which are under consideration for participation by such agencies. The allocation of the funds recommended for advance engineering and design is as follows:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Sacramento River deep water channel, California.....	\$150, 000
Partnership projects.....	1, 600, 000
Coosa River, Ala.....	\$100, 000
Canyon Reservoir, Tex.....	50, 000
Markham Ferry Reservoir, Okla.....	100, 000
John Day Reservoir, Oreg. and Wash.....	700, 000
Priest Rapids Reservoir, Wash.....	350, 000
Cougar Reservoir, Oreg.....	150, 000
Green Peter Reservoir, Oreg.....	150, 000
Total.....	1, 750, 000

The funds recommended for construction are for application to the following projects:

New starts:	
San Joaquin River, Stockton Harbor, enlargement of existing turning basin, California.....	\$335, 000
Greenup locks and dam, Kentucky and Ohio.....	2, 000, 000
Charleston Harbor, S. C.....	200, 000
Resumptions:	
San Diego River and Mission Bay, Calif.....	750, 000
North Adams, Mass.....	940, 000
Buffalo Harbor, N. Y.....	1, 100, 000
Going projects:	
Los Angeles County drainage area.....	1, 200, 000
Total.....	6, 525, 000
Total, construction, general.....	8, 275, 000

The committee recommends the following proviso:

Provided, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 of unexpended funds appropriated for the current or any previous fiscal year to the Department of the Army for "Construction, general, rivers and harbors," shall be available until expended for use on such authorized river and harbor projects as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense to be essential to the national defense program.

FORT GIBSON DAM (MUSKOGEE WATERLINE), OKLA.

The city of Muskogee has its water intake in the Grand River below the Fort Gibson Dam. The approved plan of operation of the Fort Gibson Dam recognizes that a certain minimum flow must be maintained in the Grand River to protect the city's water supply, and under certain conditions even with this minimum flow the water supply of the city of Muskogee would be adversely affected. Under such conditions the plan provides for increasing the minimum releases in order to keep the Arkansas River from backing up in the Grand River and contaminating the water supply of the city of Muskogee.

The committee has recommended the following provision, which provides for the payment of \$200,000 for settlement for all damages to the water supply of the city of Muskogee:

For contribution to the city of Muskogee, toward the construction of a water supply pipeline from the existing city water supply intake on the Grand River near its junction with the Arkansas River to Fort Gibson Dam, in settlement for all damages to the water supply of the city of Muskogee, on account of the construction and operation of Fort Gibson Reservoir, \$200,000 out of funds previously appropriated.

The committee recommends inclusion of the following language:

The project for bank protection on the Missouri River from Kenslers Bend, Nebraska, to Sioux City, Iowa, authorized by the Act approved August 18, 1941, and modified and extended upstream to include Miners Bend and vicinity, South Dakota and Nebraska, by the Act of June 30, 1948, is hereby further modified to include dredging McCook Lake at an estimated Federal cost of not to exceed \$500,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

1954 appropriation.....	\$79, 000, 000
1955 appropriation.....	76, 110, 000
Committee recommendation.....	840, 000

The committee has recommended \$840,000 for "Operation and maintenance, general" of which \$600,000 is for repairs to the north jetty at Yaquina Bay Harbor, Oreg.; \$190,000 for construction of a steel sheet pile bulkhead along the breakwater, provision of sand fences to reduce shoaling, and dredging, Harbor of Refuge, Block Island, R. I.; and \$50,000 for dredging at Great Salt Pond, R. I.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

1954 appropriation.....	\$51, 433, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	45, 450, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 134).....	1, 000, 000
House allowance (not considered).....	0
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$1,000,000 to permit early initiation of urgent remedial drainage measures in connection with the West Atchafalaya Basin Floodway levee, Louisiana.

CHAPTER XI

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

1954 adjusted appropriation.....		\$19, 836, 101
1955 regular budget estimate.....	\$15, 500, 000	
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 428).....	1, 000, 000	
		16, 500, 000
House allowance.....		15, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....		15, 500, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$15,500,000 for expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany and Austria in the fiscal year 1955. Such amount provides \$14,500,000 for expenses in the two countries, and \$1 million for staff housing in Vienna, Austria, as requested in the supplemental estimate.

The committee also recommends that the representation allowance limitation be \$50,000 instead of \$35,000 provided by the House, and \$56,000 requested in the budget estimates.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

At the request of the President, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$5 million for use in the President's discretion to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government. Reports of such expenditures are to be transmitted to the appropriations committees. The committee understands that no other funds are available to meet many unforeseen and unexpected contingencies which constantly arise.

REFUGEE RELIEF

1954 appropriation.....	\$3, 250, 000
1955 budget estimate (H. Doc. 264).....	9, 025, 000
House allowance.....	7, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 025, 000

The committee recommends that \$9,025,000 be appropriated for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7, 1953). Included in the sum allowed is not to exceed \$1,500,000 for capital for making loans to cover transportation costs after the aliens reach this country, and not to exceed \$174,000 instead of \$80,000 the House allowance for expenses of a confidential nature.

The committee also recommends the language provision requested in supplemental estimate, House Document 422 to allow the appor-

tionment of the appropriation during the first 9 months of the fiscal year if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget.

CONSTRUCTION OF TANKERS

1954 appropriation.....	0
1955 appropriation.....	0
Supplemental estimate.....	\$37, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	37, 500, 000

The committee recommends approval of the supplemental estimate, not considered by the House, as authorized by law of \$37,500,000 for the construction or acquisition of five commercial-type tankers. This will assist in preventing the block obsolescence of this type vessel in the American-flag tanker fleet. In making this recommendation the committee proposes that the funds may be transferred to such appropriation as the President may designate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

1954 appropriation.....	\$3, 100, 000
1955 budget estimate.....	4, 050, 000
House allowance.....	3, 100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 100, 000

The budget estimate for this appropriation was revised during the hearing downward to \$3,450,000.

The committee concurs in the action of the House in recommending an appropriation of \$3,100,000 which is the amount available for the last fiscal year.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

1954 appropriation (supplemental).....	\$8, 525, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	None
Supplemental request (regular estimate).....	11, 000, 000
House allowance.....	8, 525, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 000, 000

The restoration recommended by the committee will allow the Administrator to plan an increasingly effective program.

In addition the committee recommends, in order to provide funds for moving the major portion of the operations program to Battle Creek, Mich., that not to exceed \$350,000 of the unobligated balance from 1954 shall remain available.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

1954 appropriation (supplemental).....	\$10, 500, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	-----
Supplemental request (regular estimate and language change in H. Doc. 385).....	14, 750, 000
House allowance.....	10, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	14, 750, 000

The restoration recommended by the committee will aid particularly in the switching of engineering supplies and equipment as a

stockpiling program from completely at Federal expense to a contributions program wherein better maintenance is secured due to a sharing of the cost with cities and States.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

1954 appropriation (supplemental) (emergency supplies and equipment).....	\$27, 500, 000
1955 appropriation (regular act).....	None
Supplemental request (regular estimate).....	60, 000, 000
House allowance.....	25, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	32, 100, 000

The partial restoration recommended by the committee is intended to enable the Administration to maintain the strength of the blood program, including participation in the national blood program.

JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 428).....	\$170, 000
House allowance.....	25, 000
Committee recommendation.....	170, 000

The committee recommends the allowance of the full estimate of \$170,000 for the first year of operation of the Commission. This Commission was established to develop and execute plans for celebrating during 1957 the 350th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown; the flowering of colonial Virginia culture and statesmanship at Williamsburg; and the winning of American independence at Yorktown in 1781.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ABACA FIBER PROGRAM

1954 appropriation under "Reconstruction Finance Corporation"...	(\$187, 000)
Supplemental estimate.....	(148, 000)
House allowance.....	(135, 000)

The committee recommends approval of the House allowance for the administrative expense limitation in the abaca fiber program, which was reduced in the House from \$148,000 to \$135,000. This program was formerly administered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and transferred to the General Services Administration, by Executive Order 10539, on June 22, 1954. The Government Corporation Control Act requires specific authorization for the continued operation of this program. The authorization was not included in the budget because the disposition of the program had not been determined when the budget was prepared. The committee realizes the general problem of rotation necessary in the handling of abaca (manila hemp) in connection with the stockpiling program.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

1954 appropriation under "Reconstruction Finance Corporation"...	(\$2, 085, 000)
Supplemental estimate.....	(1, 954, 000)
House allowance.....	(1, 954, 000)

The committee approves the House allowance of \$1,954,000 for an administrative expense limitation in connection with the operation of the synthetic rubber and tin programs formerly administered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Executive Order 10539, dated June 22, 1954, transferred the rubber and tin programs to the Federal Facilities Corporation, created by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to authority contained in the Rubber Act of 1948, as amended. The synthetic rubber and tin programs are financed with funds arising from the operations of these programs in accordance with the Government Corporations Appropriation Act of 1949. All funds realized from these programs in excess of requirements revert to the Treasury for deposit as miscellaneous receipts.

CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

The committee recommends \$11,472,202 for payment of claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments, which includes \$9,296,561 as set forth in House Document 461 and contained in the bill as passed by the House, and \$2,175,641 as set forth in Senate Documents Nos. 144 and 146.

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the deletion of the following provision:

SEC. 1111. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government of the United States unless it is supported by documentary evidence of—

(1) a binding agreement in writing between the parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real property to be purchased or leased, or work or services to be performed; or

(2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment thereof; or

(3) an order required by law to be placed with a Government agency; or

(4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing purchases without advertising when necessitated by public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or within specific monetary limitations; or

(5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appropriations made for payment of or contributions toward sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord with formulæ prescribed in law, or (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans approved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

(6) a liability which may result from pending litigation brought under authority of law; or

(7) employment or services of persons or expenses of travel in accord with law, and services performed by public utilities; or

(8) any other legal liability of the United States against an appropriation or fund legally available therefor.

(b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the duty of making certifications as required by this subsection shall not be delegated: *Provided*, That such certification for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obligations as could have been recorded under the provisions of subsection (a) hereof.

(c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts which are certified therein as having been obligated and such records shall be retained in the agency in such form as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as may be necessary for such purposes.

(d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be available for expenditure after the expiration of such period except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond that otherwise authorized by law.

(e) Any statement of obligation of funds furnished by any agency of the Government to the Congress or any committee thereof shall include only such amounts as may be valid obligations as defined in subsection (a) hereof.

The committee is in sympathy with the intent and purpose of this provision. It has been deleted to permit the committee to complete a study of the provision prior to adjusting the matter in conference.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Docu- ment No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	CHAPTER I					
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
	OPERATING EXPENSES					
S. 145	Regulatory agencies.....	(\$30,000)	-----	(\$30,000)	-----	+ (\$30,000)
S. 145	Settlement of claims and suits.....	(13,967)	-----	(13,967)	-----	+ (13,967)
S. 145	Judgments.....	(15,132)	-----	(15,132)	-----	+ (15,132)
S. 145	Audited claims.....	(14,624)	-----	(14,624)	-----	+ (14,624)
S. 145	Division of expenses.....	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	(¹)
	Total, chapter I.....	(73,723)	-----	(73,723)	-----	+ (73,723)
	CHAPTER II					
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	SENATE					
	Beneficiaries of deceased Senators.....		-----	37,500	+ \$37,500	+ 37,500
	Office of the Secretary.....		-----	11,725	+ 11,725	+ 11,725
	Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....		-----	21,750	+ 21,750	+ 21,750

	Offices of the secretaries of the majority and the minority-----	-----	-----	1, 405	+ 1, 405	+ 1, 405
	Offices of the majority and the minority whips-----	-----	-----	9, 140	+ 9, 140	+ 9, 140
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
	Legislative reorganization-----	-----	-----	25, 000	+ 25, 000	+ 25, 000
	Reporting Senate proceedings-----	-----	-----	4, 000	+ 4, 000	+ 4, 000
S. 133	Inquiries and investigations-----	60, 000	-----	60, 000	-----	+ 60, 000
S. 133	Miscellaneous items-----	45, 000	-----	45, 000	-----	+ 45, 000
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
	Beneficiaries of deceased Members-----	-----	\$12, 500	25, 000	+ 25, 000	+ 12, 500
	CAPITOL POLICE FORCE					
H. 443	Salaries, Capitol Police force (fiscal year 1955)-----	217, 525	175, 000	-----	- 217, 525	- 175, 000
H. 443	General expenses, Capitol Police force (fiscal year 1955)-----	79, 785	79, 785	-----	- 79, 785	- 79, 785
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
	Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol-----	-----	-----	320	+ 320	+ 320
	Senate Office Building-----	-----	-----	4, 100	+ 4, 100	+ 4, 100
	Additional Senate Office Building-----	-----	-----	6, 000, 000	+ 6, 000, 000	+ 6, 000, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 79

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
H. 443	CHAPTER II—Continued					
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
	Working capital and congressional printing and binding-----	(1)	(1)	(1)		
	Total, Legislative branch-----	\$402,310	\$267,285	\$6,244,940	+\$5,842,630	+\$5,977,655
H. 428 H. 444	THE JUDICIARY					
	Supreme Court of the United States—automobile for the Chief Justice-----			5,835	+5,835	+5,835
	Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:					
	Fees of jurors and commissioners (fiscal year 1954)-----	220,000	220,000	220,000		
H. 428	Expenses of referees (fiscal year 1954)-----	(5,500)			(-5,500)	
H. 428	Salaries of referees (fiscal year 1955)-----	(103,500)		(18,500)	(-85,000)	(+18,500)

H. 428	Expenses of referees (fiscal 1955)-----	(50,000)	-----	-----	(-50,000)	-----
	Total, Judiciary branch-----	220,000	220,000	225,835	+5,835	+5,835
	Total, chapter II-----	622,310	487,285	6,470,775	+5,848,465	+5,983,490
	CHAPTER III					
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
H. 428	Acquisition of buildings abroad-----	962,000	500,000	500,000	-462,000	-----
H. 428	International Claims Commission-----	(2)	(2)	(2)	-----	-----
S. 147	International Educational Exchange Activities-----	900,000	(6)	900,000	-----	+900,000
	Payment to Federal Republic of Germany-----		-----	300,000	+300,000	+300,000
	Total, Department of State-----	1,862,000	500,000	1,700,000	-162,000	+1,200,000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
	Legal activities and general administration:					
H. 428	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	350,000	275,000	350,000	-----	+75,000
H. 428	Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals-----	525,000	400,000	525,000	-----	+125,000
S. 107						
H. 428	Fees and expenses of witnesses (1954)-----	(3)	(3)	(3)	-----	-----
	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
H. 442	Salaries and expenses-----	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 79

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
CHAPTER III—Continued						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued						
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM						
S. 107	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.	\$918, 000	\$750, 000	\$750, 000	— \$168, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	4, 793, 000	4, 425, 000	4, 625, 000	— 168, 000	+ \$200, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS						
H. 428	Census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries-----	8, 430, 000	-----	8, 430, 000	-----	+ 8, 430, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION						
H. 454	Salaries and expenses-----	860, 000	-----	860, 000	-----	+ 860, 000
H. 454	Establishment of air-navigation facilities-----	(⁴)	(⁵)	(⁵)	-----	-----
H. 428	Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act-----	22, 000, 000	22, 000, 000	22, 000, 000	-----	-----
H. 428	Claims, Federal Airport Act-----	69, 449	69, 449	69, 449	-----	-----
H. 468	Washington National Airport Corpora- tion-----	400, 000	-----	-----	— 400, 000	-----

H. 469	Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport.....		(⁶)	1, 350, 000	+ 1, 350, 000	+ 1, 350, 000
	Construction, Washington National Airport.....		(⁶)	635, 000	+ 635, 000	+ 635, 000
	Land acquisition, additional Washington Airport.....	16, 297	16, 297	16, 297		
	MARITIME ACTIVITIES					
H. 428	Ship construction.....	82, 600, 000	82, 600, 000	82, 600, 000		
H. 428	Ship mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture contingencies.....	3, 000, 000	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	- 500, 000	
	BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION					
H. 467	Salaries and expenses.....	1, 000, 000		600, 000	- 400, 000	+ 600, 000
	BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS					
H. 428	Inter-American Highway.....	5, 000, 000	4, 750, 000	5, 000, 000		+ 250, 000
	Reimbursement to the District of Columbia.....		(⁶)	290, 000	+ 290, 000	+ 290, 000
	WEATHER BUREAU					
H. 454	Salaries and expenses.....	175, 000		175, 000		+ 175, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	123, 550, 746	111, 935, 746	124, 525, 746	+ 975, 000	+ 12, 590, 000
	Total, chapter III.....	130, 205, 746	116, 860, 746	130, 850, 746	+ 645, 000	+ 13, 990, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 78.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committees	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	CHAPTER IV					
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS					
S. 142	Salaries and expenses, Division of Dis- bursement-----	\$650, 000	-----	\$500, 000	-\$150, 000	+\$500, 000
	INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE					
H. 428	Salaries and expenses-----	9, 750, 000	\$8, 750, 000	7, 750, 000	-2, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
	U. S. SECRET SERVICE					
H. 428	Salaries and expenses-----	7 (229, 000)	7 (229, 000)	7 (229, 000)	-----	-----
H. 428	Salaries and expenses, White House Police-----	7 (62, 000)	7 (62, 000)	7 (62, 000)	-----	-----
	Bureau of the Mint-----	-----	1, 500	1, 500	+1, 500	-----
	COAST GUARD					
H. 428	Acquisition, construction, and improve- ments-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	-----	-----
H. 428	Retired pay-----	8 (80, 000)	8 (80, 000)	8 (80, 000)	-----	-----
	Total, chapter IV-----	14, 400, 000	12, 751, 500	12, 251, 500	-2, 148, 500	-500, 000

CHAPTER V							
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS							
S. 137	Salaries and expenses.....	25, 000	-----	-----	25, 000	-----	+25, 000
BUREAU OF VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS							
H. 438	Salaries and expenses.....	119, 000	-----	-----	100, 000	-19, 000	+100, 000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY							
H. 438 S. 137	Salaries and expenses.....	390, 000	-----	-----	145, 000	-245, 000	+145, 000
H. 438 S. 137	Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.....	46, 756, 000	4, 600, 000	-----	30, 000, 000	-16, 756, 000	+25, 400, 000
H. 438	Unemployment compensation for veterans.....	88, 400, 000	88, 400, 000	-----	70, 400, 000	-18, 000, 000	-18, 000, 000
S. 137	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees.....	25, 000, 000	-----	-----	10, 000, 000	-15, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000
S. 137	Unemployment compensation for Federal employees, next succeeding fiscal year.....	(1)	-----	-----	(1)	-----	-----
H. 460	Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program.....	350, 000	-----	-----	350, 000	-----	+350, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 79.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
H. 467	CHAPTER V—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—Continued					
	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
	Salaries and expenses-----	\$110, 000	-----	\$110, 000	-----	+\$110, 000
	Total, Department of Labor-----	161, 150, 000	\$93, 000, 000	111, 130, 000	-\$50, 020, 000	+18, 130, 000
S. 140	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
	Salaries and expenses, Certification and Inspection Services-----	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	-----
H. 471	OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
	Payments to school districts-----		-----	(1)	-----	-----
	Cooperative research in education-----	100, 000	-----		-100, 000	-----
H. 471	White House Conference on Education--	1, 750, 000	-----	1, 250, 000	-500, 000	+1, 250, 000
S. 140	OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
	Grants to States and other agencies-----	6, 000, 000	-----	6, 000, 000	-----	+6, 000, 000
S. 140	Training and traineeship-----	1, 831, 000	-----	1, 831, 000	-----	+1, 831, 000

S. 140	Salaries and expenses-----	400,000	-----	400,000	-----	+400,000
	PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
H. 471	Grants for hospital construction-----	35,000,000	15,700,000	35,000,000	-----	+19,300,000
H. 471	Surveys and planning for hospital construction-----	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----	-----
H. 471	Salaries and expenses, hospital construction service-----	400,000	200,000	300,000	-100,000	+100,000
	SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION					
H. 428	Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund).-----	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	-----
S. 140	Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year-----	(14,600,000)	-----	(6,000,000)	(-8,600,000)	(+6,000,000)
S. 140	Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund)-----	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----	-----
H. 428	Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau-----	(24,890,000)	-----	(22,290,000)	(-2,600,000)	(+22,290,000)
H. 438	Payments to capital advance account-----	165,000	-----	165,000	-----	+165,000
	FEDERAL HEALTH REINSURANCE SERVICES					
S. 140	Salaries and expenses-----	25,000,000	-----	-----	-25,000,000	-----
S. 140	Payments to capital advance account-----	325,000	-----	-----	-325,000	-----
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
H. 438	Salaries and expenses-----	124,500	-----	75,000	-49,500	+75,000
H. 471	National Advisory Committee on Education-----	175,000	-----	100,000	-75,000	+100,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 79.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
S. 139	CHAPTER V—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Continued					
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—continued					
	Civil Defense Activities-----	\$1,800,000	-----	\$1,800,000	-----	+\$1,800,000
S. 138	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	75,070,500	\$17,900,000	48,921,000	-\$26,149,500	+31,021,000
	Total, chapter V-----	236,220,500	110,900,000	160,051,000	-76,169,500	+49,151,000
	CHAPTER VI					
S. 138	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	FOREST SERVICE					
	National forest protection and manage- ment-----	375,000	-----	375,000	-----	+375,000
H. 428	Forest research-----		-----	515,000	+515,000	+515,000
	Forest roads and trails-----	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	-----	-----
	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE					
S. 138	Watershed protection-----	3,000,000	-----	2,425,000	-575,000	+2,425,000

S. 138	COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY	93, 000	-----	93, 000	-----	+93, 000
	Commodity exchange authority-----					
	FARMER'S HOME ADMINISTRATION					
S. 138	Loan authorization-----	(5, 000, 000)	-----	(3, 500, 000)	(-1, 500, 000)	(+3, 500, 000)
	OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
S. 138	Office of the Solicitor-----	64, 000	-----	54, 000	-10, 000	+54, 000
	FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE					
S. 138	Foreign Agricultural Service-----	9 1, 000, 000	-----	9 500, 000	-500, 000	+500, 000
	Total, chapter VI-----	11, 032, 000	6, 500, 000	10, 462, 000	-570, 000	+3, 962, 000
	CHAPTER VII					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
H. 428	Health, education, and welfare services--	1, 180, 000	1, 180, 000	1, 180, 000	-----	-----
H. 455	Resources management-----	150, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-50, 000	-----
H. 455	Resources management (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(¹)	-----	-----	-----	-----
H. 455	Construction-----	6, 900, 000	3, 900, 000	6, 931, 000	+31, 000	+3, 031, 000
	Relocations of the Yankton Sioux Tribe--			106, 500	+106, 500	+106, 500

See footnotes at end of table, p. 79.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
	CHAPTER VII—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Con.					
	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
S. 135	General investigations-----	\$875, 000	-----	\$500, 000	-\$375, 000	+\$500, 000
H. 361 S. 135	Construction and rehabilitation-----	7, 788, 000	\$1, 707, 000	8, 120, 000	+332, 000	+6, 413, 000
	BUREAU OF MINES					
H. 428	Construction-----	6, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	-----	+1, 000, 000
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
H. 428	Construction-----	5, 775, 000	5, 562, 101	5, 562, 101	-212, 899	-----
	OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
H. 428	Administration of Territories-----	47, 000	47, 000	-----	-47, 000	-47, 000
	Total, chapter VII-----	28, 715, 000	17, 496, 101	28, 499, 601	-215, 399	+11, 003, 500

CHAPTER VIII						
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS						
H. 428	Salaries and expenses-----	460,000	414,000	414,000	-46,000	-----
COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT						
H. 440	Salaries and expenses-----	553,150	497,835	753,150	+200,000	+255,315
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION						
S. 132	Salaries and expenses-----	300,000	-----	-----	-300,000	-----
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
H. 428	Additional court facilities-----	4,800,000	2,820,600	2,970,600	-1,829,400	+150,000
	Plans and specifications, lease-purchase contracts-----	(18)	(9)	(18)	-----	-----
Federal Supply Service:						
H. 459	Operating expenses-----	60,000	60,000	60,000	-----	-----
H. 459	Expenses, General Supply Fund-----	(10)	(10)	(10)	-----	-----
	Records survey-----	-----	-----	500,000	+500,000	+500,000
H. 441	Strategic and critical materials-----	380,000,000	380,000,000	380,000,000	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 79.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Document No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
CHAPTER VIII—Continued						
INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued						
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY						
Office of the Administrator:						
S. 141	Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 250, 000	-----	\$1, 000, 000	—\$250, 000	+\$1, 000, 000
S. 141	Reimbursement to Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	560, 000	-----	560, 000	-----	+560, 000
Public facility loans-----						
S. 141	Reserve of planned public works-----	10, 000, 000	-----	18, 000, 000	+18, 000, 000	+18, 000, 000
S. 141	Urban planning grants-----	5, 000, 000	-----	5, 000, 000	—5, 000, 000	+5, 000, 000
Public Housing Administration:						
S. 141	Administrative expenses-----	800, 000	-----	800, 000	-----	+800, 000
CORPORATIONS						
Federal National Mortgage Association-----						
S. 141	Federal Housing Administration-----	(1)	-----	(1)	-----	-----
S. 141	Public Housing Administration-----	(11)	-----	(11)	-----	-----
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION						
H. 428	Land acquisition-----	60, 000	-----	000	-----	+60, 000

H. 428	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION International Geophysical Year----- ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	2, 500, 000	\$1, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	----- ----- -----	+1, 000, 000
H. 428	Administrative expenses----- SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	(10)	(12)	(12)	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----
	Salaries and expenses-----			350, 000	+ 350, 000	+ 350, 000
H. 439	VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION Inpatient care----- WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----
H. 428	Administrative expenses (trust fund)----- Total, chapter VIII-----	(400, 000) 409, 343, 150	(400, 000) 388, 292, 435	(400, 000) 418, 467, 750	----- ----- -----	----- +30, 175, 315
	CHAPTER IX MILITARY CONSTRUCTION					
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE					
H. 408	Interservice activities, access roads-----	13, 500, 000	13, 500, 000	13, 500, 000	-----	-----
H. 408	Family housing-----	(1)	-----	175, 000, 000	+ 175, 000, 000	+ 175, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY					
H. 408	Alaska Communications System, con- struction----- Army National Guard-----	503, 000	503, 000	503, 000	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 79.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
H. 408	CHAPTER IX—Continued					
	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—Continued					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY					
	Public works, Navy-----	\$140, 000, 000	\$73, 517, 000	\$114, 000, 000	-\$26, 000, 000	+\$40, 483, 000
H. 408	DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE					
	Acquisition and construction of real property-----	945, 997, 000	484, 080, 000	796, 000, 000	-149, 997, 000	+311, 920, 000
	Total, chapter IX-----	1, 100, 000, 000	571, 600, 000	1, 099, 003, 000	-997, 000	+527, 403, 000
S. 134	CHAPTER X					
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
	PIERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL					
	Construction, general-----	6, 325, 000	-----	8, 275, 000	+1, 950, 000	+8, 275, 000
S. 134	Operation and maintenance, general-----	-----	-----	840, 000	+840, 000	+840, 000
	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries-----	1, 000, 000	-----	1, 000, 000	-----	+1, 000, 000
	Total, chapter X-----	7, 325, 000	-----	10, 115, 000	+2, 790, 000	+10, 115, 000

CHAPTER XI						
EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES						
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
H. 264 and H. 428	Government in occupied areas-----	16,500,000	15,000,000	15,500,000	-1,000,000	+500,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
S. 150	Emergency fund for International Affairs-----	5,000,000		5,000,000		+5,000,000
S. 148	Construction of tankers-----	37,500,000	(⁹)	37,500,000		+37,500,000
H. 264 and H. 422	Refugee relief-----	9,025,000	7,000,000	9,025,000		+2,025,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, CIVIL FUNCTIONS						
H. 264	Government and relief in occupied areas-----	4,050,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	-950,000	
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION						
H. 264	Operations-----	11,000,000	8,525,000	11,000,000		+2,475,000
H. 264 and H. 385 H. 264	Federal contributions-----	¹³ 14,750,000	¹³ 10,500,000	¹³ 14,750,000		+4,250,000
	Emergency supplies and equipment-----	60,000,000	25,000,000	32,100,000	-27,900,000	+7,100,000
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
H. 428	Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission-----	170,000	25,000	170,000		+145,000
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION						
H. 456	Administrative expenses, abaca fiber program-----					
		(¹⁴)	(¹⁵)	(¹⁵)		

See footnotes at end of table, p. 79.

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

Docu- ment No.	Department or agency	Budget estimate	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimates	House bill
H. 456	CHAPTER XI—Continued					
	EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES—Continued					
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	Federal Facilities Corporation-----	(16)	(16)	(16)	-----	-----
	Total, chapter XI-----	\$157, 995, 000	\$69, 150, 000	\$128, 145, 000	-\$29, 850, 000	+\$58, 995, 000
H. 461 S. 144 S. 146	CHAPTER XII					
	Claims, audited claims, and judgments--	11, 472, 202	9, 296, 561	11, 472, 202	-----	+2, 175, 641
	Total, chapter XII-----	11, 472, 202	9, 296, 561	11, 472, 202	-----	+2, 175, 641
	Total, all chapters-----	17 2, 107, 330, 908	17 1, 303, 334, 628	2, 015, 788, 574	-91, 542, 334	+712, 453, 946

or appropriations available to the Department of State as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine.

- ¹⁰ Languages requested.
- ¹¹ Increases in limitations.
- ¹² Limitation of \$250,000 for administrative expenses.
- ¹³ Plus reappropriation of not to exceed \$1,300,000.
- ¹⁴ Administrative expense limitation of \$148,000.
- ¹⁵ Administrative expense limitation of \$135,000.
- ¹⁶ Administrative expense limitation of \$1,954,000.
- ¹⁷ Estimates totaling \$147,372,641 not considered by the House.
- ¹⁸ Funds made available from unobligated balances for acquisition of sites and preparation of drawings and specifications for Federal public building projects outside District of Columbia.

○

- ¹ Language only.
- ² Unobligated balance continued available.
- ³ Transfer of \$135,000 from "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division, 1954."
- ⁴ Authority to use funds for facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska.
- ⁵ Authority to use not to exceed \$600,000 for facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska.
- ⁶ Not considered by the House.
- ⁷ To be derived by transfer from such appropriations contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.
- ⁸ To be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating expenses, 1955."
- ⁹ In addition, \$1,000,000 to be derived from such appropriation

Calendar No. 2055

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9936

[Report No. 2034]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 31 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954

Reported by Mr. BRIDGES, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955") for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OPERATING EXPENSES

REGULATORY AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Regulatory agencies", \$30,000, and the amount available under this head may be used to carry out the provisions of the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act (Public Law 389, Eighty-third Congress), approved June 8, 1954.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$13,967.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 145 (Eighty-third Congress), \$15,132, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District

1 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
 2 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the
 3 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code,
 4 title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year
 5 1952 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in Senate Document
 6 Numbered 145 (Eighty-third Congress), \$14,624, together
 7 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the
 8 interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per
 9 centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10,
 10 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

11 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

12 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
 13 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
 14 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
 15 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts
 16 for the fiscal years involved.

17 CHAPTER I II

18 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

19 SENATE

20 For payment to the estate of Hugh Butler, late a Senator
 21 from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500.

22 For payment to Clyde Roark Hoey, Junior, and Charles
 23 Aycock Hoey, sons, and Isabel Hoey Paul, daughter of
 24 Clyde R. Hoey, late a Senator from the State of North
 25 Carolina, \$12,500.

1 *For payment to Emily Nathelle Hunt, widow of Lester*
 2 *C. Hunt, late a Senator from the State of Wyoming,*
 3 *\$12,500.*

4 *SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES*

5 *OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY*

6 *Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for*
 7 *fiscal year 1955, \$11,725: Provided, That effective August*
 8 *1, 1954 the basic annual compensation of the following*
 9 *positions shall be: Financial clerk \$7,320 in lieu of \$7,000;*
 10 *printing clerk \$5,400 in lieu of \$5,160; executive clerk*
 11 *\$4,380 in lieu of \$4,100; Assistant to the Majority and*
 12 *Assistant to the Minority at \$8,000 each in lieu of Assistant*
 13 *to the Minority at \$8,000.*

14 *OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER*

15 *Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an*
 16 *additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$21,750: Pro-*
 17 *vided, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual*
 18 *compensation of the following positions shall be: Assistant*
 19 *doorkeeper \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger at card door*
 20 *\$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger acting as assistant*
 21 *doorkeeper \$2,760 and two messengers acting as assistant*
 22 *doorkeepers at \$2,580 each in lieu of three messengers acting*
 23 *as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each; clerk, press gallery,*
 24 *\$1,800; chief janitor, \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200; assistant*
 25 *chief janitor \$2,400 in lieu of \$2,220; foreman of dupli-*

1 cating department \$2,940 in lieu of clerk \$2,280; three
 2 cabinetmakers at \$2,520 each in lieu of two cabinetmakers
 3 at \$2,520 each and one cabinetmaker at \$2,460; file clerk
 4 \$1,980; three addressograph operators at \$2,220 each, four
 5 clerks at \$2,160 each and twelve machine operators at
 6 \$1,740 each in lieu of five clerks at \$2,160 each and thirteen
 7 machine operators at \$1,740 each; two mimeograph oper-
 8 ators at \$1,800 each and twenty-nine laborers at \$1,620
 9 each in lieu of thirty laborers at \$1,620 each; repairman
 10 \$2,460.

11 *OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND*
 12 *THE MINORITY*

13 *Offices of the secretary for the majority and the secre-*
 14 *tary for the minority: For an additional amount, \$1,405:*
 15 *Provided, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual*
 16 *compensation of the clerk to the secretary for the majority*
 17 *and the clerk to the secretary for the minority shall be at*
 18 *a rate to be fixed by the respective secretaries, but not*
 19 *exceeding \$3,480 each.*

20 *OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS*

21 *For two clerical assistants, one for the majority whip*
 22 *and one for the minority whip, at \$2,520 basic each, \$9,140.*

23 *CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE*

24 *Legislative reorganization: For an additional amount*
 25 *for "Legislative reorganization", \$25,000.*

1 *Reporting Senate proceedings: For an additional*
 2 *amount for "Reporting Senate proceedings", \$4,000.*

3 *Inquiries and Investigations: For an additional amount*
 4 *for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1954,*
 5 *\$60,000.*

6 *Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for*
 7 *"Miscellaneous items", exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1954,*
 8 *\$45,000.*

9 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 For payment to Elizabeth P. Farrington, widow of
 11 Joseph R. Farrington, late a Delegate from the Territory
 12 of Hawaii, \$12,500.

13 *For payment to Sarah F. Camp, widow of Albert S.*
 14 *Camp, late a Representative from the State of Georgia,*
 15 *\$12,500.*

16 CAPITOL POLICE

17 SALARIES, CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

18 For salaries of the United States Capitol Police Force,
 19 as authorized by H. R. 9413, Eighty-third Congress,
 20 \$175,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for salaries of
 21 Capitol Police, United States Senate and House of Repre-
 22 sentatives, respectively, in the Legislative Appropriation
 23 Act, 1955, shall be transferred to and merged with funds
 24 provided hereunder and administered as one fund.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "General expenses", including the purchase of one police motor vehicle, \$79,785.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries", \$320: Provided, That effective August 1, 1954, the following position shall be placed in the following General Schedule grade of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and the compensation therefor be fixed accordingly: Administrative officer, grade GS-13.

The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, is authorized hereafter to furnish steam from the Capitol Power Plant to the Folger Shakespeare Library: *Provided, That the person or persons authorized to make contracts with respect to such building to which such steam is to be furnished agrees (a) to pay for such steam at rates, not less than cost, determined by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, and (b) to connect such building with the Capitol Power Plant steam lines without expense to the United States and in a manner satisfactory to the Architect of the Capitol and the House Office Building Commission: Provided further, That amounts received in payment for steam so furnished shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.*

1 Senate Office Building: For an additional amount for
2 "Senate Office Building", \$4,100: Provided, That, hereafter,
3 the following positions under the Architect of the Capitol at
4 the Senate Office Building shall be placed in the following
5 General Schedule or Craft, Protective, and Custodial
6 Schedule grades of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,
7 and the compensation therefor be fixed accordingly: Cus-
8 todian, grade GS-12; assistant custodian and chief clerk,
9 grade GS-10; principal procurement clerk and storekeeper,
10 grade GS-8; assistant procurement clerk and storekeeper,
11 grade GS-6; two desk clerks, grade GS-7; one desk clerk,
12 grade GS-6; one desk clerk, grade GS-5; three attendants,
13 grade GS-6; one attendant, grade CPC-7.

14 ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES

15 *SENATE*

16 *Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office*
17 *Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the*
18 *direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to con-*
19 *tinue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fire-*
20 *proof office building for the use of the United States Senate,*
21 *in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency*
22 *Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$6,000,000:*
23 *Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated*
24 *shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear*
25 *center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, pro-*

1 *vided for under the building plans heretofore approved by*
 2 *such Commission.*

3 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

4 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
 5 BINDING

6 The unexpended balance of the appropriation to the
 7 Government Printing Office for "Working capital and con-
 8 gressional printing and binding" for the fiscal year 1943
 9 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year limitation,
 10 for payment of a claim settled by the General Accounting
 11 Office in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the
 12 amount of \$703.34 on account of services rendered during
 13 the fiscal year 1942.

14 THE JUDICIARY

15 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

16 *Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, ex-*
 17 *change, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an*
 18 *automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States Su-*
 19 *preme Court, \$5,835.*

20 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

21 JUDICIAL SERVICES

22 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

23 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees of
 24 jurors and commissioners", \$220,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

1

2 *For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees",*
 3 *\$18,500 to be derived from the referees' salary fund estab-*
 4 *lished in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended*
 5 *(11 U. S. C. 68).*

6

CHAPTER ~~II~~ III

7

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8

ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

9 For an additional amount for "Acquisition of buildings
 10 abroad", to remain available until expended, \$500,000.

11 *INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES*

12 *For an additional amount for "International Educa-*
 13 *tional Exchange Activities", \$900,000.*

14

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

15 The appropriation granted under this head in the Sup-
 16 plemental Appropriation Act, 1954, shall remain available
 17 until June 30, 1955.

18

PAYMENT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

19

20 *For payment to the Federal Republic of Germany for*
 21 *the acquisition or construction of an Embassy in the District*
 22 *of Columbia, \$300,000: Provided, That this appropriation*
 23 *shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation set forth*
 in either H. R. 9988 or S. 1573, Eighty-third Congress.

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
5 general legal activities", ~~\$275,000~~ \$350,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND
7 MARSHALS

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
9 United States attorneys and marshals", ~~\$400,000~~ \$525,000.

10 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees
12 and expenses of witnesses", \$135,000, to be derived by trans-
13 fer from "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", fiscal
14 year 1954.

15 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
18 \$3,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head for
19 the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for the purchase of
20 twenty-four passenger motor vehicles and three aircraft in
21 addition to those heretofore provided.

1 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 Bureau of Prisons", \$750,000.

5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

7 CENSUSES OF BUSINESS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINERAL
8 INDUSTRIES

9 *For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and pub-*
10 *lishing the censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral*
11 *industries as authorized by law, including personal services*
12 *by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary*
13 *of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of*
14 *1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal*
15 *employees temporarily detailed for field work under this*
16 *appropriation; \$8,430,000, to remain available until De-*
17 *cember 31, 1957.*

18 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
21 *\$860,000.*

22 ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR-NAVIGATION FACILITIES

23 Not to exceed \$600,000 of the funds previously appro-
24 priated under this head shall be available for construction
25 and alteration of aeronautical facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska,

1 including construction and furnishing of quarters and related
 2 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil
 3 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, and
 4 meteorological facilities for the Weather Bureau.

5 LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

6 For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, addi-
 7 tional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judg-
 8 ments rendered by United States District Courts, \$16,297,
 9 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay
 10 interest as specified in such judgments.

11 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—FEDERAL-AID

12 AIRPORT PROGRAM, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

13 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Air-
 14 port Act of May 13, 1946, as amended (except section
 15 5 (a)), \$22,000,000, of which (1) \$20,000,000 shall
 16 be for projects in the States in accordance with section
 17 6 of said Act, (2) \$250,000 for projects in Puerto Rico,
 18 (3) \$50,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands, (4) \$225,-
 19 000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, (5) \$225,000
 20 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and (6) \$1,250,000
 21 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, re-
 22 search, and administrative expenses (including not to exceed
 23 \$125,000 "Civil Aeronautics Administration" for neces-
 24 sary administrative expenses, including the maintenance
 25 and operation of aircraft): *Provided*, That the amount

1 made available herein for administrative expenses shall be
 2 in addition to the amount made available for such pur-
 3 poses in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,
 4 1955.

5 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

6 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport
 7 Act", to remain available until expended, as follows: Mu-
 8 nicipal Airport, Elko, Nevada, \$69,449.

9 WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

10 *Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-*
 11 *port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, main-*
 12 *tenance and protection of the Washington National Airport,*
 13 *including purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and*
 14 *arms and ammunition; \$1,350,000.*

15 *Construction, Washington National Airport: For an*
 16 *additional amount for "Construction, Washington National*
 17 *Airport", including additional loading gate positions and*
 18 *related paving; and expansion of gasoline and baggage facili-*
 19 *ties; \$635,000, to remain available until expended.*

20 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

21 SHIP CONSTRUCTION

22 For payment of construction-differential subsidy and
 23 cost of national-defense features incident to construction of four
 24 passenger-cargo ships under title V of the Merchant Marine

1 Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1154) ; for recondi-
2 tioning and betterment of not to exceed four ships in the
3 national-defense reserve fleet; and for necessary expenses
4 for the acquisition of used tankers pursuant to section 510
5 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C.
6 1160), and the payment of cost of national-defense features
7 incorporated in new tankers constructed to replace such
8 used tankers, \$82,600,000: ~~Provided~~, *to remain available*
9 *until expended: Provided, That transfers may be made to the*
10 *appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and ex-*
11 *penses" for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$500,000)*
12 *and for reserve fleet expenses and such amounts as may be re-*
13 *quired, and any such transfers shall be without regard to the*
14 *limitations under that appropriation on the amounts avail-*
15 *able for such expenses: Provided further, That appropriations*
16 *granted herein shall be available to pay construction-*
17 *differential subsidy granted by the Federal Maritime Board,*
18 *pursuant to section 501 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act,*
19 *1936, as amended, to aid in the reconstruction of any*
20 *Mariner-class ships sold under the provisions of title VII*
21 *of the 1936 Act: Provided further, That all ship con-*
22 *struction, reconditioning and betterment of vessels appro-*
23 *priated for herein, be performed in shipyards in the con-*
24 *tinental United States.*

1 SHIP MORTGAGE-FORECLOSURE OR FORFEITURE

2 CONTINGENCIES

3 For necessary expenses incurred in connection with pro-
 4 tection, preservation, maintenance, acquisition, or use of ves-
 5 sels involved in mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture proceedings
 6 instituted by the Government, including payment, as author-
 7 ized by law, of prior claims and liens, expenses of sale, or
 8 other charges incidental thereto, \$2,500,000.

9 BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 12 \$600,000.

13 BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

14 INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

15 For an additional amount for "Inter-American High-
 16 way", ~~\$4,750,000~~ \$5,000,000, to remain available until
 17 expended.

18 REIMBURSEMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

19 For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of
 20 Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad
 21 grade separation structure in the District of Columbia on
 22 New York Avenue in the vicinity of South Dakota Avenue
 23 Northeast, \$290,000: Provided, That this appropriation
 24 shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of
 25 H. R. 6080, Eighty-third Congress.

WEATHER BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$175,000.

CHAPTER III IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
\$500,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective
only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9366 or similar
legislation of the Eighty-third Congress.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
~~\$8,750,000~~ \$7,750,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
including purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles in addi-
tion to those heretofore provided, \$229,000, to be derived by
transfer from such appropriations contained in the Treasury
Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of
the Treasury may designate.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

2 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses
3 White House Police", \$62,000, to be derived by transfer
4 from such appropriations contained in the Treasury Depart-
5 ment Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treas-
6 ury may designate.

7 BUREAU OF THE MINT

8 For a medal for Irving Berlin as authorized by law,
9 \$1,500.

10 COAST GUARD

11 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

12 For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction
13 and improvements", \$4,000,000, to remain available until
14 expended.

15 RETIRED PAY

16 For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$80,000, to
17 be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast
18 Guard for "Operating expenses, 1955".

19 CHAPTER IV V

20 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

21 BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$25,000; and the amount made available under this head in
25 the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955, for the

1 *work of the President's Committee on National Employ the*
 2 *Physically Handicapped Week, is increased from \$75,000*
 3 *to \$100,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be ef-*
 4 *fective only upon the enactment during the Eighty-third*
 5 *Congress of legislation increasing the authorization for appro-*
 6 *priations for such purpose.*

7 *BUREAU OF VETERANS REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS*

8 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

9 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 10 *\$100,000.*

11 *BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY*

12 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

13 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 14 *\$145,000.*

15 *GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION*

16 *AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION*

17 *For an additional amount for "Grants to States for*
 18 *unemployment compensation and employment service*
 19 *administration", ~~\$4,600,000~~ \$30,000,000, and the limitation*
 20 *on the amount available only to the extent the Secretary finds*
 21 *necessary to meet increased costs of administration is in-*
 22 *creased to "\$21,000,000" to be available for increased salary*
 23 *costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation*
 24 *plans embracing employees of the State generally in addi-*

tion to the purposes set forth in the Department of Labor
Appropriation Act, 1955.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
sation for veterans", ~~\$88,400,000~~ \$70,400,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

*For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either
directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title
XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$10,000,000,
to remain available until expended.*

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES,

NEXT SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR

*For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year,
payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social
Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required
for payment to unemployed Federal employees for the first
quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations
and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appro-
priation therefor for that fiscal year.*

*The two immediately preceding paragraphs in this Act
under the head "Bureau of Employment Security" shall be
effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9709,
Eighty-third Congress, except that \$896,000 of the appro-
priation for "Grants to States for Unemployment Compensa-
tion and Employment Service Administration" shall be*

1 *effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9640 or*
 2 *S. 2759, Eighty-third Congress.*

3 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR*

4 *PROGRAM*

5 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 6 *Mexican farm labor program", \$350,000.*

7 *BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS*

8 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

9 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 10 *\$110,000.*

11 *DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND*

12 *WELFARE*

13 *FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION*

14 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION AND*

15 *INSPECTION SERVICES*

16 *The paragraph under this head in the Department of*
 17 *Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955,*
 18 *is amended to read as follows:*

19 *"Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection*
 20 *services: For expenses necessary for the certification or in-*
 21 *spection of certain products in accordance with sections 406,*
 22 *408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal*
 23 *Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.*
 24 *346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 375), the aggregate*
 25 *of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to*

1 cover payments of fees by applicants for certification or
 2 inspection of such products, to remain available until ex-
 3 pended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be
 4 available for personal services; purchase of chemicals, appa-
 5 ratus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory commit-
 6 tees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no
 7 service has been rendered."

8 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

9 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

10 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (c) (1) of
 11 Public Law 874, Eighty-first Congress, as amended, the
 12 amount payable to a local educational agency for the fiscal
 13 year ending June 30, 1955, with respect to the number of
 14 children determined under subsection (a) or (b) of section 3
 15 thereof shall be computed on the same basis as was used
 16 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, under subsec-
 17 tions (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 3 of said law.

18 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

19 Salaries, expenses, and grants: For carrying out the Act
 20 of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 530), including services
 21 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 22 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,250,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be
 23 for grants to the States in accordance with section 2 of such
 24 Act: Provided, That a Conference Director may be appointed
 25 by the Secretary at a salary of \$15,000 per annum.

1 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

2 GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

3 *For grants to States and other agencies in accordance*
4 *with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$6,000,-*
5 *000, of which \$1,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation*
6 *services under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for ex-*
7 *tension and improvement projects under section 3 of said*
8 *Act; and \$3,000,000 is for special projects under section 4*
9 *of said Act: Provided, That the amounts appropriated for the*
10 *Office of Vocational Rehabilitation under the heads "Payments*
11 *to States" in the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-*
12 *fare Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available, without*
13 *regard to the limitations set forth therein, for the purposes*
14 *of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended:*
15 *Provided further, That the paragraphs under the head "Office*
16 *of Vocational Rehabilitation" in this Act shall be effective*
17 *only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9640 or S. 2759,*
18 *Eighty-third Congress.*

19 TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

20 *For grants for training and traineeships pursuant to*
21 *section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,*
22 *and for carrying out the training functions provided for in*
23 *section 7 of said Act, \$1,831,000.*

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$400,000, of which \$8,800 shall be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel": Provided, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for production, purchase, and distribution of educational films, is hereby repealed.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SURVEYS AND PLANNING FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

For payments to States for surveys and planning activities pursuant to title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, \$2,000,000.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for hospital construction", to remain available until expended, ~~\$15,700,000~~ \$35,000,000, to be available for payments under part G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, as follows: For diagnostic or treatment centers, ~~\$5,225,000~~ \$10,000,000; for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, ~~\$5,225,000~~ \$10,000,000; for rehabilitation facilities, ~~\$2,625,000~~ \$10,000,000; and for nursing homes, ~~\$2,625,000~~ \$5,000,000: Provided, That allotments under such part G to the several States for the

1 current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts
2 equal to the limitations specified herein.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION
4 SERVICES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
6 hospital construction services", ~~\$200,000~~ \$300,000.

7 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

8 BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

9 ~~None of the funds available to the Bureau of Old Age~~
10 ~~and Survivors Insurance shall be used to pay any costs,~~
11 ~~direct or indirect, of moving any group of employees of the~~
12 ~~Bureau from Baltimore, Maryland, to Washington, District~~
13 ~~of Columbia.~~

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
15 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

16 *The amounts made available under this head for the*
17 *fiscal year 1955 shall be available for the payment of special*
18 *allowances to those employees of the Department whose*
19 *headquarters are relocated from Baltimore, Maryland, to*
20 *Washington, District of Columbia, at \$9 per day after*
21 *arrival at Washington, District of Columbia, for six days*
22 *for employees, plus \$4.50 per day additional for six days*
23 *for each member of immediate families of employees.*

1 For an additional amount for “salaries and expenses”,
2 \$6,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the Federal Old-
3 Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, of which not
4 more than \$59,300 may be transferred to “Salaries and
5 expenses, Offices of Field Services” for expenses of activities
6 relating to the old-age and survivors insurance program.

7 ADVANCES TO STATES, NEXT SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR

8 *For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year,*
9 *advances to States under section 221 (e) of the Social*
10 *Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next*
11 *succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from*
12 *the above authorization may be expended from the Federal*
13 *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.*

14 *The two immediately preceding paragraphs under the*
15 *head "Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" in this*
16 *Act shall be effective only upon enactment into law of*
17 *H. R. 9366 or similar legislation of the Eighty-third*
18 *Congress.*

19 CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS
20 INSURANCE

For construction of an office building and appurtenant facilities for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, including equipment, acquisition of land (including donations thereof), and preparation of plans and specifications, \$22,290,000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age

1 *and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and to remain avail-*
 2 *able until expended.*

3 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU*

4 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 5 *Children's Bureau", \$165,000.*

6 *OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY*

7 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY*

8 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 9 *Office of the Secretary", \$75,000, of which \$52,000 shall be*
 10 *available only for administrative and operational studies.*

11 *NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION*

12 *For expenses necessary for the National Advisory Com-*
 13 *mittee on Education and the conduct of studies of national*
 14 *concern in the field of education recommended by the Com-*
 15 *mittee as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (Public*
 16 *Law 532), and studies of the educational problems of the*
 17 *Indian population. \$100,000.*

18 *CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES*

19 *For expenses necessary to enable the Department of*
 20 *Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out functions*
 21 *delegated to it pursuant to the Federal Civil Defense Act*
 22 *of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at*
 23 *meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,*
 24 *\$1,800,000.*

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 502. *There shall be hereafter in the Department of Labor, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now provided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Labor, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the Act of April 17, 1946 (60 Stat. 91), as amended (5 U. S. C. 611b), relating to Assistant Secretaries of Labor. Section 3 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 6 of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121), is hereby repealed: Provided, That the present incumbent of the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary may be reassigned to an appropriate position in the Department without reduction in the rate of basic compensation.*

CHAPTER V VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for national forest protection and management, \$375,000.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for forest research, \$515,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For an additional amount for "Forest Roads and Trails", \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Watershed protection", to remain available until expended, \$2,425,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation "Office of the Solicitor", 1955: Provided, That funds appropriated under this head shall be available for carrying out the purposes of the Act of (Public Law , Eighty-third Congress): Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6788, Eighty-third Congress.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Foreign Agricultural Service", including not to exceed \$15,000 for representation allowances, \$1,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be derived from such appropriation or appropriations available to the Department of State as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine: Provided, That transfers shall be made under this authorization in lieu of any similar transfers which may be authorized under the Agricultural Act of 1954 (H. R. 9680, Eighty-third Congress): Provided

1 further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon
 2 the enactment into law of H. R. 9680, Eighty-third Congress.

3 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

4 For an additional amount for "Commodity Exchange
 5 Authority", \$93,000: Provided, That \$39,000 of this appro-
 6 priation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation
 7 which would add "coffee" under the definition of the word
 8 "commodities" as defined in section 2 (a) of the Commodity
 9 Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a); \$34,000
 10 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6435,
 11 Eighty-third Congress; and \$20,000 shall be effective only
 12 upon enactment into law of S. 2313, Eighty-third Congress.

13 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

14 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

15 For loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as
 16 amended, \$3,500,000: Provided, That not to exceed the
 17 foregoing amount shall be borrowed from the Secretary of
 18 the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head
 19 in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Admin-
 20 istration Appropriation Act, 1955: Provided further, That
 21 this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into
 22 law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, Eighty-third Congress.

23 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

24 For an additional amount for "Office of the Solicitor",
 25 \$54,000: Provided, That \$40,000 shall be effective only upon

1 *enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, Eighty-*
 2 *third Congress.*

3 CHAPTER VI VII

4 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

7 For an additional amount for "Health, education, and
 8 welfare services," \$1,180,000.

9 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

10 For an additional amount for "Resources management",
 11 \$100,000, and this amount may be transferred to and merged
 12 with the appropriation for "Office of the Solicitor", in addi-
 13 tion to any other amounts authorized to be so transferred.

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~\$3,900,~~
 16 ~~000~~ \$6,931,000, to remain available until expended, ~~and the~~
 17 ~~limitation under this heading in the Interior Department~~
 18 ~~Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for per-~~
 19 ~~sonal services is increased by \$1,000,000: Provided, That~~
 20 *\$3,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available to*
 21 *provide financial assistance to public school districts for the*
 22 *construction and equipment of public school facilities for*
 23 *Navajo Indian children from reservation areas not included*
 24 *in such districts; and \$31,000 shall be for the payment of the*
 25 *excess value of land, water rights, and irrigation structures*

1 to be received by the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians
2 of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in exchange for
3 tribal lands of said tribe located in the State of Nevada:
4 Provided, That title to the land to be acquired for said tribe
5 described as southeast quarter of section 22, township 21
6 north, range 24 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, con-
7 taining one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, and struc-
8 tures shall be taken in the name of the United States in
9 trust for said tribe: Provided further, That the prohibition
10 against the use of funds appropriated under this heading in
11 the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, for the
12 acquisition of land or water rights within the State of
13 Nevada, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing
14 reservations shall not apply to this transaction: Provided
15 further, That the limitation under this heading in the Interior
16 Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount avail-
17 able for personal services is increased by \$1,000,000.

18 *RELOCATION OF THE YANKTON SIOUX TRIBE*

19 For necessary expenses of relocating the Yankton Sioux
20 Tribe, South Dakota, in accordance with section 8 of Public
21 Law Numbered 478, Eighty-third Congress, to remain avail-
22 able until expended, \$106,500: Provided, That said amount
23 shall be assessed against the costs of the Fort Randall Dam
24 and Reservoir, Missouri River Development.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "General investigations", \$500,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", ~~\$1,707,000~~ \$8,120,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$2,320,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund, and the limitations under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services and travel are increased by ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$4,840,968 and \$200,000 respectively: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate construction of the Helena Valley unit, Montana, until a repayment contract has been executed: *Provided further*, That \$375,000 of the unobligated funds heretofore appropriated for the Missouri River Basin project shall be available for additional investigations on the Garrison diversion unit, including the Sheyenne Farm and the Oakes Development tract in North Dakota, and for the White River and Willow Creek Dam in South Dakota.

1 BUREAU OF MINES

2 CONSTRUCTION

3 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$5,000,000
4 \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

5 REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

6 The unexpended balance of \$19,000 available to the Bu-
7 reau of Mines for construction of the drainage tunnel at Lead-
8 ville, Colorado, is to be carried to the surplus fund and cov-
9 ered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts immediately
10 upon the approval of this Act.

11 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$5,562,-
14 101, to remain available until expended.

15 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

16 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

17 For an additional amount for "Administration of Terri-
18 tories", \$47,000.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 *SEC. 702. Limitations on amounts to be expended for*
21 *personal services under appropriations in the Interior De-*
22 *partment Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465,*
23 *Eighty-third Congress), shall not apply to lump-sum leave*

1 payments pursuant to the Act of December 21, 1944 (5
2 U. S. C. 61b-d).

3 SEC. 703. *The limitation for personal services under the*
4 *heading "Construction, Bonneville Power Administration,"*
5 *contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,*
6 *1955 (Public Law 465, Eighty-third Congress), is hereby in-*
7 *creased from \$6,250,000 to \$7,450,000.*

8 SEC. 704. *Funds appropriated under the heading, "Ad-*
9 *ministration of Territories" in the Interior Department Ap-*
10 *propriation Act, 1955 (Public Law Numbered 465, Eighty-*
11 *third Congress) shall be available to carry out the provisions*
12 *of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (Public*
13 *Law Numbered 517, Eighty-third Congress).*

14 CHAPTER VII VIII

15 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

16 COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$414,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be avail-
20 able for the hire of passenger motor vehicles and shall remain
21 available until March 1, 1955: *Provided further*, That the
22 limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Ap-
23 propriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses
24 of travel, is increased to "\$222,000".

1 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

2 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 5 ~~\$497,835~~ \$753,150, to remain available until expended:
 6 *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for
 7 expenses of travel is increased by "~~\$62,700~~ \$137,700".

8 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

9 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

10 For expenses necessary for alteration of Federal build-
 11 ings to provide facilities for additional Federal judges as
 12 authorized by the Act of February 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 8),
 13 and additional court personnel, and for expansion of existing
 14 court facilities, including costs of moving agencies thereby
 15 displaced from space in Federal buildings, ~~\$2,820,600~~
 16 \$2,970,600, to remain available until June 30, 1956: *Pro-*
 17 *vided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be
 18 used for providing facilities at Flint, Michigan.

19 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, LEASE-PURCHASE

20 CONTRACTS

21 *The unobligated balances of the funds made available by*
 22 *section 1 (a) of the Act of June 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 257),*
 23 *the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, and the*
 24 *General Appropriation Act, 1951, for the acquisition of*
 25 *sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications for*

1 *Federal public building projects outside the District of Co-*
 2 *lumbia, as authorized by title I of the Act of June 16, 1949*
 3 *(63 Stat. 176), as amended, and by the Act of May 25,*
 4 *1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, shall be available also*
 5 *for expenses of preparation of drawings and specifications,*
 6 *by contract or otherwise, and administrative expenses, for*
 7 *carrying out the purposes of the Public Buildings Purchase*
 8 *Contract Act of 1954 (Public Law 519, Eighty-third*
 9 *Congress), approved July 22, 1954.*

10 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Operat-
 12 ing expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$60,000; and the
 13 limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
 14 priation Act, 1955, on the amount available for travel ex-
 15 penses is hereby increased from "\$40,600" to "\$46,600":
 16 *Provided, That this paragraph shall take effect only upon the*
 17 *enactment into law of S. 3155 or H. R. 8735, Eighty-third*
 18 *Congress.*

19 EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

20 Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operat-
 21 ing requirements may be subleased to commercial organiza-
 22 tions and the proceeds ~~shall be covered into the Treasury as~~
 23 ~~miscellaneous receipts~~ *credited to the fund from which rental*
 24 *payments are made.*

1 SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT RECORDS, RECORDS MANAGE-
2 MENT, AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

3 *For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$25,000*
4 *for administrative expenses, in connection with conducting*
5 *surveys of Government records, and records creation, main-*
6 *tenance, management and disposal practices in Federal*
7 *agencies, pursuant to sections 505 and 506 of the Federal*
8 *Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as*
9 *amended, \$500,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any*
10 *other provision of said Act, the Administrator shall have final*
11 *authority in all matters involving the conduct of surveys and*
12 *the implementation of recommendations based on such surveys:*
13 *Provided further, That the General Services Administration*
14 *is authorized to procure services in accordance with section 15*
15 *of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): Provided*
16 *further, That a detailed quarterly report on the progress of*
17 *each survey conducted hereunder shall be made to the Appro-*
18 *priations Committees of the Congress.*

19 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

20 *For an additional amount for "Strategic and critical ma-*
21 *terials", \$380,000,000, to remain available until expended:*
22 *Provided, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be used*
23 *for construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities.*

1 *HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY*2 *OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR*3 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

4 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
5 *\$1,000,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-*
6 *pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount*
7 *available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$169,-*
8 *325" to "\$260,825": Provided, That the authority con-*
9 *tained under this head in the Third Supplemental Appro-*
10 *priation Act, 1954 (Public Law 357) for transfer of funds*
11 *to this appropriation is continued through December 31,*
12 *1954, but additional amounts transferred pursuant to this*
13 *extension shall not exceed \$250,000, including not to exceed*
14 *\$25,000 for expenses of travel.*

15 *REIMBURSEMENT TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION*

16 *For reimbursing the Federal Bureau of Investigation for*
17 *expenses incident to investigation of matters in connection with*
18 *programs authorized by the National Housing Act, as*
19 *amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), \$560,000.*

20 *RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS*

21 *For advances to public agencies and for surveys to carry*
22 *out the purposes of section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954,*
23 *\$5,000,000.*

1

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

2 *Public facility loans, payment to revolving fund: For pay-*
3 *ment to the revolving fund pursuant to section 108 of the Re-*
4 *construction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act as*
5 *amended, (40 U. S. C. 459) \$18,000,000: Provided, That*
6 *the provisions of the first proviso under the head "Office of the*
7 *Administrator, Salaries and expenses" in the Independent*
8 *Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428) with*
9 *respect to expenses of inspections and of providing representa-*
10 *tives at project sites shall apply to projects or facilities*
11 *financed by loans from the revolving fund hereby established,*
12 *and the limitation on such nonadministrative expenses in said*
13 *proviso is increased from "\$500,000" to "\$525,000".*

14

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

15

16 *For grants to State, regional and metropolitan area*
17 *planning bodies in accordance with the provisions of section*
18 *701 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$2,500,000.*

18

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

19

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

20

21 *For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses",*
22 *\$800,000.*

22

CORPORATIONS

23

24 *Federal National Mortgage Association: The limitation*
25 *on the amount available for administrative expenses under*
26 *this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation*

1 Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), shall be exclusive of expenses
2 (including expenses for fiscal agency services performed on a
3 contract or fee basis) in connection with the issuance and
4 servicing of obligations as authorized by title II of the
5 Housing Act of 1954.

6 Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to
7 exceed \$210,000 of funds in the revolving fund established
8 pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Cor-
9 poration Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459),
10 shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount
11 shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of
12 the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Fed-
13 eral home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the
14 meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance
15 Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12
16 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary
17 of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United
18 States.

19 Federal Housing Administration: The amount made
20 available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices
21 Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for admin-
22 istrative expenses, is increased from "\$5,150,000" to
23 "\$6,500,000" and the limitation on the amount available for

1 expenses of travel is increased from "\$175,000" to "\$355,-
 2 000": *Provided, That the limitation under said head on*
 3 *the amount available for certain nonadministrative expenses*
 4 *of said Administration is increased from "\$25,000,000" to*
 5 *"\$28,000,000".*

6 *Public Housing Administration: The amount made*
 7 *available under this head in title II of the Independent*
 8 *Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for*
 9 *administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administra-*
 10 *tion in carrying out duties imposed by law, is increased from*
 11 *"\$6,950,000" to "\$7,750,000"; and the limitation under*
 12 *said head on the amount available for expenses of travel is*
 13 *increased from "\$500,000" to "\$580,000".*

14 *NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION*
 15 *LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,*
 16 *AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM*

17 *For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, Na-*
 18 *tional Capital park, parkway, and playground system",*
 19 *\$60,000, to remain available until expended, to be used for*
 20 *carrying out the provisions of section 1 (a) of the Act of May*
 21 *29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended.*

22 *NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION*
 23 *INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR*

24 *For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of*
 25 *the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended*

1 (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), as they pertain to the United
2 States program for the International Geophysical Year,
3 ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

4 SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

5 The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
6 is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the
7 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to it and
8 in accord with law, including not to exceed \$250,000 for
9 administrative expenses, and to make such contracts and
10 commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as
11 provided in section 104 of the Government Corporation
12 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
13 out its authorized functions for the fiscal year 1955: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That said funds shall be available for the acquisition of
15 not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles from excesses
16 reported by other agencies, or from forfeitures; for services
17 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100
19 per day; and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the
20 procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification
21 Act of 1949, to place not more than four positions in grades
22 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said
23 Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number
24 authorized by said section.

1 *SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION*2 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

3 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
4 *\$350.000.*

5 *VETERANS ADMINISTRATION*6 *INPATIENT CARE*

7 For an additional amount for "Inpatient Care",
8 \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That this amount is predicated on
9 furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of
10 570 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1955 in addition
11 to those heretofore provided for.

12 *WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION*13 *ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES*

14 For an additional amount for "Administrative ex-
15 penses", \$400,000, to be derived from the war claims fund
16 created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948
17 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948) : *Provided*, That
18 the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices
19 Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for ex-
20 penses of travel is increased to "\$8,000".

CHAPTER ~~VIII~~ IX
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES
ACCESS ROADS

For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized therein are certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense, \$13,500,000, to remain available until expended.

FAMILY HOUSING

For family housing authorized by the enactment into law of H. R. 9924, Eighty-third Congress, not to exceed \$175,000,000 to be made available to the respective military departments in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading shall not be used for family housing unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that (1) it is impracticable to construct family housing under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act, and (2) that adequate housing at reasonable rental rates is not available in the immediate vicinity of the military installation,

1 *and (3) it is impracticable to acquire suitable housing under*
 2 *other existing provisions of law.*

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

4 ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction, installation, and equipment of tem-
 6 porary or permanent public works, including buildings, fa-
 7 cilities, appurtenances, and utilities, at stations of the Alaska
 8 Communication System, as authorized by the Act of June
 9 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), the Act of October 27, 1949
 10 (Public Law 414), and the Act of —, 1954 (Public
 11 Law —, H. R. 9242 Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law
 12 534, Eighty-third Congress), without regard to sections
 13 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire
 14 of passenger motor vehicles, \$503,000, to remain available
 15 until expended.

16 ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

17 *The Secretary of the Army may transfer not to exceed*
 18 *\$3,000,000, to the appropriation "Army National Guard,*
 19 *1955" for additional State National Guard civilian em-*
 20 *ployees from any appropriation available to the Department*
 21 *of the Army when such transfers are determined by the*
 22 *Secretary of the Army to be in the national interest.*

23 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

24 PUBLIC WORKS, NAVY

25 For construction, installation, and equipment of tempo-

1 rary or permanent public works, naval installations, and
 2 facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of June
 3 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the Act of September 28, 1951
 4 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of
 5 July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress),
 6 and the Act of —, 1954 (Public Law —, H. R.
 7 9242 Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534, Eighty-
 8 third Congress); including not to exceed ~~\$2,500,000~~
 9 \$5,000,000 for advance planning as authorized by section
 10 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; furniture for public
 11 quarters; personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and
 12 other personal services necessary for the purposes of this
 13 appropriation; and engineering and architectural services as
 14 authorized by section 3 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (34
 15 U. S. C. 556); ~~\$73,517,000~~ \$114,000,000, to remain avail-
 16 able until expended.

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

18 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

19 For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment
 20 of temporary or permanent public works, military installa-
 21 tions and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the Act
 22 of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Con-
 23 gress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155,
 24 Eighty-second Congress), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public
 25 Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of August 7,

1 1953 (Public Law 209, Eighty-third Congress), the Act of
 2 April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325, Eighty-third Congress),
 3 and the Act of —, 1954 (~~Public Law —, H. R. 9242~~
 4 *Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534, Eighty-third*
 5 Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734,
 6 Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger
 7 motor vehicles; ~~\$484,080,000~~ \$796,000,000, to remain
 8 available until expended.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. ~~802~~ 902. Funds appropriated to the military depart-
 11 ments for military public works in prior years are hereby
 12 made available for military public works authorized for each
 13 such department by the Act of —, 1954 (~~Public Law —,~~
 14 ~~H. R. 9242~~ *Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534,*
 15 *Eighty-third Congress)*: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 16 \$5,000,000 of such prior year funds appropriated to the
 17 Department of the Army shall be available for the purposes
 18 of advance planning as authorized by section 504 of the Act
 19 of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second
 20 Congress).

21 SEC. ~~803~~ 903. None of the funds appropriated in this
 22 Act shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed
 23 fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000
 24 to be performed within the continental United States with-

1 out the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of
2 Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

3 SEC. ~~804~~ 904. None of the funds appropriated in this
4 Act shall be expended for additional costs involved in exped-
5 iting construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense,
6 or his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable
7 completion date for each project, taking into consideration
8 the type and location of the project, the climatic and sea-
9 sonal conditions affecting the construction and the applica-
10 tion of economical construction practices.

11 SEC. ~~805~~ 905. None of the funds appropriated in this
12 Act shall be used for the construction, replacement, or
13 reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility
14 in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to
15 which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing,
16 giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished
17 by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources
18 at reasonable rates.

19 SEC. 906. Subsection (b) of section 404 of the Civil
20 Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 993; 49 U. S. C. 484
21 (b)) is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the
22 following: "*Provided*, That nothing in this or any other Act
23 shall prevent the carriage, storage, or handling of property
24 free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense, or
25 the transportation of persons free or at reduced rates for the

1 *Department of Defense on a space available basis on scheduled*
2 *service''.*

3 *SEC. 907. (a) The Department of Defense is authorized*
4 *to acquire by purchase, or by lease or otherwise for a period*
5 *not to exceed seven years, not to exceed six vessels capable of*
6 *transporting, loading and unloading railroad rolling stock, on*
7 *rails by the roll-on, roll-off method, as well as, wheeled and*
8 *tracked military equipment to be loaded and discharged*
9 *under their own power.*

10 *(b) Any appropriation of the Department of Defense*
11 *shall be available for the purposes of this Act.*

12 *SEC. 908. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to*
13 *convey, subject to such terms, conditions, and restrictions as*
14 *are required by this Act and the public interest, to the Los*
15 *Angeles City High School District of Los Angeles County,*
16 *California, all right, title, and interest of the United States*
17 *to the Birmingham General Hospital tract (consisting of*
18 *one hundred seventeen and thirty-one one hundredths acres*
19 *of land, more or less, and all improvements thereon) located*
20 *at Van Nuys, California. In addition to other consideration*
21 *required by this section for the conveyance authorized here-*
22 *under, such school district shall be required to pay to the*
23 *Secretary of the Army the sum of \$500,000. Upon receipt*
24 *by the Secretary of the Army such sum shall be credited to*
25 *the appropriation, "Military Construction, Army", and shall*

1 be available for (1) the construction and other costs involved
2 in moving to a suitable Government owned site the buildings
3 to be reconveyed to the Secretary under the provisions of this
4 section, and (2) the construction of additional supporting
5 facilities at such site as may be required for authorized
6 defense construction.

7 In addition to other terms, conditions, and restrictions
8 contained in the deed whereby the Birmingham General
9 Hospital is conveyed to such School District, the School Dis-
10 trict shall agree, as a part of the consideration for the convey-
11 ance, (1) to reconvey to the Secretary of the Army, imme-
12 diately upon acceptance of the deed, and without considera-
13 tion, title to the buildings which are located at the Birming-
14 ham General Hospital and which are occupied by troops on
15 the date of enactment of this Act, and (2) to permit such
16 buildings to remain in place for continued occupancy by
17 troops until substitute facilities are constructed by the Sec-
18 retary of the Army, and such buildings are removed.

19 CHAPTER X

20 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

22 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

23 CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

24 For an additional amount for "Construction, general",
25 \$8,275,000 to remain available until expended, of which

1 \$1,600,000 shall be available for advanced engineering and
2 design by the Corps of Engineers for projects which have
3 been authorized for development with participation by State,
4 local government or private groups and for authorized proj-
5 ects which are under consideration for participation by such
6 agencies: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 of unex-
7 pended funds appropriated for the current or any previous
8 fiscal year to the Department of the Army for Construction,
9 General, Rivers and Harbors, shall be available until ex-
10 pended for use on such authorized river and harbor projects
11 as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense to be
12 essential to the national defense program.

13 For contribution to the city of Muskogee, toward the
14 construction of a water supply pipeline from the existing city
15 water supply intake on the Grand River near its junction
16 with the Arkansas River to Fort Gibson Dam, in settlement
17 for all damages to the water supply of the city of Muskogee,
18 on account of the construction and operation of Fort Gibson
19 Reservoir, \$200,000 out of funds previously appropriated.

20 The project for bank protection on the Missouri River
21 from Kenslers Bend, Nebraska, to Sioux City, Iowa au-
22 thorized by the Act approved August 18, 1941, and modified
23 and extended upstream to include Miners Bend and vicinity,
24 South Dakota and Nebraska, by the Act of June 30, 1948,

1 *is hereby further modified to include dredging McCook Lake*
 2 *at an estimated federal cost of not to exceed \$500,000.*

3 *OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL*

4 *For an additional amount for "Operation and main-*
 5 *tenance, general", \$840,000 to remain available until*
 6 *expended.*

7 *FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES*

8 *For an additional amount for "Flood control, Mississippi*
 9 *River and tributaries", \$1,000,000 to remain available until*
 10 *expended.*

11 *CHAPTER ~~IX~~ XI*

12 *EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES*

13 *DEPARTMENT OF STATE*

14 *GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS*

15 *For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to*
 16 *meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States*
 17 *in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the*
 18 *supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5,*
 19 *1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal*
 20 *Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secre-*
 21 *tary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the*
 22 *United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of*
 23 *\$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for*
 24 *the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at*

1 a salary of \$14,800; actual expenses of preparing and trans-
2 porting to their former homes the remains of persons who
3 may die away from their homes while participating in activi-
4 ties authorized under this appropriation; services as author-
5 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
6 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals;
7 payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first
8 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the
9 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
10 tries; expenses for translation and reproduction rights; ac-
11 quisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of reha-
12 bilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria;
13 medical and health assistance for the civilian population of
14 Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining dis-
15 cipline and order (including trial and punishment by courts
16 established by or under authority of the President) ; printing
17 and binding outside continental United States without regard
18 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ;
19 purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and
20 binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; purchase
21 (one at not to exceed \$3,000 for replacement only) and hire
22 of passenger motor vehicles; transportation to Germany or
23 Austria of property donated for the purposes of this appro-
24 priation; unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$150,000),
25 to be accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section

1 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107) ; representa-
2 tion allowances (not to exceed ~~\$35,000~~ \$50,000) similar to
3 those authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service
4 Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) ; and for administering, in
5 Germany and Austria, programs authorized by section 32 (b)
6 (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50
7 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) ; ~~\$14,000,000~~ \$14,500,000, and in
8 addition, \$1,000,000 for acquisition of sites and purchase or
9 construction of buildings for living quarters in Austria, to re-
10 main available until expended: *Provided*, That provisions of
11 law, including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the
12 Department of State shall be available for application to ex-
13 penditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*,
14 That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as
15 amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the
16 purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may
17 utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Pro-*
18 *vided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may
19 be made outside the continental United States, when neces-
20 sary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355
21 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided further*,
22 That for the purposes of this appropriation appointments
23 may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve without regard
24 to the four-year limitation contained in section 522 of the
25 Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided further*, That in the

1 event the President assigns to the Department of State re-
 2 sponsibilities and obligations of the United States in connec-
 3 tion with the government, occupation, or control of foreign
 4 areas in addition to Germany and Austria, the authorities
 5 contained in this appropriation may be utilized by the Depart-
 6 ment of State in connection with such government, occupa-
 7 tion, or control of such foreign areas: *Provided further*, That
 8 when the Department of the Army, under the authority of
 9 the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253),
 10 furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies
 11 of the United States Government serving in Germany and
 12 Austria, payment therefor by such personnel shall be made
 13 at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the
 14 Department of the Army serving in Germany and Austria,
 15 respectively: *Provided further*, That amounts for acquisition
 16 of sites and purchase or construction of buildings for living
 17 quarters in Austria shall be used exclusively for purchase of
 18 foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by
 19 the United States and may be transferred to the appropria-
 20 tion "Acquisition of buildings abroad".

21 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

22 *EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS*

23 *For expenses necessary to enable the President to take*
 24 *such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary*
 25 *or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs*

1 of the Government, \$5,000,000, to remain available until
 2 expended, for use in the President's discretion and without
 3 regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: Pro-
 4 vided, That the President shall transmit to the Committees
 5 on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Repre-
 6 sentatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of ex-
 7 penditures under this appropriation.

8 REFUGEE RELIEF

9 For expenses necessary to enable the President, by
 10 transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may
 11 be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Re-
 12 lief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7,
 13 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of
 14 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not
 15 in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and bind-
 16 ing outside the continental United States without regard to
 17 section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);
 18 hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at
 19 meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation;
 20 not to exceed ~~\$80,000~~ \$174,000 for expenses of a confiden-
 21 tial nature, to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the
 22 officer to whom funds are transferred by the President from
 23 this appropriation, and not to exceed ~~\$600,000~~ \$1,500,000
 24 for capital for the making of loans; ~~\$7,000,000~~ \$9,025,000:
 25 *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available in

1 accordance with authority granted hereunder or under
 2 authority governing the activities of the Government agen-
 3 cies to which such funds are allocated: *Provided further, That*
 4 *the entire amount herein appropriated may, if found neces-*
 5 *sary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration*
 6 *of the program, be apportioned for use during the first nine*
 7 *months of the fiscal year.*

8 CONSTRUCTION OF TANKERS

9 *For construction of tankers as authorized by the Act of*
 10 *1954, Public Law , \$37,500,000 to remain*
 11 *available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation*
 12 *may be transferred to such appropriation as the President*
 13 *may designate.*

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

15 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
 17 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
 18 in connection with the government or occupation of the
 19 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations
 20 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the
 21 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
 22 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
 23 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
 24 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
 25 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of

1 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of
2 \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;
3 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and
4 dissemination of information, including preview and review
5 expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles
6 and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities,
7 facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities,
8 and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes
9 of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which not to exceed
10 \$1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses:
11 *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation
12 Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions
13 of the Department of the Army shall apply to expendi-
14 tures made by that Department from this appropriation:
15 *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropria-
16 tion may be made outside continental United States, when
17 necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sec-
18 tions 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
19 amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of
20 law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the
21 United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from
22 this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry
23 out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised
24 Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement
25 Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*,

1 That expenditures may be made hereunder for the pur-
2 poses of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands
3 in such manner as to be consistent with the general objec-
4 tives of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended,
5 and in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) and
6 the first sentence of section 111 (c) (1) thereof: *Provided*
7 *further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended
8 at the time of the termination of occupation by the United
9 States, of any area for which such funds are made avail-
10 able, may be expended by the President for the procure-
11 ment of such commodities and technical services, and com-
12 modities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropri-
13 ated for government and relief in occupied areas and not de-
14 livered to such an area prior to the time of the termination
15 of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be
16 necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and
17 economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That
18 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
19 shall be entered into between the United States and the
20 recognized government or authority with respect to such
21 area containing such undertakings by such government or
22 authority as the President may determine to be necessary in
23 order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in further-
24 ance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agree-
25 ment shall, when applicable, include requirements and under-

1 takings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings
2 specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of
3 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947) ;
4 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may
5 be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and
6 regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the depart-
7 ment or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation
8 charges from United States ports, including territorial ports,
9 to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated
10 to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief
11 agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory
12 Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages
13 consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided*
14 *further*, That under the rules and regulations to be pre-
15 scribed, the head of the department or agency concerned
16 shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean
17 transportation of all relief packages of food or other general
18 classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regard-
19 less of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by
20 particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall
21 not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals:
22 *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any
23 other department or agency any function or functions pro-
24 vided for under this appropriation, and there shall be trans-
25 ferred to any such department or agency without reimburse-

1 ment and without regard to the appropriation from which
 2 procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of
 3 the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any func-
 4 tion or functions so transferred.

5 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

6 OPERATIONS

7 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in car-
 8 rying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of
 9 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), includ-
 10 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
 11 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; reimbursement of the Civil Serv-
 12 ice Commission for full field investigations of employees oc-
 13 cupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint
 14 of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings con-
 15 cerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the
 16 General Services Administration for security guard services;
 17 not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodi-
 18 cals, and teletype news services; and not to exceed \$6,000
 19 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended
 20 under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes
 21 as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be
 22 final and conclusive; ~~\$8,525,000~~ \$11,000,000: *Provided,*
 23 *That not to exceed \$350,000 of the unobligated balance of the*
 24 *1954 appropriation for this purpose shall remain available*
 25 *until June 30, 1955.*

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds, ~~\$10,500,000~~ \$14,750,000 to remain available until June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,300,000 of the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation for this purpose shall remain available until June 30, 1955.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, ~~\$25,000,000~~ \$32,100,000.

JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION

COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members of the Commission serving without compensation; ~~\$25,000~~ *purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; and entertainment; \$170,000.*

1 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

2 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ABACA FIBER PROGRAM

3 The General Services Administration is hereby author-
4 ized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
5 available to it and in accord with law, and to make such
6 contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
7 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
8 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
9 in carrying out the program set forth in the budget sub-
10 mitted to the Congress for the activities authorized by the
11 Abaca Production Act of 1950 for the fiscal year 1955, but
12 not to exceed \$135,000 of such funds shall be available
13 during said fiscal year for administrative expenses of the
14 abaca fiber program, to be computed on an accrual basis,
15 and to be exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capi-
16 talized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acqui-
17 sition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
18 disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca
19 fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a con-
20 tract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal
21 services.

22 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

23 FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

24 The Federal Facilities Corporation is hereby authorized
25 to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds avail-

1 able to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts
2 and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations
3 as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation
4 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
5 out the programs set forth in the budget submitted to the
6 Congress for such Corporation for the fiscal year 1955, but
7 not to exceed \$1,954,000 shall be available during the said
8 fiscal year for all administrative expenses of the Corporation
9 (including use of the services and facilities of Federal reserve
10 banks), to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be ex-
11 clusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expendi-
12 tures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protec-
13 tion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
14 of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or
15 in which it has an interest, expenses of services performed
16 on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance
17 of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimburs-
18 able from other Government agencies: *Provided*, That, so
19 long as the Corporation shall have succession, all real prop-
20 erty transferred to or acquired by it shall continue to be
21 subject to taxes (including assessments for local improve-
22 ments) to the same extent as authorized by law immediately
23 prior to such transfer, and any Government officer, agency,
24 or instrumentality to whom any such property is so trans-
25 ferred is authorized and directed to pay such taxes and

1 assessments, but said Corporation, its income, and property,
 2 shall not otherwise be subject to any Federal, State, or
 3 local taxes.

4 CHAPTER X XII
 5 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS,
 6 AND JUDGMENTS

7 For payment of claims for damages as settled and de-
 8 termined by departments and agencies in accord with law,
 9 audited claims certified to be due by the General Account-
 10 ing Office, and judgments rendered against the United States
 11 by United States district courts and the United States Court
 12 of Claims, as set forth in *Senate Documents Numbered 144*
 13 *and 146 and House Document Numbered 461, Eighty-third*
 14 *Congress, ~~\$9,296,561~~ \$11,472,202*, together with such
 15 amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when
 16 specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements
 17 of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and
 18 such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as
 19 may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Pro-*
 20 *vided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid
 21 until it shall have become final and conclusive against the
 22 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
 23 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
 24 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest

1 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
2 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

3 CHAPTER ~~XI~~ XIII

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

6 SEC. ~~1101~~ 1301. Unless otherwise specifically provided,
7 the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal
8 year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2,
9 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger
10 motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, and station
11 wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400. Notwithstanding any
12 limitation on cost of passenger motor vehicles carried in the
13 1955 Appropriation Acts, *except cars for Chiefs of Missions*
14 *abroad* not more than \$3,000 may be expended during the
15 current fiscal year for any such vehicle.

16 SEC. ~~1102~~ 1302. Unless otherwise specified and during
17 the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained
18 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
19 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
20 United States (including any agency the majority of the
21 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
22 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
23 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2)
24 is a person in the service of the United States on the date

1 of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship,
2 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
3 United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes
4 allegiance to the United States or (4) is an alien from the
5 Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for per-
6 manent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this sec-
7 tion, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be
8 considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of
9 this section with respect to his status have been complied
10 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
11 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
12 shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not
13 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
14 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
15 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or
17 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
18 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-
19 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-
20 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United
21 States in the current defense effort.

22 SEC. ~~1103~~ 1303. Appropriations of the executive depart-
23 ments and independent establishments for the current fiscal
24 year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
25 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living

1 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
2 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
3 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
4 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in
5 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of
6 the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
7 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
8 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to
9 the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of
10 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected
11 hereby.

12 SEC. ~~1104~~ 1304. No part of any appropriation for the cur-
13 rent fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
14 to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she
15 has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to
16 approve the nomination of said person.

17 SEC. ~~1105~~ 1305. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to
19 pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future
20 volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such
21 volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the under-
22 standing that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts
23 issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of
24 charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or
25 future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

1 SEC. ~~4406~~ 1306. Funds made available by this or any other
2 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
3 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
4 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841),
5 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such
6 funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of
7 Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act
8 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and the objects speci-
9 fied under this head, all the provisions of which shall be
10 applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise
11 specified in the Act by which they are made available:
12 *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as
13 administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or
14 paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative
15 expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

16 SEC. ~~4407~~ 1307. No part of any funds of or available to any
17 wholly-owned Government corporation shall be used for the
18 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase
19 or construction of any office building, without specific author-
20 ity in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any depart-
21 ment or agency of the United States Government or by any
22 corporation owned by the United States Government.

23 SEC. ~~4408~~ 1308. During the current fiscal year, person-
24 nel and appropriations or funds available for salaries and
25 expenses to any department, agency, or corporation in the

1 executive branch of the Government, shall be transferred to
2 any defense activity under the jurisdiction of such department
3 or agency in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary
4 for the discharge of responsibilities relating to the national
5 defense assigned to such department, agency, or corporation
6 by or pursuant to law.

7 SEC. ~~1109~~ 1309. During the current fiscal year, the pro-
8 visions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3,
9 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all depart-
10 ments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That said circular may be amended or changed during
12 such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of
13 the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the
14 House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the
15 Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not
16 later than January 31, 1955, of the operations of this
17 order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of
18 the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
19 the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall
20 be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters un-
21 less the head of the agency concerned shall determine that
22 necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the
23 United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

24 SEC. ~~1110~~ 1310. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of
25 July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including

1 currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be
2 used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appro-
3 priations are made for the current fiscal year (including the
4 carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such
5 credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred
6 against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when re-
7 imbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from appli-
8 cable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
9 That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds
10 of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part
11 payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in
12 the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the
13 Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of
14 the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed
15 to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing
16 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods
17 in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts,
18 agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess
19 of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this
20 Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act
21 of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)),
22 and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or
23 executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of
24 appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by
25 law.

1 SEC. 1111. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no
2 amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government
3 of the United States unless it is supported by documentary
4 evidence of—

5 (1) a binding agreement in writing between the
6 parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose
7 authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the
8 period of availability for obligation of the appropriation
9 or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real
10 property to be purchased or leased, or work or services
11 to be performed; or

12 (2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount
13 of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment
14 thereof; or

15 (3) an order required by law to be placed with a
16 Government agency; or

17 (4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing
18 purchases without advertising when necessitated by
19 public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or
20 within specific monetary limitations; or

21 (5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appro-
22 priations made for payment of or contributions toward,
23 sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by
24 law or in accord with formulae prescribed by law, or

1 ~~(ii)~~ pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans ap-
2 proved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

3 ~~(6)~~ a liability which may result from pending liti-
4 gation brought under authority of law; or

5 ~~(7)~~ employment or services of persons or expenses
6 of travel in accord with law, and services performed by
7 public utilities; or

8 ~~(8)~~ any other legal liability of the United States
9 against an appropriation or fund legally available
10 therefor.

11 ~~(b)~~ Not later than September 30 of each year, the head
12 of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation
13 or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof
14 remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof
15 remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies
16 of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chair-
17 men of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and
18 the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General
19 of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of
20 the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
21 duty of making certifications as required by this subsection
22 shall not be delegated: *Provided*, That such certification for
23 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later
24 than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obliga-

1 tions as could have been recorded under the provisions of
2 subsection (a) hereof.

3 (c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection
4 (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts
5 which are certified therein as having been obligated and
6 such records shall be retained in the agency in such form
7 as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as
8 may be necessary for such purposes.

9 (d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for
10 obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be avail-
11 able for expenditure after the expiration of such period
12 except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with
13 subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund
14 shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond
15 that otherwise authorized by law.

16 (e) Any statement of obligation of funds furnished by
17 any agency of the Government to the Congress or any com-
18 mittee thereof shall include only such amounts as may be
19 valid obligations as defined in subsection (a) hereof.

20 SEC. 1112 1311. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corpo-
22 ration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or
23 wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Gov-
24 ernment of the United States or who is a member of an

1 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
2 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
3 who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advo-
4 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
5 by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
6 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
7 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
8 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
9 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
10 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
11 the Government of the United States, or that such person
12 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
13 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
14 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
15 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
16 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
17 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
18 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
19 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
20 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
21 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
22 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
23 contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony
24 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
25 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
2 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
3 existing law.

4 *SEC. 1312. The appropriations, authorizations, and*
5 *authority with respect thereto in this Act shall be available*
6 *from July 1, 1954, for the purposes provided in such appro-*
7 *priations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations in-*
8 *curred during the period between June 30, 1954, and the*
9 *date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appro-*
10 *priations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified*
11 *and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof and*
12 *the terms of Public Law 475, Eighty-third Congress.*

Passed the House of Representatives July 22, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JULY 31 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954
Reported with amendments

requirements would not be considered a part of the construction-differential subsidy but would be charged to national defense. Therefore it may be said that the recognition of the necessity of dispersing shipyard contracts is a basic policy of the 1936 act. As mentioned before, the concept that all vessels of one type should be sold at the same price was established in the Ship Sales Act of 1946.

There are two methods of pricing vessels for commercial sale under the 1936 act. The first method is to take the total construction cost and to deduct therefrom the national-defense features. From this figure is deducted the construction-differential subsidy, with the result being the final price to the commercial operator. The second method is provided for under section 705, and is based upon an estimate of the foreign cost of the commercial equivalent of the vessel exclusive of national-defense features.

The second method was used by the Maritime Administration in pricing the Mariners for the reason that difficulty was encountered in arriving at the cost of the national-defense features on these vessels. Therefore, the Administration proceeded to obtain the estimated cost of a vessel built in a foreign yard which had the same commercial features as the Mariner vessel, namely, 18-knot speed, 733,000 bale cubic capacity. This cost was finally obtained, based upon a theoretical contract let in a foreign yard on February 7, 1951. This date coincided with the contract date of the first 25 Mariner vessels, 5 of which were assigned to each of the following yards: Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co.; Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp.; Bethlehem Steel Co. (Sparrows Point); Bethlehem Steel Co. (Quincy); Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. In discussions between Admiral Cochrane and President Truman, the President approved the dispersal of contracts for national-defense purposes, and further agreed that no more than five vessels should be built in any one yard and that west coast facilities should be considered in the awarding of Mariner contracts. In accordance with this policy, bids were received from New York Shipbuilding Co. and the Bethlehem Steel Co., at San Francisco, but such bids were considerably higher than the bids for the first 25 vessels. Therefore, the Maritime Administration decided to endeavor to obtain bids more favorable to the Government. After approximately 6 months of negotiation this was accomplished, and the New York Shipbuilding Co. contract was signed June 25, 1951, and the Bethlehem Steel contract was signed August 1, 1951. The delay in the awarding of these contracts was occasioned solely by the Government's policy of dispersing the contracts and collaterally of obtaining more equitable bids from the administration's standpoint.

As mentioned before, section 502 (f) provides for a national defense adjustment in the construction cost of the portion resulting from the dispersal of the contracts. However, this section applies only to vessels built and priced under the first formula, namely, using the construction cost in the United States. Due to the fact that the Maritime Administration used the second method and arrived at the Mariner price by using the estimated cost of the foreign commercial equivalent, the specific language of 502 (f) does not cover this situation. We believe that section 502 (f) contains a basic philosophy of the act, and that section 705 should be amended to include this policy so that all sections of the act will be consistent. In addition, the accepted theory that all vessels of the same type should be sold at one uniform price will be recognized.

The following amendment designed to carry out the foregoing was prepared by the staff of the General Counsel of the Administration, and approved by both the General Counsel and the Administrator:

"A bill to amend section 705 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and for other purposes

"Be it enacted, etc., That section 705 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 1195), is hereby amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: 'Provided, That in the event the Commission subsequent to January 1, 1951, awards a series of contracts for the construction of ships to effect the allocation of work for national defense, the foreign construction cost of said ships shall be determined as of the date of the award of the first contract of such series and the excess of the awarded price of each allocated contract over the price of the first awarded contract shall be a national defense cost.'

Finally, it should be noted that the proposed amendment would be of general applicability to all of the mariner vessels and any other series of vessels of one type sold to private purchasers.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. McCARTHY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 302), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations is authorized to have printed for its use 12,000 copies of Senate Report No. 881, 83d Congress, 2d session, entitled "Annual Report of the Committee on Government Operations made by its Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations pursuant to Senate Resolution 40."

AMENDMENT OF RULE RELATING TO COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Mr. CASE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 303), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That subsection 3 of rule XXV of the standing rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(c) The rules of the committees shall be the rules of the subcommittees so far as applicable. Committees and subcommittees may adopt additional rules not inconsistent with the rules of the Senate.

"(d) Unless otherwise provided, committee action shall be by vote of a majority of a quorum, but an investigating subcommittee of any committee may be authorized only by majority vote of the committee and any such authorization shall be reported in writing to the President of the Senate.

"(e) Subpenas to require the attendance of witnesses, the giving of testimony, and the production of books, papers, or other evidence shall be issued only by authority of the committee or subcommittee.

"(f) Committee interrogation of witnesses shall be conducted only by members and authorized staff personnel of the committee and no person shall be employed for or assigned to investigate activities until approved by the committee.

"(g) A witness subpoenaed to appear before a committee may be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing and may be advised of his legal rights by such counsel while testifying.

"(h) No confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented in an execu-

tive hearing of a committee, and no report of the proceedings of such a hearing, shall be made public either in whole or in part or by way of summary unless authorized by a majority vote of the committee.

"(i) No committee or subcommittee hearing shall be scheduled in any place outside of the District of Columbia except by a majority vote.

"(j) Vouchers covering expenditures of any investigating committee shall be accompanied by a statement signed by the chairman that the investigation was duly authorized under the provisions of this rule."

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1954—AMENDMENT

Mr. IVES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 9366) to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program, increase the benefits payable thereunder, preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals, and increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL ACT OF 1950—AMENDMENTS

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I submit amendments intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S. 3706) to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide for the determination of the identity of certain Communist-infiltrated organizations, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be printed and lie on the table, in order that they can be called up when the proposed legislation is being considered by the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be received and printed, and will lie on the table, as requested by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendments were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 5, line 22, strike out the phrase "within 5 years."

On page 6, line 8, strike out the phrase "within 5 years."

On page 6, line 13, strike out the phrase "within 5 years."

On page 6, lines 17 and 18, strike out the phrase "within 5 years."

On page 6, line 22, strike out the phrase "within 5 years."

On page 7, line 8, strike out the phrase "within 5 years."

On page 8, lines 8 and 9, strike out the phrase "(c), (d), (e), and (f)" and insert in lieu thereof the phrase "(c) and (d)."

On page 10, lines 7 and 8, strike out the phrase "or paragraph (1) of subsection (j)."

On page 2, strike out all in lines 1 to 14, inclusive, and insert the following in lieu thereof: "means any organization in the United States (A) the policies, programs, or actions of which are in any substantial degree directed, dominated, controlled, or influenced by or on behalf of the Communist Party, a Communist-action organization, or a member or members thereof, and (B)

which is in a position to affect the national defense or security of the United States.

"(4B) The term 'Communist Party' means the Communist Party of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or of any subdivision of any State or Territory, without regard to the name by which it may be or has been known."

On page 1, line 8, strike out the word "paragraph" and insert in lieu thereof the word "paragraphs."

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"PAYMENT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY"

"For payment to the Federal Republic of Germany for the acquisition or construction of an Embassy in the District of Columbia, \$300,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation set forth in either H. R. 9988 or S. 1573, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF THE CENSUS"

"CENSUSES OF BUSINESS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES"

"For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for fieldwork under this appropriation; \$8,430,000, to remain available until December 31, 1957."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, line —, after "Provided", insert the following: ", to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for 'Salaries and expenses' for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$500,000) and for reserve fleet expenses and such amounts as may be required, and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses: *Provided further*."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"REIMBURSEMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"

"For reimbursement to the highway fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation structure in the District of Columbia on New York Avenue in the vicinity of South Dakota Avenue NE., \$290,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall only become available upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6080, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS"

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT"

"For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, \$500,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9366 or similar legislation of the 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS"

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES"

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$25,000; and the amount made available under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955, for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, is increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment during the 83d Congress of legislation increasing the authorization for appropriations for such purpose."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES"

"For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either directly or through pay-

ments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

"UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, NEXT SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR"

"For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed Federal employees, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

"The two immediately preceding paragraphs in this act under the head 'Bureau of Employment Security' shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9709, 83d Congress, except that \$896,000 of the appropriation for 'Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration' shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9640 or S. 2759, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, beginning in line —, insert the following:

"GENERAL PROVISIONS"

"SEC. 502. There shall be hereafter in the Department of Labor, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now provided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Labor, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the act of April 17, 1946 (60 Stat. 91), as amended (5 U. S. C. 611b), relating to Assistant Secretaries of Labor. Section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121), is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the present incumbent of the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary may be reassigned to an appropriate position in the Department without reduction in the rate of basic compensation."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of the rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION"

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION AND INSPECTION SERVICES"

"The paragraph under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, is amended to read as follows:

"Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees by applicants for

certification or inspection of such products, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal services; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following.

"PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (c) (1) of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, as amended, the amount payable to a local educational agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, with respect to the number of children determined under subsection (a) or (b) of section 3 thereof shall be computed on the same basis as was used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 3 of said law."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following.

"Salaries, expenses, and grants: For carrying out the act of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 530), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,250,000, of which \$1 million shall be for grants to the States in accordance with section 2 of such act: *Provided*, That a Conference Director may be appointed by the Secretary at a salary of \$15,000 per annum."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following.

"GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

"For grants to States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$6 million, of which \$1,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said act; and \$3 million is for special projects under section 4 of said act: *Provided*, That the amounts appropriated for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation under the heads 'Payments to States' in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available, without regard to the limitations set forth therein, for the purposes of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That the paragraphs under the head 'Office of Vocational Rehabilitation' in this act shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9640 or S. 2759, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, beginning in line —, insert the following:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$400,000, of which \$8,800 shall be transferred to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel': *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for production, purchase, and distribution of educational films, is hereby repealed."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"The amounts made available under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for the payment of special allowances to those employees of the Department whose headquarters are relocated from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C., at \$9 per day after arrival at Washington, D. C., for 6 days for employees, plus \$4.50 per day additional for 6 days for each member of immediate families of employees."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"ADVANCES TO STATE, NEXT SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR

"For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

"The two immediately preceding paragraphs under the head 'Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance' in this act shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9366 or similar legislation of the 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

"For construction of an office building and appurtenant facilities for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, including equipment, acquisition of land (including donations thereof), and preparation of plans and specifications, \$22,290,000, to be derived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and to remain available until expended."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"WATERSHED PROTECTION

"For an additional amount for 'Watershed protection,' to remain available until expended, \$2,425,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation 'Office of the Solicitor,' 1955: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head shall be available for carrying out the purposes of the act of — (Public Law —, 83d Cong.): *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6788, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

"For an additional amount for 'Foreign Agricultural Service,' including not to exceed \$15,000 for representation allowances, \$1,500,000, of which \$1 million shall be derived from such appropriation or appropriations available to the Department of State as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine: *Provided*, That transfers shall be made under this authorization in lieu of any similar transfers which may be authorized under the Agricultural Act of 1954 (H. R. 9680, 83d Cong.): *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 9680, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, beginning in line —, insert the following:

"COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

"For an additional amount for 'Commodity Exchange Authority,' \$93,000: *Provided*, That \$39,000 of this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation which would add 'coffee' under the definition of the word 'commodities' as defined in section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act,

as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a); \$34,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6435, 83d Congress; and \$20,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2313, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

"For loans under the act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing amount shall be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the Solicitor,' \$54,000: *Provided*, That \$40,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, line —, after "—," insert the following: "": *Provided*, That \$3 million of the foregoing amount shall be available to provide financial assistance to public school districts for the construction and equipment of public school facilities for Navaho Indian children from reservation areas not included in such districts; and \$31,000 shall be for the payment of the excess value of land, water rights, and irrigation structures to be received by the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in exchange for tribal lands of said tribe located in the State of Nevada: *Provided*, That title to the land to be acquired for said tribe described as southeast quarter of section 22, township 21 north, range 24 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, and structures shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for said tribe: *Provided further*, That the prohibition against the use of funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, for the acquisition of land or water rights within the State of Nevada, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations shall not apply to this transaction:

Provided further, That the limitation under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$1 million."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"GENERAL PROVISIONS

"Sec. 702. Limitation on amounts to be expended for personal services under appropriations in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465, 83d Cong.), shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-d)."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following: "Sec. 703. The limitation for personal services under the heading 'Construction, Bonneville Power Administration,' contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465, 83d Cong.), is hereby increased from \$6,250,000 to \$7,450,000."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following: "Sec. 704. Funds appropriated under the heading, 'Administration of Territories' in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law No. 465, 83d Cong.) shall be available to carry out the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (Public Law No. 517, 83d Cong.)."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, line —, before the period, insert the following: "credited to the fund from which rental payments are made."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, beginning in line —, insert the following:

"SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT RECORDS, RECORDS MANAGEMENT, AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

"For necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, in connection with conducting surveys of Government records, and records creation, maintenance, management and disposal practices in Federal agencies, pursuant to sections 505 and 506 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, \$500,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of said act, the Administrator shall have final authority in all matters involving the conduct of surveys and the implementation of recommendations based on such surveys: *Provided further*, That the General Services Administration is authorized to procure services in accordance with section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That a detailed quarterly report on the progress of each survey conducted hereunder shall be made to the Appropriations Committees of the Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$1,00,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from '\$169,325' to '\$260,825': *Provided*, That the authority contained under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (Public Law 357), for transfer of funds to this appropriation is continued through December 31, 1954, but additional amounts transferred pursuant to this extension shall not exceed \$250,000, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses of travel."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"FAMILY HOUSING

"For family housing authorized by the enactment into law of H. R. 9924, 83d Congress, not to exceed \$175,000,000 to be made available to the respective military departments in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall not be used for family housing unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that (1) it is impracticable to construct family housing under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act, and (2) that adequate housing at reasonable rental rates is not available in the immediate vicinity of the military installation, and (3) it is impracticable to acquire suitable housing under other existing provisions of law."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936)

making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

"The Secretary of the Army may transfer not to exceed \$3,000,000, to the appropriation 'Army National Guard, 1955' for additional State National Guard civilian employees from any appropriation available to the Department of the Army when such transfers are determined by the Secretary of the Army to be in the national interest."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"Sec. 906. Subsection (b) of section 404 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 993; 49 U. S. C. 484 (b)) is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: 'Provided, That nothing in this or any other act shall prevent the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense, or the transportation of persons free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense on a space-available basis on scheduled service.'"

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"CONSTRUCTION OF TANKERS

"For construction of tankers as authorized by the act of —, 1954, Public Law —, \$37,500,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be transferred to such appropriation as the President may designate."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, line —, before the period, insert the following: "purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; and entertainment; \$170,000."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"CORPORATIONS

"Federal National Mortgage Association: The limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), shall be

exclusive of expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of obligations as authorized by title II of the Housing Act of 1954."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"Federal Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for administrative expenses, is increased from '\$5,150,000' to '\$6,500,000' and the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$175,000' to '\$355,000': *Provided*, That the limitation under said head on the amount available for certain non-administrative expenses of said Administrator is increased from '\$25,000,000' to '\$28,000,000.'"

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following: "Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to exceed \$210,000 of funds in the revolving fund established pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following: "Public Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by law, is increased from '\$6,950,000' to '\$7,750,000'; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$500,000' to '\$580,000.'"

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the

purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"Sec. 908. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey, subject to such terms, conditions, and restrictions as are required by this act and the public interest, to the Los Angeles City High School District of Los Angeles County, Calif., all right, title, and interest of the United States to the Birmingham General Hospital tract (consisting of one hundred seventeen and thirty-one one-hundredths acres of land, more or less, and all improvements thereon) located at Van Nuys, Calif. In addition to other consideration required by this section for the conveyance authorized hereunder, such school district shall be required to pay to the Secretary of the Army the sum of \$500,000. Upon receipt by the Secretary of the Army such sum shall be credited to the appropriation, 'Military Construction, Army', and shall be available for (1) the construction and other costs involved in moving to a suitable Government-owned site the buildings to be reconveyed to the Secretary under the provisions of this section, and (2) the construction of additional supporting facilities at such site as may be required for authorized defense construction.

"In addition to other terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in the deed whereby the Birmingham General Hospital is conveyed to such school district, the school district shall agree, as a part of the consideration for the conveyance, (1) to reconvey to the Secretary of the Army, immediately upon acceptance of the deed, and without consideration, title to the buildings which are located at the Birmingham General Hospital and which are occupied by troops on the date of enactment of this act, and (2) to permit such buildings to remain in place for continued occupancy by troops until substitute facilities are constructed by the Secretary of the Army, and such buildings are removed."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: on page —, after line —, insert the following:

"CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, General,' \$8,275,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$1,600,000 shall be available for advanced engineering and design by the Corps of Engineers for projects which have been authorized for development with participation by State, local government or private groups and for authorized projects which are under consideration for participation by such agencies: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 of unexpended funds appropriated for the current or any previous fiscal year to the Department of the Army for Construction, General, Rivers and Harbors, shall be available until expended for use on such authorized river and harbors projects as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense to be essential to the national defense program."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R.

9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"For contribution to the city of Muskogee, toward the construction of a water supply pipeline from the existing city water supply intake on the Grand River near its junction with the Arkansas River to Fort Gibson Dam, in settlement for all damages to the water supply of the city of Muskogee, on account of the construction and operation of Fort Gibson Reservoir, \$200,000 out of funds previously appropriated."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"The project for bank protection on the Missouri River from Kenslers Bend, Nebraska, to Sioux City, Iowa, authorized by the act approved August 18, 1941, and modified and extended upstream to include Miners Bend and vicinity, South Dakota and Nebraska, by the act of June 30, 1948, is hereby further modified to include dredging McCook Lake at an estimated Federal cost of not to exceed \$500,000."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS"

"For expenses necessary to enable the President to take such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government, \$5 million, to remain available until expended, for use in the President's discretion and without regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Provided*, That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expenditures under this appropriation."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, line —, after "allocated", insert the following: "*Provided further*, That the entire amount herein appropriated may, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration of the program, be apportioned for use during the first 9 months of the fiscal year."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to

suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, line —, after "Conclusion:" strike out "\$8,525,000" and insert the following: "\$11 million: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$350,000 of the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation for this purpose shall remain available until June 30, 1955."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, after line —, insert the following:

"SEC. 1312. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this act shall be available from July 1, 1954, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1954, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof and the terms of Public Law 475, 83d Congress."

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page —, beginning in line —, insert the following:

"SEC. 907. (a) The Department of Defense is authorized to acquire by purchase, or by lease or otherwise for a period not to exceed 7 years, not to exceed six vessels capable of transporting, loading, and unloading railroad rolling stock, on rails by the roll-on, roll-off method, as well as wheeled and tracked military equipment to be loaded and discharged under their own power.

"(b) Any appropriation of the Department of Defense shall be available for the purposes of this act."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 9936, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For texts of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notices.)

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, or placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 7840. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

H. R. 8384. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Talent division of the Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Oregon; and

H. R. 8198. An act authorizing construction of the works to reestablish for the Palo Verde Irrigation District California, a means of diversion of its irrigation water supply from the Colorado River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 9434. An act to amend section 215 (b) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for the maintenance of the Merchant Marine Academy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 9666. An act to amend section 1001, paragraph 412, of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to hardboard; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 9785. An act to provide a method for compensating claims for damages sustained as the result of the explosions at Texas City, Tex.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9987. An act to amend certain provisions of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of new ship construction, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

Statement prepared by him on the tenth anniversary of the Battle of Warsaw.

By Mr. MORSE (in 17 instances):

Various telegrams and letters showing the cross-country reaction to the efforts made by Senators who opposed the atomic-energy bill.

By Mr. WILEY:

Article entitled "Religion and Psychiatry Plan Together," published in the summer 1954 issue of the Menninger Quarterly.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Address delivered by Senator REYNOLDS before the opening session of the department of the District of Columbia, the American Legion, July 29, 1954.

JOHN C. ALLEN—EDITORIAL

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I take pride in asking unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a complimentary article on John C. Allen, Assistant Postmaster General, a citizen of Illinois, who will soon leave the postal service to retire to Illinois, and to return to his prior employment. I am delighted to note the tribute to him which was published in the Washington Post on Monday, July 26, 1954. He deserves this tribute.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IDEA MAN

The resignation of Assistant Postmaster General John C. Allen deprives the Post Office Department of one of its most versatile and imaginative executives. Mr. Allen brought fresh and challenging ideas to a department long ingrown in its concepts of handling transportation of the mail. He sought to apply to the mail service some of the techniques he had used in private business as traffic manager for Sears Roebuck & Co., and he succeeded in some notable respects. Perhaps his outstanding accomplishment was the inauguration of first-class mail service by air on an experimental basis, using excess airline capacity, on Washington-



Aug 3, 1954

directed toward helping family-size farms (pp. 12452-3).

15. COMMODITY EXCHANGES; COFFEE. Reps. McCormack, Hope, and Jackson discussed the bills to add coffee to the Commodity Exchange Act. Rep. Hope said the proponents of such legislation made a weak case during the hearings, that the Agriculture Committee is studying the subject further in connection with the recent report of the Federal Trade Commission, and that he does not believe such legislation will be passed at this session (pp. 12415-6).
16. COMMITTEE STAFFS. A report on committee staffs was inserted in the Record (pp. 12456-61).

SENATE

17. FOREIGN AID; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed, 67-19, with amendments H. R. 9678, the mutual security authorization bill (pp. 12467-510). By a 45-41 vote, adopted Long amendment limiting authorization for appropriations under this measure to \$2,559,000,000 (pp. 12495-6). Sens. Wiley, Smith (W. J.), Hickenlooper, George and Green were appointed conferees (pp. 12510-1.)

The committee report states:

"Section 402 of the present bill earmarks not less than \$350 million for the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities. It is made clear that this is in addition to surplus commodities transferred under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. It is also made clear that foreign currencies arising from the sale of commodities under this section are to be used so far as practicable for the same purpose for which the dollars used to finance the purchase of the commodities were originally programed. This provision will insure that if, for example, direct forces support funds are used to purchase surplus agricultural commodities, the foreign currency accruing from that sale will also be used for direct forces support to the extent practicable."

The Armed Services committee reported (July 29) with amendment S. 3818, to provide for family quarters for personnel of the military departments of the Department of Defense and their dependents (S. Rept. 1994). The bill as reported would authorize the Secretary of Defense to procure family housing for military personnel in foreign countries through the use of foreign currencies in accordance with Public Law 480, 83rd Cong., the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and Department of Defense appropriations would be made available for reimbursement to CCC in an amount equivalent to the dollar value of the currencies used.

18. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 9936 (pp. 12511-552), agreeing to committee amendments and Sen. Fulbright's amendment to increase by \$1.5 million funds for Farmers Home Administration loan authorizations (pp. 12545-6).
19. NOMINATION. Confirmed nomination of Earl L. Butz to be a member of the Board of Directors of CCC (p. 12558).
20. MEXICAN FENCE. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 1114, authorizing appropriations for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the western land boundary fence project, U. S. and Mexico (p. D935).

21. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 3601, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend until not later than Oct. 18, 1962, certain timber rights and necessary ingress and egress (S. Rept. 2206) (p. 12463).
22. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 8520, to provide for construction of certain irrigation units in the Missouri Basin project (p. D935).
23. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 1797, conveyance of land to Okla. for use of the Eastern Okla. A&M College (p. D935).
24. FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Smith, Me. (for herself and Sen. Payne), Anderson, and Williams submitted amendments they intend to propose to the farm program bill, S. 3052 (p. 12464).
Sen. Anderson inserted a letter and other items in connection with an amendment he submitted to the farm bill providing for a National Forest Administration (pp. 12555-8).
25. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Knowland announced that debate on the farm program bill will begin today, Wed., and that he hoped the Senate may be able to complete its consideration of the Senate version of the bill within 3 days. He expressed a hope that the calendar of bills may be called on Saturday and that by Mon. of next week he may be able to announce the remaining legislative program (pp. 12466-7).
26. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported without amendment S. 3627, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act regarding annuities, and with amendment S. 2631, to prohibit the payment of Government retirement benefits to persons convicted of certain offenses (p. D935).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

27. ATOMIC ENERGY; MONOPOLY. Sen. Lehman inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial, "It Took 13 Days," commending the Senate for its debate on the atomic energy bill and Senator Morse for "an unusual survey of the many agencies of Government that have responsibilities for preventing monopoly," including USDA and REA (pp. A5703-4).
28. COFFEE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sullivan commending the Federal Trade Commission for its report on coffee price investigation and insertion of a press release summarizing the findings of the investigation (pp. A5705-7).
29. PERSONNEL. Rep. Price inserted a Washington Post and Times Herald article entitled, "CSC Action Opens Path to Control of Many Jobs by Patronage Forces," (p. A5716).
Rep. Multer inserted several editorials urging salary increases for members of Congress and Federal judges, including the results of Cong. Howell's questionnaire containing opinions on continuation of farm price supports (pp. A5719-20).
30. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Thompson, Tex., inserted two Wharton County Electric Cooperative resolutions urging continuation of 90% price supports and retention of control of atomic energy for the public welfare (pp. A5745-6).

That the Senate recede from its amendments and agree to the same.

PRESOTT BUSH,
J. GLENN BEALL,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

EDGAR A. JONAS,
USHER L. BURDICK,
THOMAS J. LANE,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

NATIONAL DEFENSE RESERVE OF TANKERS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2408) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide a national defense reserve of tankers and to promote the construction of new tankers, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report. It is a unanimous report. I have cleared it with both the majority and minority leaders.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2408) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide a national defense reserve of tankers and to promote the construction of new tankers, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

After the words "The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to pay the cost of national defense features incorporated in any such new tanker" strike out the words "and which are not used by the owner or operator".

And the House agree to the same.

JOHN M. BUTLER,
CHARLES E. POTTER,
FREDERICK G. PAYNE,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
GEORGE A. SMATHERS,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

THOR C. TOLLEFSON,
JOHN J. ALLEN, Jr.,
HORACE SEELY-BROWN, Jr.,
HERBERT C. BONNER,
JOHN F. SHELLEY,
Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

PROTECTION OF THE NAME OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FROM COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION

Mr. KNOWLAND obtained the floor.
Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, would the Senator consider taking up a very noncontroversial matter pertaining to the FBI?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I prefer not to have the bill he is interested in taken up for two reasons. First, I have given a commitment that there would be no legislation moved in between the consideration of the mutual security bill and the farm bill, with the exception of the supplemental appropriation bill, which I hope we can complete tonight.

I will say to the Senator from Nevada that we will give a priority consideration to his bill once the farm bill is disposed of, but I do not want to open the door to other proposed legislation. I think personally that the bill in which the Senator is interested is a good measure, from what I know about it. I think it will pass on the unanimous-consent calendar on Saturday. But I do not want to start now to take bills up by unanimous consent for fear of delaying the farm bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this will not take over 2 minutes. If it does, I will withdraw it. It will take 2 minutes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I would prefer if the Senator would permit us to proceed with the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Very well.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2055, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1955, H. R. 9936.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill H. R. 9936, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. REYNOLDS in the chair). The clerk will state the first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, at the top of page 2, to insert:

CHAPTER I DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Operating expenses

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I inquire whether we are to have a statement regarding the bill, or are we merely proceeding item by item?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I was about to ask that the amendments of the committee be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as amended be considered as the original text for the purpose of further amendment, and that all points of order against committee amendments be reserved to any Senator having a desire to make a point of order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, before we proceed to the subject I should like to be recognized so that I may speak on the bill itself. Naturally, if the chairman wishes to lead off the discussion, I am perfectly willing to have him speak first.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire has no reason to prolong the debate on the bill. Perhaps the speech of the Senator from Illinois might better come after he hears what is contained in the bill. However, if he wishes to speak first, that is agreeable to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. This is the last supplemental appropriation bill to come before Congress. The bill contains a substantial increase over the House figure. I shall explain why that is so.

To begin with, approximately \$525 million of the increase is for the military program; \$350 million is for the Air Force and the Navy. That amount is explained in this way: The House wrote into the bill a provision that the money should be taken from unobligated funds. However, there are no funds that are unobligated and unprogramed for particular programs which are essential to the defense of the country. That item amounts to approximately \$350 million.

One hundred and seventy-five million dollars is for the construction of military housing. If there is any problem which is serious in our camps and on our bases, not only in this country but all over the world, it is the problem of housing for both officers and enlisted men in the armed services. Some housing is privately constructed under the provisions of the Wherry Act. Also there is some public housing. Nevertheless, this country, in order to keep men in its armed services, maintain enlistments, and retain its younger commissioned officers in the services as well as its non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, must make provision for military housing.

Therefore, a very substantial part of the increase in the Senate bill over the House bill is accounted for by the appropriation of new funds for housing and of new funds, rather than unobligated funds, for military construction.

One of the other large items is \$37,500,000, for construction of tankers. That item was not considered by the House. There is also an item of \$27 million for the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which was not considered by the House.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The testimony showed that the construction of military housing would save money to the taxpayers, because a certain amount of money is paid to officers in the form of a quarters allowance. If the officers can live in Government-provided houses, they are not paid an allowance for quarters. In other words, the program will amortize itself in 10 years, and from

then on the taxpayers will save money. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is absolutely correct.

Another large item in the bill is \$35 million for hospital construction, to which the Senate committee added \$19,300,000. For this purpose the House provided \$15,700,000.

Another large item is \$25,400,000 for grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration. I have mentioned these large items, all of which I believe are essential, and with respect to which the Senate committee has added funds to the House figures.

In some instances the committee action resulted in figures lower than the House figures, while in other instances this action resulted in higher amounts than the House figures.

It is a big bill. There are hundreds of items in it. As any question arises with reference to a particular amendment, the Senator from New Hampshire will attempt to explain and justify it.

I now ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc—

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BEALL. I make the point of order that on page 25, beginning at line 14, the amendment of the committee is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair requests the Senator from Maryland to withhold his point of order momentarily.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc and that the bill as thus amended be considered as the original text for the purpose of further amendment, but that all points of order against the committee amendments be reserved.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reserving my right to object, this is a very extraordinary bill which the Committee on Appropriations has reported to the Senate. We have just finished consideration of all the regular appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1955. Now the Committee on Appropriations brings in a bill for an additional \$2,015,000,000.

Looking over some of these items, it seems to me that they should have been included in the regular budget, and that the administration, and the officials of the Bureau of the Budget, and those in the executive offices of the President should have made up their minds about them at the time the regular budget was submitted.

I invite attention to the fact that on page 40 of the report, for example, there is a request for \$380 million for strategic and critical materials. That item may be highly desirable, but why could it not have been foreseen at the time the regular budget was submitted?

We also find, on page 41 of the report, a request for \$18 million for public facility loans.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I invite the Senator's attention to the fact that the authorization for the \$18 million was contained in an amendment which was adopted by the Senate to the public housing bill, which the President signed only yesterday. That is why it could not have been brought up previously.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That may well be. On page 29 there is an item for \$6½ million for forest roads and trails.

On page 13 there is an item for about \$8 million for a census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries. Then there are large appropriations for military housing, running into hundreds of millions of dollars.

There is naturally raised the question as to whether these items were withheld when the budget was submitted in order that we might have a low figure before us, so that it could be said that economies were being effected, in comparison with past budgets and appropriations, and then, when everyone's guard was down, and the regular appropriation bills had been passed, the administration could submit a supplemental appropriation bill amounting to \$2 billion.

Mr. President, I think these items should be scrutinized with some care. The administration has been guilty of very bad fiscal practice in withholding these items and then pushing them through at the end of the session. These costs could have been foreseen and the requests could have been submitted previously. Now, at the last minute, when our guard is down, the \$2 billion appropriation bill comes rushing through. I think we should scrutinize these items very carefully.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts when I have finished my statement. An administration that prides itself on its budgeting procedure should not be guilty of this type of performance.

I now yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to refer to two instances. One of them is the Housing and Home Finance Agency. No money was provided for this Agency in the regular Independent Offices appropriation bill—and I so stated when the bill was under debate in the Senate—because there was a bill pending in the Committee on Banking and Currency, which was a new bill—

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask whether the Senator is referring to the item covered on page 32 of the report?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Page 39 of the bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. At page 42 of the report?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Page 42 of the report; yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is chickenfeed. That is only \$6½ million.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. May I add one further item—the one relating to ship construction? That is another new item which was brought into the bill. It was not provided for in the regular appropriation bill, because the entire ship-construction program was then being considered. There is quite a comprehen-

sive merchant-marine program involved. Those are only two items about which I know.

There are also a number of items of new legislation with relation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, but I would rather not go into those, because they are outside my province.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Apparently the chairman of the committee and the Senator from Massachusetts do not agree, because the chairman is defending the supplemental budget despite the criticism which his own committee advanced. I invite the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts to the following statement on page 3 of the committee report:

The committee wishes to state emphatically that it does not look with favor upon this large number of supplemental and deficiency requests made by the departments and agencies of the Government. The committee recognizes the necessity under certain emergency conditions for supplemental appropriations, but is at a loss to understand why the establishments of the Federal Government cannot present most supplemental items during the consideration of the regular bills.

The lateness of these presentations places a heavy burden on the committee in its attempt to examine carefully and fully the requests submitted. Therefore, it is the hope of the committee that the agencies involved will discourage this practice without further admonition from the Congress.

I submit that that is a slap on the wrist, and a very mild one indeed. What I really would like to point out is the gross negligence, to put it mildly, of the administrative agencies in withholding these items from the regular budget and then putting them in a supplemental budget. Everyone knows that not much attention is paid to the supplemental budget. Headlines are made on the basis of the regular budget. The administration claims economies in the regular budget, and then puts back with the left hand what it claims it was taking away with the right hand. That is a violation of every sound procedure in developing the Federal budget.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I point out two other items which come within my personal knowledge to a considerable extent. One is military construction. The Senator is aware that when the Defense Department appropriation bill was passed, all military construction items were distinctly left out because the military construction bill had not been passed on, and that fact was emphasized at that time. That is more than half the present bill. It amounts to about a billion dollars in a \$2-billion bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Why could not the military budget have been submitted at the usual time? Why was that held out and pushed in at the end of the last session? It is well known that there are scandals in the construction of military housing and that costs for military housing are extremely high.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Because the authorization bill was before the House, the items were being scrutinized with care. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] and his subcommittee—the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF]—took more than 2 months to go through the authorization bill and cut it down very substantially. I mention those items to the Senator from Illinois because I think he will find, if he examines the bill carefully and in detail, that almost all these items are new items, new legislation. It was stated unequivocally on the floor of the Senate when the regular appropriation bills were passed that these items would be considered later.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask why they were not considered at the time the regular budget was submitted? Why is it that we have this last-minute move, involving items of a billion dollars, \$380 million, \$175 million, and so on? Certainly the great business brains that have been drawn into the service of the Government should be able to submit their estimates on time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more statement or question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have just been informed that the \$1,100,000,000 for housing was submitted in January.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Was it included in the regular budget?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It was submitted as an authorization bill in January. The House spent several months going over it. The Senator from South Dakota can inform the Senator from Illinois how many months his committee took. That was the authorization bill. We could not put the appropriations in the regular bill because the authorization bill had not been passed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It could have been included on a tentative basis in the appropriation bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So far as I know, we have not done that. Actually, the authorization bill for housing is on the Senate Calendar today in the same amount as is included in the appropriation bill. I point those things out because I know the Senator wants to be fair.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes, I do.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Does the Senator from Illinois know whether or not the administration, when speaking of the deficit for this year, gave consideration to this \$2 billion?

Mr. DOUGLAS. When they compared their budget figures with the budget estimates of President Truman, they took the budget estimate of President Truman for 1953-54, of \$77 billion, and compared their estimate for 1954-55 with the Truman budget, and then said, "We are cutting it down by this amount." Now they come in with a \$2 billion supplemental appropriation which diminishes the difference by \$2 billion; and there

will be still more supplemental appropriations. If a supplemental appropriation bill is submitted before the regular session ends, let us see what will happen when the next Congress convenes. There will be still more supplemental appropriations.

Mr. President, I have fought for economy on the floor of this body when my party was in power, and I think I am entitled to fight for economy when the other party is in power, particularly when such an extraordinary budget as the present one is submitted.

Mr. President, in terms of expenditures, if my figures are correct, in the year 1951-52 the Federal Government spent approximately \$65.2 billion. That was the last full year of the Truman administration. In the first full year of the Eisenhower administration, if my information is correct, the Government spent approximately \$67.3 billion, or \$2 billion more.

Some of these claims for economy are hokum, and I do not believe in hokum. I hate hypocrisy worse than anything else in the world, and I do not believe in letting the hokum pass as economy.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Is the Senator aware of the fact that when the present administration took over about \$80 billion of appropriations expenditures were authorized and that to a large extent the military construction program is being financed by the reapplication of prior appropriations? In large part the expenditures for military construction in the Army, Navy, and Air Force are being financed by reprogramming or reapplication of old appropriations.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That always happens.

Mr. CASE. Not to the extent that it is happening now.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Does not the very fact the Senator from South Dakota brings out reveal some of the discrepancies between figures? The truth is that in the early days of the Korean war the Congress, with the assistance of the Truman administration, appropriated billions and billions of dollars, and that much of that money could not be expended in that period of time, and had to be programmed, as we were told here this afternoon, under the foreign-aid bill. It seems to me that the administration is very much like the son of the rich man—living off the old man's wealth. They are sort of sucking it out of the pipeline. I emphasize the point made in the question asked by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON]. Does the deficit include the \$2,100,000,000?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. The deficit which has been published is for the past fiscal year, July 1, 1953, to July 1, 1954.

What I am saying, however, is that the administration has taken credit for reducing appropriations for 1954-55 as compared to the Truman budget for

1953-54, and they showed a very respectable reduction in terms of the budget which they submitted in January. However, we now find a \$2 billion "joker" suddenly appearing.

I suppose this body will pass the "joker." There are so many items in the bill which the people want that we shall have to pass the bill. But I think it ought to be exposed for what it is.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield again?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. CASE. My understanding is that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, showed a deficit of \$3,025,000,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that is correct.

Mr. CASE. As compared with a prospective deficit under the Truman program of \$6,890,000,000. The deficit was approximately \$4 billion less than the Truman forecast.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The budget of \$77 billion which President Truman submitted we all knew had a lot of water in it. We all knew it would be cut down by the Appropriations Committee.

Therefore, the comparison which is made between the budget submitted and the deficit projected and the deficit actually incurred is a very disingenuous comparison.

I point out that the budget was not balanced; there was a deficit of \$3 billion. However, I am not addressing myself to the year 1953-54 at the moment. I am only saying that for the year 1954-55 it now looks as though a highly imperfect budget was submitted in January, because items were held out which should have been put in the budget, and they now reappear in the supplemental bill, when it is thought people will not notice them.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois further yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. CASE. In view of the fact that there was so much water in the Truman budget, would not the Senator have been delighted had he been able to wring out some of it?

Mr. DOUGLAS. There is a great deal of water in this budget. The H₂O content is extremely high.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It seems to me they threw out part of the sink, too. I think if a person were to go back over the defense budget of the previous fiscal year he would find that the administration had reversed itself, particularly in connection with airpower. We had to correct that action this year; but it is no correction at all, because the lag time in that connection cannot be reclaimed. Some of these days we shall wake up to learn that our schedule of airplane production is on the descent rather than the ascent.

Some time ago I read a report showing that our plane production position was directly opposite from that of the Soviets; and as the Soviet production goes up our production starts coming down.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is undoubtedly true that the administration, in cutting the Air Force program last year and then restoring it this year, lost at least a year of time, and possibly, in the training of men, 2 years of time. Now they are doing the same thing, of course, with the ground forces. A large part of the alleged saving, which appeared in January in the regular budget, resulted from cutting the number of divisions and in general curtailing the physical strength of the Army.

But all that is beside the point. What I am trying to say is that there were false and fictitious claims of economy, not wholly based on fact.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Several days ago on this floor the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] presented some interesting statistical evidence on the budget of the Post Office Department, which I think is typical of a departmental budget as compared to an overall budget. Much of the economy which has been claimed for the Post Office Department is an economy which has been made available by clever sleight-of-hand performance by accountants in the respective agencies of Government.

In other words, the airline subsidy is no longer being paid by the Post Office Department. The franking privileges, which were frequently bookkeeping transactions before, are now being charged against various departments.

The Senator from South Carolina pointed out, if I am not mistaken—and the Senator is here and can correct me if I am—that actually there was no saving at all. Despite the increased revenue, despite the so-called efficiency, and despite all the efforts to bring into the administration the great new science of business-management principles, we were no better off than we had been before; and everyone knows that the Post Office Department was worse off. Everybody knows that the mail service is worse.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, it is also true that in connection with the regular budgets which have been submitted, claims of economy have been made. No appropriations have been made for the purpose of paying ultimate obligations, notably in connection with the pension fund; so the obligation continues, but the financial provision for it has been omitted.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Is that not true with regard to the social-security fund?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that is true.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Let me say to the Senator from Illinois, in all fairness, since I am a member of the Appropriations Committee, that many members of that committee feel exactly the same as does the Senator from Illinois on this question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am delighted to hear that. In other words, the Senator from Washington does not thoroughly

agree with the Senator from Massachusetts in saying—

God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world.

Mr. MAGNUSON. No; we do not feel that way in connection with this particular fiscal policy. But we did find, regardless of how these items were presented—and I think many of them should have been presented in the regular budget—that they are items which must be taken care of.

I thought, as did the Senator from Illinois, that this was a thoroughly unbusinesslike transaction, when it was announced to the people of this country on July 1, with great fanfare, that the deficit was only three billion-so-many-million dollars when, as a matter of fact, sooner or later, there must be added to that figure the \$2 billion due to bookkeeping, and when there must be added \$3 billion in connection with foreign aid. Those two items total \$5 billion. Also there must be added an item to cover the postponement of payments, which item does not appear in the budget.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. That is what I said.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There is almost \$2 billion in the social-security program. Adding that sum, the total is \$7 billion, which must be added to the \$3 billion.

Actually, in the overall picture, if there is not a cutoff date of July 1, the overall deficit will be closer to \$8 billion or \$10 billion than \$3 billion.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is for the coming year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. For the coming year.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think many members of the Appropriations Committee did not like this procedure. Nevertheless, there are many items in the bill which require appropriations. They are items which should have been in the regular budget. With respect to some of them, it is true, there was no opportunity to present them.

The Senator from Massachusetts, I believe, spoke about the ship item. That item could have been presented in the regular budget. Again that was a case of government by postponement, with continual study of this, that, and the other thing.

When this results in a figure of \$3 billion, it is much too low. I saw a cartoon of George Humphrey climbing up a precipice which was named "Balanced Budget," and the wording was "Keep going, George; you are about to make it." After he is through with these figures, he will be down at the bottom again.

I do not know who is at fault, but I resented, as did many other members of the Appropriations Committee, the fanfare and hullabaloo about how businesslike all this was. We hear about the "terrible spendthrift Democrats." We are told, "Look at us; we are within \$3 billion of balancing the budget," when that is not true.

I think in fairness to the Appropriations Committee—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not blaming the Appropriations Committee. I am blam-

ing the Bureau of the Budget and the executive office of the President.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have only one further comment. I intended to say about the same thing the Senator from Illinois is saying. However, we were presented with a problem about which we could not do much. I think it was wrongly handled, but we had to appropriate the money.

When we start figuring it up, the deficit will be closer to \$8 billion or \$10 billion.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. As was so well stated by the distinguished Senator from Illinois, in my opinion the budget as it was presented to the Congress in the first place was misleading; and in the second place, the additional items totaling more than \$2 billion should have been foreseen and could have been foreseen.

If the Senator from Illinois will permit, I should like to cite one instance which I think very clearly illustrates what has happened. This is a small item, but nonetheless it is significant as showing exactly what has been done.

The 1954 appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Immigration and Naturalization Service was \$42,250,000. The 1955 appropriation was \$39 million, or a decrease of \$3,250,000.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], and I am sure many of my other colleagues, may remember that on the floor of the Senate I pointed out what would happen because of this decrease, and I pleaded for an additional \$3,250,000, which would have brought the appropriation merely up to the point where it had been the year before. I pointed out that unless we made such an appropriation, the work of apprehending and deporting "wetbacks" illegally entering the United States would be impossible of consummation. But, no; it was maintained that all they wanted was \$39 million. They had examined the situation carefully, and that \$39 million was sufficient to take care of the needs. Today in the supplementary appropriation bill I find that there has been included an item of \$3 million, which was exactly the amount I asked for; and pointed out was the amount necessary, months ago. Those in authority should have known about that. They could have known about it, but they did not. In my opinion, they wanted to make a show of economy; and it was merely a show. No real economy was involved in this item and many other items with which we are dealing in the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wish to join in what the Senator from Illinois has said. I want the Record to be clear that until the present bill came before the Senate, we had reduced appropriations a billion and a half dollars below the budget estimates. I am sure my good

friend, the Senator from Illinois, will remember that I offered an amendment to increase the authorization for the Air Force. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] and other Senators offered amendments to increase authorizations for the Army. I stated at that time on the floor of the Senate that we might as well be prepared for a deficit. There is a deficit of a billion dollars represented in the bill. I do not say it is right, but what else could the committee do? The program has been delayed.

The Senate had an opportunity this afternoon to decrease the authorization for foreign aid expenditures by \$1 billion; but it voted against such a decrease. So we are to have a deficit as a result of the foreign aid bill. There will be a deficit of \$7 billion as a result of the farm program, and surplus farm commodities will be shipped to Europe. When an authorization bill is brought to the floor of the Senate, we are urged to vote for it.

Thank God, I voted this afternoon to reduce the authorization for the foreign aid program by \$1 billion. I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations for some time. The only Senator on the other side of the aisle who has been a member of the Appropriations Committee as long as I have is the distinguished chairman [Mr. BRIDGES]. I know he does not believe in this sort of procedure. Neither do I. Authorizations were made for ships to be built, and for wetbacks to be taken back to the Mexican border. There is no use in sending wetbacks back to the border, because they will be back in Texas the next morning. Senators voted for various bills, such as authorizations for the building of merchant ships, air bases, and other activities. Then when an appropriation bill is brought before the Senate for action, the Committee on Appropriations is severely criticized. That is all I wished to say. I thank the Senator from Illinois for yielding to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois prefaced his remarks by reserving the right to object. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, if objection is made, the only procedure left is to take up the amendments one by one. I should like to point out to my colleagues that the Committee on Appropriations has spent hour after hour, day after day, and week after week on the bill. The members of the committee and the staff have worked 14 or 16 hours a day. We have gone into all the items. The Senator from New Hampshire himself wrote the summary of the report which is on page 3, wherein he admonished the departments of Government that he felt it was too late to get many of these items before the committee. The Senator from New Hampshire was well aware of that. Nevertheless, the Government of the United States must function. When the construction authorization bill, which provided for the lifeline of the United States, was not acted on and was not

authorized, and when the housing-construction bill for military personnel who defend this country, was not acted on, the only thing the Senator from New Hampshire and the committee could do was to hear the evidence as it was presented. That is what the committee did, and the report was written. Statements have been made which, to say the least, were not called for.

Mr. President, I call for the regular order, and call up the committee amendments, beginning with the first one.

Several Senators addressed the Chair. Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I wish to state for the RECORD that I consider that the Committee on Appropriations, under the distinguished leadership of the Senator from New Hampshire, this year has done one of the most outstanding jobs in the legislative history of Congress. That statement has been made heretofore. Appropriation bills were disposed of expeditiously. There is now before the Senate a supplemental appropriation bill because certain items were not previously authorized. The Senate was not able to act until today on the foreign-aid bill. Nevertheless, the committee worked on that bill because the Senator from New Hampshire anticipated what had to be done.

As chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I should like to make a very brief statement regarding my attitude on certain important items which were, unfortunately, overlooked by the House. A number of items in bill breathe life into programs which were considered and reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and which have become law during this session of Congress. Some of these items were overlooked by the House. The bill contains grants to States to hold conferences of educators and lay citizens to discuss educational problems and make recommendations for appropriate action at local, State, and Federal levels in regard to our school problems. The bill also contains a grant for administrative expenses of the White House Conference on Education, which the President urged so strongly. It also contains an appropriation for a National Advisory Committee on Education.

The bill provides \$6 million to finance the beginning of the expanded vocational rehabilitation program recommended by the President, which was signed today. I had the honor to be present when the bill was signed. It is one of the most important bills in the field of health and rehabilitation of our disabled people that has ever been passed. The Senator who had a great part in obtaining passage of the bill is present at this time.

The bill contains an additional \$1,831,000 for grants for vocational rehabilitation training and traineeships, and \$400,000 to finance the expansion of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

The demand throughout the country for the rehabilitation program has been pressing all year. The bill has been con-

troversial. Differences with the House of Representatives were finally resolved and the bill was signed today.

The items in the bill represent an overall total of \$8,231,000 to carry forward the expanded vocational rehabilitation program recommended by the Eisenhower administration. This is the first expansion of the program undertaken in recent years, and it is planned to expand it further in the future.

The bill also contains an authorization of \$35 million of additional funds for the United States Public Health Service to cover the expanded hospital construction program recommended by the President and recently authorized by the Congress. These funds will be available for the construction of diagnostic and treatment centers, chronic disease hospitals, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes. They are needed by the United States Public Health Service, and yet action on such items was withheld until the Senator from New Hampshire and his committee saw the importance of such legislation and added those items to the bill.

Earmarked Federal assistance for the construction of such health facilities has not heretofore been available. The \$35 million item, an additional \$300,000 item to cover administrative expenses, and \$2 million item for State surveys, provide one of the cornerstones in President Eisenhower's health program.

I regret to note that the bill does not appropriate funds for cooperative research in education.

The committee states, however, that funds for this aspect of the President's program in regard to education can await presentation in the next annual budget. It is my hope that such funds will be provided in the next Congress.

Mr. President, the funds provided by this bill for the items I have mentioned are necessary if we are to carry forward the President's program. In that respect, this appropriation bill is as much a part of the program of the President as is the substantive legislation which authorized the various items to which I have referred.

Again, Mr. President, I commend the action of the Appropriations Committee; and I congratulate the chairman of the committee, the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. The Senate and, in fact, the entire country are greatly indebted to him for the extremely difficult work he and his committee have performed. They have worked tirelessly and most effectively, and I desire to express to him and to the other members of the committee the profound thanks of all of us.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New Jersey for that pat on the back. All the members of the committee, Democrats and Republicans alike, have worked very hard. Few persons realize the long hours, days, weeks, and months the members of the committee devote to this work. It is a public service that is outstanding.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me say that no one appreciates more than I do what the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the chairmen of the subcommittees of that committee have done. But I must say that the negligence on the part of the administration is what has brought about the \$2 billion supplemental appropriation bill which is before us tonight.

I admire tremendously the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. However, long ago I recognized what would develop. I said to the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] that it would be necessary to have supplemental appropriation bill items for the Air Force. I said that, in fact, a way back in February, in speaking on the floor of the Senate.

However, I must point out that the bill has been reported unanimously by the committee. I appreciate the excellent work the committee has done, and the long hours the committee has spent on its task, in the performance of its duty.

On the other hand, I regret that the administration has put off this matter, even though it knew that additional appropriations would be required.

For instance, Mrs. Hobby well knew what appropriations were needed for her Department; and Secretary Talbott well knew what appropriations were needed for the Air Force; and so did other Department heads. The fault is with the administration.

I realize full well that the administration will have to run for reelection. I myself have to run for office in November. So I do not blame them for being afraid.

The truth is that the chairman of the committee and the chairmen of the subcommittees appointed by the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] have worked long and hard. It is equally true that every member of the committee on this side of the aisle voted in the committee for every one of these appropriation items. I say most respectfully that the members of the committee who sit on this side of the aisle appreciate full well the splendid work the chairman of the committee has done.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire renew the request he previously made?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes, Mr. President; I renew my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois defer for a moment his reservation of the right to object?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], particularly as regards the work done by the Appropriations Committee. We often fall into the

habit of abusing one another in connection with some of these measures; but my comments were not in that vein at all. I think the record is quite clear that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee has brought out the appropriation bills on a time schedule that is really quite phenomenal. The committee has made it possible for the Senate to have opportunity to consider the bills and to debate and amend them. Certainly the facts bear out that statement.

Let me emphasize that any comment I have made in regard to the supplemental appropriation bill was not directed toward the tireless efforts of the chairman and the other members of the Appropriations Committee. I pay my respects particularly to the chairman of the committee. I recall asking him, weeks ago, "Where have you been? You must have been in the catacombs or the salt mines." I said that because I realized full well that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee is literally tied to the committee sessions day in and day out. I sympathize greatly with him.

Nevertheless, I think the Senator from South Carolina is giving us rather substantial information on a number of these appropriation items.

Let me say to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] that a number of the items sound very New Dealish. Of course, I rather like that. [Laughter.] I was wondering whether the spirit of the New Deal was walking through this Chamber again.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, does the Senator from Minnesota think that the only ones who have an interest in education and health are the New Dealers?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Not at all. As a matter of fact, I welcome the Senator from New Jersey into our social fraternity. It seems to me that the committee has reported some very splendid provisions dealing with items for which I myself have voted.

As a matter of fact, the proposed appropriation of \$6 million for vocational rehabilitation is a beginning; and I am pleased with the small tidbits which indicate compassion and concern with human welfare.

So I congratulate the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] for moving even farther forward in the field of human endeavor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent agreement submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President reserving the right to object, I think the Senator from New Hampshire has been working very hard during the session, and undoubtedly the heat has made him extremely sensitive on this point, because I did not intend my remarks as a reflection upon my good friend, the senior Senator from New Hampshire, and I do not think it was necessary to make obeisances in his direction, to indicate my esteem and affection for him. I believe we should consider these matters on their merits. When any Senator raises a question about the procedure in the Executive Office of the President, I do

not believe the Senator from New Hampshire should fly into a temper and indicate that his ego has been adversely affected.

I assure the Senator from New Hampshire that I have great respect for his ability and endeavor. But in connection with this bill we happen to be dealing with appropriations totaling \$2 billion; and I know that once the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc, it will be extremely difficult to delete any of them.

I regret that I have not had time to examine this bill, which my good friend, the senior Senator from New Hampshire and the other members of the committee have spent days and nights in studying. However, as I proceeded to consider the bill, I found in it a few items which I am extremely reluctant to approve.

So will the Senator from New Hampshire agree that if the committee amendments are approved en bloc, that will not foreclose any Member from moving to strike out certain of the items? Would the Senator from New Hampshire regard it as a reflection upon his ability if the Senate of the United States were to say it should have some right of decision on the question of how \$2 billion should be appropriated and spent? Would that be regarded as a personal attack upon the chairman of the committee and the other members of the committee?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is the understanding of the Chair that, in accordance with the proposed unanimous-consent agreement, any Senator will have the right to submit an amendment at any time.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield; certainly.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I notice that in the case of a number of items in the supplemental appropriation bill, the Senator from New Hampshire was kind enough to give us advance notice as under rule XL of the standing rules of the Senate. I refer particularly to an item relating to the Assistant Secretary of Labor. I understand we shall deal with that item on the basis of the requirement for a two-thirds vote in favor of suspension of the rule, inasmuch as that item proposes the addition of legislation to an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the proposed unanimous-consent agreement? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon will state it.

Mr. MORSE. Will the Chair restate the proposed unanimous-consent agreement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair asks the Senator from New Hampshire to restate the proposed agreement.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask that the proposed agreement be read again by the clerk.

First, let me say to the Senator from Oregon that the proposed agreement provides for exactly what the Senator from Illinois has indicated he desires. I am sure that if he had listened earlier to the proposed agreement, he would not have had to raise any question about it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, let me say to my good friend the Senator from New Hampshire that he read the proposed agreement with such rapidity that it was very difficult for us to tell what he was saying. I still reserve the right to object, because I made that reservation for bargaining purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thought the mind of the Senator from Illinois worked so rapidly that he certainly would grasp anything I might say.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; my mind is not particularly rapid, and it is not anywhere near so rapid as the speech of the senior Senator from New Hampshire, particularly when he is trying to put through an appropriation bill at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the proposed unanimous-consent agreement will be read again.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments to the bill be agreed to en bloc and that the bill as thus amended be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendments, but that all points of order against the committee amendments be reserved.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the agreement, as I understand it, is perfectly satisfactory. It affords me an opportunity to offer some amendments to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. My amendments are related to the amendments reported by the committee; but with the committee amendments agreed to en bloc and being considered as the original text of the bill, my amendments, even though they affect the amendments of the committee, will be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is quite right.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] as modified? The Chair hears none, and the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, after line 3, to insert:

"REGULATORY AGENCIES

"For an additional amount for 'Regulatory agencies,' \$30,000, and the amount available under this head may be used to carry out the provisions of the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act (Public Law 389, 83d Cong.), approved June 8, 1954."

On page 2, after line 9, to insert:

"SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

"For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$13,967."

On page 2, after line 14, to insert:

"JUDGMENTS

"For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as

set forth in Senate Document No. 145 (83d Cong.), \$15,132, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 percent on such judgments as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment."

On page 2, after line 22, to insert:

"AUDITED CLAIMS

"For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1952 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in Senate Document No. 145 (83d Cong.), \$14,624, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 percent per annum as provided by law (act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d)."

On page 3, after line 10, to insert:

"DIVISION OF EXPENSES

"The sums appropriated in this act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved."

On page 3, line 17, in the heading, to change the chapter number from "I" to "II."

On page 3, after line 18, to insert:

"SENATE

On page 3, after line 19, to insert:

"For payment to the estate of Hugh Butler, late a Senator from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500."

On page 3, after line 21, to insert:

"For payment to Clyde Roark Hoey, Jr., and Charles Aycock Hoey, sons, and Isabel Hoey Paul, daughter of Clyde R. Hoey, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500."

At the top of page 4, to insert:

"For payment to Emily Nathalie Hunt, widow of Lester C. Hunt, late a Senator from the State of Wyoming, \$12,500."

On page 4, after line 3, to insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$11,725: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: Financial clerk \$7,320 in lieu of \$7,000; printing clerk \$5,400 in lieu of \$5,160; executive clerk \$4,380 in lieu of \$4,100; assistant to the majority and assistant to the minority at \$8,000 each in lieu of assistant to the minority at \$8,000."

On page 4, after line 13, to insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

"Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$21,750: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: Assistant doorkeeper \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger at card door \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper \$2,760 and 2 messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each in lieu of 3 messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each; clerk, press gallery, \$1,800; chief janitor, \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200; assistant chief janitor \$2,400 in lieu of \$2,220; foreman of duplicating department \$2,940 in lieu of clerk \$2,280; 3 cabinetmakers at \$2,520 each in lieu of 2 cabinetmakers at \$2,520 each and 1 cabinetmaker at \$2,460; file clerk \$1,980; 3 addressograph operators at \$2,220 each, 4 clerks at \$2,160 each and 12 machine operators at \$1,740 each in lieu of 5 clerks at \$2,160 each and 13 machine operators at \$1,740 each; 2 mimeograph operators at

\$1,800 each and 29 laborers at \$1,620 each in lieu of 30 laborers at \$1,620 each; repairman \$2,460."

On page 5, after line 10, to insert:

"OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY

"Offices of the secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority: For an additional amount, \$1,405: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual compensation of the clerk to the secretary for the majority and the clerk to the secretary for the minority shall be at a rate to be fixed by the respective secretaries, but not exceeding \$3,480 each."

On page 5, after line 19, to insert:

"OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

"For two clerical assistants, one for the majority whip and one for the minority whip, at \$2,520 basic each, \$9,140."

On page 5, after line 22, to insert:

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

"Legislative reorganization: For an additional amount for 'Legislative reorganization,' \$25,000."

At the top of page 6, to insert:

"Reporting Senate proceedings: For an additional amount for 'Reporting Senate proceedings,' \$4,000."

On page 6, after line 2, to insert:

"Inquiries and Investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1954, \$60,000."

On page 6, after line 5, to insert:

"Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for 'Miscellaneous items,' exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1954, \$45,000."

Under the subhead "House of Representatives," on page 6, after line 12, to insert:

"For payment to Sarah F. Camp, widow of Albert S. Camp, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, \$12,500."

On page 6, after line 15, to strike out:

"CAPITOL POLICE

"SALARIES, CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

"For salaries of the United States Capitol Police Force, as authorized by H. R. 9413, Eighty-third Congress, \$175,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for salaries of Capitol Police, United States Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided hereunder and administered as one fund."

At the top of page 7, to strike out:

"GENERAL EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'General expenses,' including the purchase of one police motor vehicle, \$79,785."

Under the subhead "Architect of the Capitol," on page 7, after line 4, to insert:

"Salaries: For an additional amount for 'Salaries,' \$320: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954, the following position shall be placed in the following General Schedule grade of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and the compensation therefor be fixed accordingly: Administrative officer, grade GS-13."

At the top of page 8, to insert:

"Senate Office Building: For an additional amount for 'Senate Office Building,' \$4,100: *Provided*, That, hereafter, the following positions under the Architect of the Capitol at the Senate Office Building shall be placed in the following General Schedule or Craft, Protective, and Custodial Schedule grades of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and the compensation therefor be fixed accordingly: Custodian, grade GS-12; assistant custodian and chief clerk, grade GS-10; principal procurement clerk and storekeeper, grade GS-8; assistant procurement clerk and storekeeper, grade GS-6; 2 desk clerks, grade GS-7; 1 desk clerk, grade GS-6; 1 desk clerk, grade GS-5; 3 attendants, grade GS-6; 1 attendant, grade CPC-7."

On page 8, after line 13, to insert:

**"ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE
UNITED STATES SENATE**

"Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof office building for the use of the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$6 million: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore approved by such Commission."

Under the heading "The Judiciary", on page 9, after line 14, to insert:

"SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

"Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, \$5,835."

At the top of page 10, to insert:

"SALARIES OF REFEREES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries of referees', \$18,500 to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68)."

On page 10, line 6, to change the chapter number from "II" to "III."

Under the heading "Department of State," on page 10, after line 10, to insert:

**"INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE
ACTIVITIES**

"For an additional amount of 'International Education Exchange Activities,' \$900,000."

On page 10, after line 17, to insert:

"PAYMENT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"For payment to the Federal Republic of Germany for the acquisition or construction of an Embassy in the District of Columbia, \$300,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation set forth in either H. R. 9983 or S. 1573, 83d Congress."

Under the heading "Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration—Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities," on page 11, line 5, after the word "activities," to strike out "\$275,000" and insert "\$350,000."

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys and Marshals," on page 11, line 9, after the word "marshals," to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$525,000."

Under the heading "Department of Commerce," on page 12, after line 5, to insert:

"BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**"CENSUSES OF BUSINESS, MANUFACTURES, AND
MINERAL INDUSTRIES**

"For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for fieldwork under this appropriation; \$8,430,000, to remain available until December 31, 1957."

Under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Administration," on page 12, after line 18, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$860,000."

On page 14, after line 8, to insert:

"WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

"Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and arms and ammunition; \$1,350,000."

On page 14, after line 14, to insert:

"Construction, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount for 'Construction, Washington National Airport,' including additional loading gate positions and related paving; and expansion of gasoline and baggage facilities; \$635,000, to remain available until expended."

Under the subhead "Maritime Activities—Ship Construction," on page 15, line 8, after the figures "\$82,600,000", to strike out the colon and "Provided", and insert "to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for 'Salaries and expenses' for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$500,000) and for reserve fleet expenses and such amounts as may be required, and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses."

On page 16, after line 8, to insert:

**"BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION**

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$600,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Public Roads—Inter-American Highway," on page 16, line 16, after the word "Highway," to strike out "\$4,750,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

On page 16, after line 17, to insert:

"REIMBURSEMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation structure in the District of Columbia on New York Avenue in the vicinity of South Dakota Avenue NE, \$290,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 6080, 83d Congress."

At the top of page 17, to insert:

"WEATHER BUREAU

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$175,000."

On page 17, line 5, to change the chapter number from "III" to "IV."

Under the heading "Treasury Department," on page 17, after line 6, to insert:

"BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF
DISBURSEMENT**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$500,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9366 or similar legislation of the Eighty-third Congress."

Under the subhead "Internal Revenue Service," on page 17, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "\$8,750,000" and insert "\$7,750,000."

On page 18, line 19, to change the chapter number from "IV" to "V."

Under the heading "Department of Labor," on page 18, after line 20, to insert:

"BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$25,000; and the amount made available under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955, for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, is increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment during the Eighty-third Congress of legislation increasing the authorization for appropriations for such purpose."

On page 19, after line 6, to insert:

**"BUREAU OF VETERANS REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS
"SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$100,000."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Employment Security," on page 19, after line 11, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$145,000."

Under the subhead "Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration," on page 19, line 19, after the word "administration", to strike out "\$4,600,000" and insert "\$30,000,000."

Under the subhead "Unemployment Compensation for Veterans," on page 20, line 5, after the word "veterans", to strike out "\$88,400,000" and insert "\$70,400,000."

On page 20, after line 5, to insert:

**"UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL
EMPLOYEES**

"For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended."

On page 20, after line 10, insert:

**"UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL
EMPLOYEES, NEXT SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR**

"For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year."

On page 20, after line 19, to insert: "The two immediately preceding paragraphs in this act under the head 'Bureau of Employment Security' shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9709, 83d Congress, except that \$896,000 of the appropriation for 'grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration' shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9640 or S. 2759, 83d Congress."

On page 21, after line 2, to insert:

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR
PROGRAM**

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program,' \$350,000."

On page 21, after line 6, to insert:

"BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expense,' \$110,000."

Under the heading "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare," on page 21, after line 12, to insert:

"FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

**"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION AND
INSPECTION SERVICES**

"The paragraph under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, is amended to read as follows:

"Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended

(21 U. S. C. 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 375), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees by applicants for certification or inspection of such products, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal services; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered."

On page 22, after line 7, to insert:

"OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (c) (1) of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, as amended, the amount payable to a local educational agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, with respect to the number of children determined under subsection (a) or (b) of section 3 thereof shall be computed on the same basis as was used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 3 of said law."

On page 22, after line 17, to insert:

"WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

"Salaries, expenses, and grants: For carrying out the act of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 530), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,250,000, of which \$1 million shall be for grants to the States in accordance with section 2 of such act: *Provided*, That a Conference Director may be appointed by the Secretary at a salary of \$15,000 per annum."

At the top of page 23, to insert:

"OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

"GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

"For grants to States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$6 million, of which \$1,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said act; and \$3 million is for special projects under section 4 of said act: *Provided*, That the amounts appropriated for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation under the heads 'Payments to States' in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available, without regard to the limitations set forth therein, for the purposes of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That the paragraphs under the head 'Office of Vocational Rehabilitation' in this act shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9640 or S. 2759, 83d Congress."

On page 23, after line 18, to insert:

"TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

"For grants for training and traineeships pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and for carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said act, \$1,831,000."

At the top of page 24, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$400,000, of which \$3,800 shall be transferred to the appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel': *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for production, purchase, and distribution of educational films, is hereby repealed."

Under the subhead "Public Health Service—Grants for Hospital Construction," on page 24, line 17, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$15,700,000" and insert "\$35,000,000"; in line 20, after the word "centers", to strike out "\$5,225,000" and insert "\$10,-

000,000"; in line 21, after the word "impaired", to strike out "\$5,225,000" and insert "\$10,000,000"; in line 22, after the word "facilities", to strike out "\$2,625,000" and insert "\$10,000,000"; and in line 23, after the word "homes", to strike out "\$2,625,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

Under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, Hospital Construction Services," on page 25, line 6, after the word "services", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$300,000."

Under the subhead "Social Security Administration—Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", on page 25, after line 8, to strike out:

"None of the funds available to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance shall be used to pay any costs, direct or indirect, of moving any group of employees of the Bureau from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C."

On page 25, after line 13, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

"The amounts made available under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for the payment of special allowances to those employees of the Department whose headquarters are relocated from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C., at \$9 per day after arrival at Washington, D. C., for 6 days for employees, plus \$4.50 per day additional for 6 days for each member of immediate families of employees."

At the top of page 26, to insert:

"For an additional amount for 'salaries and expenses,' \$6 million, to be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, of which not more than \$59,300 may be transferred to 'Salaries and expenses, offices of field services' for expenses of activities relating to the old-age and survivors insurance program."

On page 26, after line 6, to insert:

"ADVANCES TO STATES, NEXT SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR

"For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

On page 26, after line 13, to insert:

"The two immediately preceding paragraphs under the head 'Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance' in this act shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9366 or similar legislation of the 83d Congress."

On page 26, after line 18, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

"For construction of an office building and appurtenant facilities for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, including equipment, acquisition of land (including donations thereof), and preparation of plans and specifications, \$22,290,000, to be derived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and to remain available until expended."

On page 27, after line 2, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau,' \$165,000."

On page 27, after line 5, to insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary,' \$75,000, of which \$52,000 shall be available only for administrative and operational studies."

On page 27, after line 10, to insert:

"NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

"For expenses necessary for the National Advisory Committee on Education and the conduct of studies of national concern in the field of education recommended by the Committee as authorized by the act of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 532), and studies of the educational problems of the Indian population, \$100,000."

On page 27, after line 17, to insert:

"CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

"For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out functions delegated to it pursuant to the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$1,800,000."

At the top of page 28, to insert:

"GENERAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 502. There shall be hereafter in the Department of Labor, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now provided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Labor, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the act of April 17, 1946 (60 Stat. 91), as amended (5 U. S. C. 611b), relating to Assistant Secretaries of Labor. Section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121), is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the present incumbent of the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary may be re-assigned to an appropriate position in the Department without reduction in the rate of basic compensation."

On page 28, line 16, to change the chapter number from "V" to "VI."

Under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Forest Service," on page 28, after line 18, to insert:

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' for national forest protection and management, \$375,000."

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' for forest research, \$515,000."

On page 29, after line 3, to insert:

"SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

"WATERSHED PROTECTION

"For an additional amount for 'Watershed protection,' to remain available until expended, \$2,425,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation 'Office of the Solicitor,' 1955: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head shall be available for carrying out the purposes of the act of (Public Law , 83d Cong.): *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6788, 83d Congress."

On page 29, after line 14, to insert:

"FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

"For an additional amount for 'Foreign Agricultural Service,' including not to exceed \$15,000 for representation allowances, \$1,500,000, of which \$1 million shall be derived from such appropriation or appropriations available to the Department of State as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine: *Provided*, That transfers shall be made under this authorization in lieu of any similar transfers which may be authorized under the Agricultural Act of 1954 (H. R. 9680, 83d Cong.): *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 9680, 83d Congress."

On page 30, after line 2, to insert:

"COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

"For an additional amount for 'Commodity Exchange Authority,' \$93,000: *Provided*, That \$39,000 of this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation which

would add 'coffee' under the definition of the word 'commodities' as defined in section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a); \$34,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6435, 83d Congress; and \$20,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2313, 83d Congress."

On page 30, after line 12, to insert:

**"FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
"LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS**

"For loans under the act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$3,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing amount shall be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, 83d Congress."

On page 30, after line 22, to insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the Solicitor,' \$54,000: *Provided*, That \$40,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, 83d Congress."

On page 31, line 3, to change the chapter number from "VI" to "VII."

Under the heading "Department of the Interior—Bureau of Indian Affairs—Construction," on page 31, line 15, after the word "Construction", to strike out "\$3,900,000" and insert "\$6,931,000"; in line 16, after the word "expended", to strike out the comma and "and the limitation under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services is increased by '\$1,000,000'" and insert "*Provided*, That \$3,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available to provide financial assistance to public school districts for the construction and equipment of public school facilities for Navaho Indian children from reservation areas not included in such districts; and \$31,000 shall be for the payment of the excess value of land, water rights, and irrigation structures to be received by the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in exchange for tribal lands of said tribe located in the State of Nevada."

On page 32, at the beginning of line 4, to insert "*Provided*, That title to the land to be acquired for said tribe described as southeast quarter of section 22, township 21 north, range 24 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, and structures shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for said tribe."

On page 32, line 9, after the amendment just above stated, to insert: "*Provided further*, That the prohibition against the use of funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, for the acquisition of land or water rights within the State of Nevada, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations shall not apply to this transaction."

On page 32, line 14, after the amendment just above stated, to insert: "*Provided further*, That the limitation under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$1,000,000."

On page 32, after line 17, to insert:

"RELOCATION OF THE YANKTON SIOUX TRIBE

"For necessary expenses of relocating the Yankton Sioux Tribe, South Dakota, in accordance with section 8 of Public Law No. 478, 83d Congress, to remain available until expended, \$106,500: *Provided*, That said amount shall be assessed against the costs of the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River Development."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Reclamation", on page 33, after line 1, to insert:

"GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

"For an additional amount for 'General investigations', \$500,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund."

Under the subhead "Construction and Rehabilitation", on page 33, line 7, after the word "rehabilitation" to strike out "\$1,707,000" and insert "\$8,120,000"; in line 8, after the word "expended" to insert "of which \$2,320,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund"; in line 12, after the word "by" to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$4,840,968", and in line 15, after the word "executed", to insert a colon and "*Provided further*, That \$375,000 of the unobligated funds heretofore appropriated for the Missouri River Basin project shall be available for additional investigations on the Garrison diversion unit, including the Sheyenne Farm and the Oakes Development tract in North Dakota, and for the White River and Willow Creek Dam in South Dakota."

Under the subhead "Bureau of Mines—Construction", on page 34, line 3, after the word "Construction", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$6,000,000."

On page 34, after line 14, to strike out:

"OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

"ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

"For an additional amount for 'Administration of Territories', \$47,000."

On page 34, after line 18, to insert:

"GENERAL PROVISIONS

"Sec. 702. Limitations on amounts to be expended for personal services under appropriations in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465, 83d Cong.), shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-d)."

On page 35, after line 2, to insert:

"Sec. 703. The limitation for personal services under the heading 'Construction, Bonneville Power Administration,' contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465, 83d Cong.), is hereby increased from \$6,250,000 to \$7,450,000."

On page 35, after line 7, to insert:

"Sec. 704. Funds appropriated under the heading, 'Administration of Territories' in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law No. 465, 83d Cong.) shall be available to carry out the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (Public Law No. 517, 83d Cong.)."

On page 35, line 14, to change the chapter number from "VII" to "VIII."

Under the heading "Independent Offices—Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government—Salaries and Expenses," on page 36, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "\$497,835" and insert "\$753,150", and in line 7, after the word "by", to strike out "\$62,700" and insert "\$137,700."

Under the subhead "General Services Administration—Additional Court Facilities", on page 36, line 15, after the word "buildings", to strike out "\$2,820,600" and insert "\$2,970,600", and in line 16, after the numerals "1956", to strike out the colon and "*Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for providing facilities at Flint, Michigan."

On page 36, after line 18, to insert:

**"PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, LEASE-PURCHASE
CONTRACTS**

"The unobligated balances of the funds made available by section 1 (a) of the act of June 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 257), the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, and the General Appropriation Act, 1951, for the acquisition of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications for Federal public building projects outside the District of

Columbia, as authorized by title I of the act of June 16, 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended, and by the act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, shall be available also for expenses of preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract or otherwise, and administrative expenses, for carrying out the purposes of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (Public Law 519, 83d Cong.), approved July 22, 1954."

Under the subhead "Expenses, General Supply Fund", on page 37, line 22, after the word "proceeds" to strike out "shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts" and insert "credited to the fund from which rental payments are made."

At the top of page 38, to insert:

**"SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT RECORDS, RECORDS
MANAGEMENT, AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES**

"For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$25,000 for administrative expenses, in connection with conducting surveys of Government records, and records creation, maintenance, management and disposal practices in Federal agencies, pursuant to sections 505 and 506 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, \$500,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of said act, the Administrator shall have final authority in all matters involving the conduct of surveys and the implementation of recommendations based on such surveys: *Provided further*, That the General Services Administration is authorized to procure services in accordance with section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That a detailed quarterly report on the progress of each survey conducted hereunder shall be made to the Appropriations Committees of the Congress."

At the top of page 39, to insert:

"HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

"OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$1 million; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from '\$169,325' to '\$260,825': *Provided*, That the authority contained under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (Public Law 357) for transfer of funds to this appropriation is continued through December 31, 1954, but additional amounts transferred pursuant to this extension shall not exceed \$250,000, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses of travel."

On page 39, after line 14, to insert:

**"REIMBURSEMENT TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION**

"For reimbursing the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incident to investigation of matters in connection with programs authorized by the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), \$560,000."

On page 39, after line 19, to insert:

"RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS

"For advances to public agencies and for surveys to carry out the purposes of section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$5 million."

At the top of page 40, to insert:

"PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

"Public facility loans, payment to revolving fund: For payment to the revolving fund pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), \$18 million: *Provided*, That the provisions of the first proviso under the head 'Office of the Administrator, salaries and expenses' in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428) with respect to expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at project sites shall apply to projects

or facilities financed by loans from the revolving fund hereby established, and the limitation on such nonadministrative expenses in said proviso is increased from '\$500,000' to '\$525,000'."

On page 40, after line 13, to insert:

"URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

"For grants to State, regional and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$2,500,000."

On page 40, after line 17, to insert:

"PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

"ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Administrative expenses,' \$800,000."

On page 40, after line 21, to insert:

"CORPORATIONS

"Federal National Mortgage Association: The limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), shall be exclusive of expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of obligations as authorized by title II of the Housing Act of 1954."

On page 41, after line 5, to insert:

"Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to exceed \$210,000 of funds in the revolving fund established pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States."

On page 41, after line 18, to insert:

"Federal Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for administrative expenses, is increased from '\$5,150,000' to '\$6,500,000' and the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$175,000' to '\$355,000'. *Provided*, That the limitation under said head on the amount available for certain non-administrative expenses of said Administration is increased from '\$25,000,000' to '\$28,000,000'."

On page 42, after line 5, to insert:

"Public Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by law, is increased from '\$6,950,000' to '\$7,750,000'; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$500,000' to '\$580,000'."

On page 42, after line 13, to insert:

"NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

"LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

"For an additional amount for 'Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system,' \$60,000, to remain available until expended, to be used for carrying out the provisions of section 1 (a) of the act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended."

Under the subhead "National Science Foundation—International Geophysical Year," on page 43, at the beginning of line 3,

to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$2,500,000."

At the top of page 44, to insert:

"SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$350,000."

On page 45, line 1, to change the chapter number from "VIII" to "IX."

Under the heading "Military Construction—Department of Defense," on page 43, after line 13, to insert:

"FAMILY HOUSING

"For family housing authorized by the enactment into law of H. R. 9924, 83d Congress, not to exceed \$175 million to be made available to the respective military departments in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall not be used for family housing unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that (1) it is impracticable to construct family housing under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act, and (2) that adequate housing at reasonable rental rates is not available in the immediate vicinity of the military installation, and (3) it is impracticable to acquire suitable housing under other existing provisions of law."

Under the subhead "Department of the Army—Alaska Communications System, Construction," on page 46, line 10, after the word "the" to strike out "act of , 1954 (Public Law , H. R. 9242)" and insert "act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534."

On page 46, after line 15, to insert:

"ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

"The Secretary of the Army may transfer not to exceed \$3 million, to the appropriation 'Army National Guard, 1955' for additional State National Guard civilian employees from any appropriation available to the Department of the Army when such transfers are determined by the Secretary of the Army to be in the national interest."

Under the subhead "Department of the Navy—Public Works, Navy," on page 47, line 6, after the word "the," to strike out "act of , 1954 (Public Law , H. R. 9242)" and insert "act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534"; in line 8, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$5,000,000"; and line 15, after "(34 U. S. C. 556)", to strike out "\$73,517,000" and insert "\$114,000,000."

Under the subhead "Department of the Air Force—Acquisition and Construction of Real Property," on page 48, line 3, after the word "the," to strike out "act of , 1954 (Public Law , H. R. 9242)" and insert "act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534"; and in line 7, after the word "vehicles," to strike out "\$484,080,000" and insert "\$796,000,000."

Under the subhead "General Provisions," on page 48, line 10, to change the section number from "802" to "902", in line 13, after the word "the" to strike out "act of 1954 (Public Law , H. R. 9242)" and insert "act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534."

On page 48, line 21, to change the section number from "803" to "903."

On page 49, line 3, to change the section number from "804" to "904."

On page 49, line 11, to change the section number from "805" to "905."

On page 49, after line 18, to insert:

"Sec. 906. Subsection (b) of section 404 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 993; 49 U. S. C. 484 (b)) is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: '*Provided*, That nothing in this or any other act shall prevent the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense, or the transportation of persons free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense on a space available basis on scheduled service.'"

On page 50, after line 2, to insert:

"SEC. 907. (a) The Department of Defense is authorized to acquire by purchase, or by lease or otherwise for a period not to exceed 7 years, not to exceed six vessels capable of transporting, loading and unloading railroad rolling stock, on rails by the roll-on, roll-off method, as well as wheeled and tracked military equipment to be loaded and discharged under their own power."

"(b) Any appropriation of the Department of Defense shall be available for the purposes of this act."

On page 50, after line 11, to insert:

"SEC. 908. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey, subject to such terms, conditions, and restrictions as are required by this act and the public interest, to the Los Angeles City High School District of Los Angeles County, Calif., all right, title, and interest of the United States to the Birmingham General Hospital tract consisting of 117³/₄ acres of land, more or less, and all improvements thereon) located at Van Nuys, Calif. In addition to other consideration required by this section for the conveyance authorized hereunder, such school district shall be required to pay to the Secretary of the Army the sum of \$500,000. Upon receipt by the Secretary of the Army such sum shall be credited to the appropriation, 'Military Construction, Army,' and shall be available for (1) the construction and other costs involved in moving to a suitable Government-owned site the buildings to be reconveyed to the Secretary under the provisions of this section, and (2) the construction of additional supporting facilities at such site as may be required for authorized defense construction."

On page 51, after line 6, to insert:

"In addition to other terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in the deed whereby the Birmingham General Hospital is conveyed to such school district, the school district shall agree, as a part of the consideration for the conveyance, (1) to reconvey to the Secretary of the Army, immediately upon acceptance of the deed, and without consideration, title to the buildings which are located at the Birmingham General Hospital and which are occupied by troops on the date of enactment of this act, and (2) to permit such buildings to remain in place for continued occupancy by troops until substitute facilities are constructed by the Secretary of the Army, and such buildings are removed."

On page 51, after line 18, to insert:

"CHAPTER X

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

"DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

"Rivers and harbors and flood control

"Construction, General

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, general,' \$8,275,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$1,600,000 shall be available for advanced engineering and design by the Corps of Engineers for projects which have been authorized for development with participation by State, local government or private groups and for authorized projects which are under consideration for participation by such agencies: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2 million of unexpended funds appropriated for the current or any previous fiscal year to the Department of the Army for Construction, General, Rivers and Harbors, shall be available until expended for use on such authorized river and harbor projects as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense to be essential to the national defense program."

On page 52, after line 12, to insert:

"For contribution to the city of Muskogee, toward the construction of a water supply pipeline from the existing city water supply intake on the Grand River near its junction with the Arkansas River to Fort Gibson Dam,

in settlement for all damages to the water supply of the city of Muskogee, on account of the construction and operation of Fort Gibson Reservoir, \$200,000 out of funds previously appropriated."

On page 52, after line 19, to insert:

"The project for bank protection on the Missouri River from Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa, authorized by the act approved August 18, 1941, and modified and extended upstream to include Miners Bend and vicinity, South Dakota and Nebraska, by the act of June 30, 1948, is hereby further modified to include dredging McCook Lake at an estimated Federal cost of not to exceed \$500,000."

On page 53, after line 2, to insert:

"OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

"For an additional amount for 'Operation and maintenance, general, \$840,000 to remain available until expended."

On page 53, after line 6, to insert:

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For an additional amount for "Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries", \$1,000,000 to remain available until expended.

On page 53, line 11, to change the chapter number from "IX" to "XI."

Under the heading "Emergency Programs and Activities, Department of State—Government in Occupied Areas," on page 55, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$50,000"; and in line 7, after (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), to strike out "\$14,000,000" and insert "\$14,500,000."

Under the subhead "Funds Appropriated to the President," on page 56, after line 21, to insert:

"EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"For expenses necessary to enable the President to take such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, for use in the President's discretion and without regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Provided*, That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expenditures under this appropriation."

Under the subhead "Refugee Relief", on page 57, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$174,000"; in line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$1,500,000"; in line 24, after the word "loans", to strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$9,025,000", and on page 58, line 3, after the word "allocated", to insert a colon and "*Provided further*, That the entire amount herein appropriated may, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration of the program, be apportioned for use during the first 9 months of the fiscal year."

On page 58, after line 7, to insert:

"CONSTRUCTION OF TANKERS

"For construction of tankers as authorized by the act of 1954, Public Law , \$37,500,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be transferred to such appropriation as the President may designate."

Under the subhead "Federal Civil Defense Administration—Operations", on page 62, line 22, after the word "conclusive", to strike out "\$8,525,000" and insert "\$11,000,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That not to exceed \$350,000 of the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation for this purpose shall remain available until June 30, 1955."

Under the subhead "Federal Contributions", on page 63, line 5, after the word "funds", to strike out "\$10,500,000" and insert "\$14,750,000."

Under the subhead "Emergency Supplies and Equipment", on page 63, at the beginning of line 14, to strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert "\$32,100,000."

Under the subhead "Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission", on page 63, line 23, after the word "compensation", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; and entertainment; \$170,000."

On page 66, line 4, to change the chapter number from "X" to "XII."

Under the heading "Claims for Damages, Audited Claims, and Judgments", on page 66, line 12, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Documents Nos. 144 and 146 and"; and in line 14, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$9,296,561" and insert "\$11,472,202."

On page 67, line 3, to change the chapter number from "XI" to "XIII."

Under the heading "General Provisions—Departments, Agencies, and Corporations", on page 67, line 6, to change the section number from "1101" to "1301"; and in line 13, after the word "acts", to insert "except cars for Chiefs of Missions abroad."

On page 67, line 16, to change the section number from "1102" to "1302."

On page 68, line 22, to change the section number from "1103" to "1303."

On page 69, line 12, to change the section number from "1104" to "1304."

On page 69, line 17, to change the section number from "1105" to "1305."

On page 70, line 1, to change the section number from "1106" to "1306."

On page 70, line 16, to change the section number from "1107" to "1307."

On page 70, line 23, to change the section number from "1108" to "1308."

On page 71, line 7, to change the section number from "1109" to "1309."

On page 71, line 24, to change the section number from "1110" to "1310."

"Sec. 1111. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government of the United States unless it is supported by documentary evidence of—

"(1) a binding agreement in writing between the parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real property to be purchased or leased, or work or services to be performed; or

"(2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment thereof; or

"(3) an order required by law to be placed with a Government agency; or

"(4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing purchases without advertising when necessitated by public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or within specific monetary limitations; or

"(5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appropriations made for payment of or contributions toward, sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord with formulae prescribed by law, or (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans approved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

"(6) a liability which may result from pending litigation brought under authority of law; or

"(7) employment or services of persons or expenses of travel in accord with law, and services performed by public utilities; or

"(8) any other legal liability of the United States against an appropriation or fund legally available therefor.

"(b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the duty of making certifications as required by this subsection shall not be delegated: *Provided*, That such certification for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obligations as could have been recorded under the provisions of subsection (a) hereof.

"(c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts which are certified therein as having been obligated and such records shall be retained in the agency in such form as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as may be necessary for such purposes.

"(d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be available for expenditure after the expiration of such period except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond that otherwise authorized by law.

"(e) Any statement of obligation of funds furnished by any agency of the Government to the Congress or any committee thereof shall include only such amounts as may be valid obligations as defined in subsection (a) hereof."

On page 75, line 20, to change the section number from "1112" to "1311."

On page 77, after line 3, to insert:

"Sec. 1312. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this act shall be available from July 1, 1954, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1954, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof and the terms of Public Law 475, 83d Congress."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I was interested in what the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] stated in relation to the appropriation for the Air Force. Is it not a fact that the appropriation in this bill is not the military appropriation for the Air Force, but merely an appropriation for construction work so far as the military is concerned?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. I did not suggest otherwise.

Mr. FERGUSON. No; but I think the RECORD ought to be very clear on that matter.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not a fact that other items for construction in relation to the other services are also included in this bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not a fact that the authorizations for these items were passed within the past 2 or 3 weeks?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes; I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. To keep the RECORD straight, because I do not want to make

an erroneous statement, my information is that the authorization has not as yet passed, but it is still in conference. I was defending the Appropriations Committee with respect to recommending appropriations on the basis of authorizations which had not even been passed. If the Air Force wishes to expand to 137 wings, they will have to have additional appropriations. They will have to have the money. No authorization bill has been passed and sent to the President.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thought it had been passed.

Mr. MAYBANK. No, it is in conference.

Mr. BRIDGES. The housing bill has passed, but the military housing construction bill has not passed.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is in conference.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is what I meant to say. The fact is that we are considering a deficiency bill, which I do not like, and which the chairman does not like, when all the authorization bills have not passed as yet.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Much of this bill is not in the nature of a deficiency; it is a supplemental bill covering items which were authorized during the current session.

Mr. BRIDGES. A great many of the items in this bill are made necessary entirely because of new legislation.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. They are parts of the program of the administration, and this is the first appropriation bill which could provide for them.

Mr. FERGUSON. So they were not and could not be anticipated by the Bureau of the Budget in the previous appropriation bills because they had not been authorized.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct. The Bureau of the Budget spelled them out, and indicated that when and if they were authorized they would be recommended.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The distinguished Senator knows that the Bureau of the Budget makes up the budget in October. If we keep talking on this bill as long as we have talked on some other bills, we will probably be here in October, and the Bureau will be making up the budget for next year. In October the Budget Bureau decides upon its recommendations for the appropriation bills for the next fiscal year. Is that not correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President—

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I should like to submit an amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Was the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from New Hampshire, as modified, accepted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the bill open to amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And for elimination?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator can make any motion he desires to strike out or further amend.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota. However, the Senator from New Mexico has an amendment which he is ready to offer.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 37, after line 9, it is proposed to insert the following:

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The appropriation item under the heading "General Services Administration, hospital facilities in the District of Columbia" contained in the act approved July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 637), as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "asylum" at the end of the first proviso, as amended, and before the colon, the phrase "and Georgetown University Hospital."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I understand the amendment will not increase the amount. It will merely add Georgetown University Hospital, as a facility in the District of Columbia, to the list of institutions which might apply and operate under the overall act.

Mr. CHAVEZ. There are now five institutions in the District of Columbia that avail themselves of the provisions of the act. It is desired to get Georgetown University Hospital on the list. No extra money is required.

Mr. BRIDGES. As I understand it, the amendment merely puts Georgetown Hospital on the same basis as the other hospitals within the District of Columbia.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire has no objection to that. He thinks the hospital institutions of the District of Columbia, certainly the outstanding ones, should be treated on a similar basis, and he has no objection to taking the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ].

The amendment was agreed to.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I sent forward an amendment—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Does the chairman of the committee have the power to farm out the time so that he can determine which amendment can be brought up and which cannot?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He has no such power.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Cannot all Senators seek recognition directly from the Chair?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Therefore, should not the Senator from Maryland have sought recognition from the Chair, rather than having the Senator from New Hampshire yield to him?

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Maryland advises the Senator from Illinois that he sought recognition on four different occasions.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I say to the Senator from Maryland that he should have sought recognition from the Presiding Officer rather than to have the Senator from New Hampshire yield to him.

Mr. BUTLER. I would rather not get into the protocol of the situation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Maryland. The clerk will state the amendment offered by him.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, after line 8, it is proposed to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Repair of reserve fleet vessels (liquidation of contract authorization)

For the payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under the "Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954," \$18 million to remain available until December 31, 1956: *Provided*, That advances may be made from this appropriation to "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities," for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$500,000), and for reserve fleet expenses (in such amounts as may be required), and such advances shall be in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law during the 83d Congress of S. 3546.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, on July 8 the Senate passed an authorization bill involving \$45 million for the purpose of repairing and modernizing 205 vessels in the reserve or laid-up fleet. These vessels would be designated by the Department of Commerce and the Department of Defense as being needful in the event of emergency. Some will be converted into naval auxiliaries, others which would be needed immediately in the event of an emergency will be repaired and made ready to sail within days rather than within months after the happening of that emergency.

The authorization bill then went to the House of Representatives and was reduced by the House from \$45 million to \$25 million. The House action was predicated upon the fact that the authorization in its entirety was not needed over the balance of this year.

After looking into the matter, the committee in conference today acceded to the House amendment, and the amount in the bill is now \$25 million. The appropriation to carry out the action of the Senate on July 8 would be provided by my amendment.

Mr. President, a summary of the estimated amount of money or \$25 million is as follows: -

Repair of 90 of these vessels will cost an estimated \$15,905,000; the repair and conversion of 15 of these vessels will cost approximately \$5,600,000, or a total of \$21,505,000; incidental costs will in-

volve \$2,100,000; reserve fleet expenses approximately \$900,000; administrative expenses, \$500,000; making a total of about \$25 million.

This money is needed now if the program is to be a success. The ships must be removed from mothballs immediately and started on their way to the yards. A number of immediate short-term contracts will be necessary, and payments will be required under the contracts. I therefore ask that the chairman of the committee accept the amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this is an item on which there has been some discussion before. However, it never came to the Committee on Appropriations for hearings or examination. It arrived yesterday after the bill had been reported by the committee to the Senate. The explanation given to the Senator from New Hampshire and to the other members of the Committee on Appropriations, as to the reason for its not coming up before, was that only as of today the conferees agreed on the authorization bill.

Mr. BUTLER. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. Since there had been no agreement before, the Bureau of the Budget had failed to send up an estimate, and the President had not submitted the program for the same reason.

Mr. BUTLER. I may say to the Senator from New Hampshire, when I talked to the President recently concerning this program he expressed the opinion that it was a most essential item; something which should be undertaken in the interest of national defense.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the Senator from Maryland that that was in general the information conveyed to the Senator from New Hampshire. However, I think the passage of the legislation is important to the country, particularly from the standpoint of our national defense. It is also a fact that the conferees have come to agreement, even though the conference report has not yet been agreed to by either House. I assume it will be agreed to, because the conferees unanimously agreed to the report. The Senator from New Hampshire has had no opportunity to contact the members of his committee. However, on my own responsibility I would be willing to take the amendment to conference.

The Senator from New Hampshire would not feel, without testimony, and so forth, that he could accept the full amount of \$25 million. However, the Senator from New Hampshire would be willing to take enough money to start operating the program, which has been enacted by Congress and recommended by the President, although he would not be willing to take the whole amount.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. This is only the first supplemental appropriation bill. Undoubtedly there will be additional supplemental appropriation bills during the coming year. Why should we appropriate \$25 million at the last minute when the committee has not been able to take testimony or to appraise the mat-

ter? Why cannot this item be left over until January, when there will certainly be a second supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. BUTLER. I would say to the Senator from Illinois that the purpose of the bill stands very high in the estimation of the President of the United States, from the standpoint of national defense, and he feels that these vessels, which would be vitally needed in the event of war, should now be removed from mothballs and repaired and converted immediately. He also feels that, in addition to the usefulness of the ships themselves in the event of an emergency, we must also necessarily maintain, for our defense and protection, certain minimum skilled labor in our ship repair yards.

The Senator can point his finger all he wants, to attempt to indicate that he has now hit the jackpot, but let me tell him that he has not. These ships are essential to our national defense. Our shipbuilding and ship repair yards are likewise essential to our national defense in the event of an emergency, and must be kept in existence.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I believe the Senator from Maryland has pinpointed the purpose of the amendment, which is to keep the shipyards busy. Although that may be a very estimable purpose, it is obviously in the nature of a subsidy. Perhaps we should do it. It may well be that we should, but I am a little suspicious about ship construction and ship repair and ship operation subsidies, which come to Congress year after year under the guidance of big lobbies. I am a little suspicious, and therefore I believe we should scrutinize very carefully items of that kind before we grant appropriations.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I am not normally disposed to cut the Senator from Illinois off, even though I have the floor, but I should like to emphasize that this program was passed by the Senate by a very large vote. It had been previously unanimously approved by our committee because it was considered to be essential to the national defense of our country. If the Senator wants to stand astride in opposition to the program, he may do so. I ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would suggest that the matter could be held off until the next supplemental appropriation bill comes along.

Mr. BUTLER. I suggest that the Senate adopt the amendment in the interest of national defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER]. Without objection—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to register my objection.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wish to say in connection with the amendment that one of the questions in which the Senator from New Hampshire was interested was whether or not awards of contracts could be made without competitive bidding. The Senator from New Hampshire felt that competitive bidding was

essential in connection with any item of this type.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I can answer that question. The conference committee has agreed to strike out the objectionable language to which the Senator is addressing himself.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think it is a very necessary amendment. If the chairman of the committee takes the amendment to conference, the Record ought to be clear that the money will not be available until the authorization bill is signed by the President. It should be understood that the money will be available when the authorization bill is passed.

Mr. BUTLER. The amendment provides further that "this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment of S. 3546, the authorization bill, into law during the 83d Congress."

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BUTLER. Therefore we are protected in that respect.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire will say to the Senator from Maryland that he would not be willing to assume the responsibility for his committee by accepting the full amount of the amendment without first taking testimony in connection with the item. The Senator from New Hampshire does feel that it is essential that the work shall proceed, now that the authorization has been agreed upon in conference between the two Houses. Therefore, the Senator from New Hampshire would be willing to accept the amendment providing \$18 million or \$19 million, which, according to the staff, certainly should be sufficient to permit the awarding of initial contracts, so as to start construction. Then requests can be made for additional funds either in the regular appropriation bill or in a supplemental appropriation bill, when a full justification can be made. I would accept \$18 million on that basis.

Mr. BUTLER. I will accede to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire, because I strongly believe this program should be put into effect immediately, for two reasons: First, we need these ships very badly; and secondly, we must keep a nucleus of skilled labor intact and keep the yards intact, all of which, in my opinion, will be closed by next January if this is not done.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think the Senator from Maryland will agree that what the chairman has suggested will be enough to get this started.

Mr. BUTLER. I do.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We will see what we can do with that.

Mr. BUTLER. I accede to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire, and I hope the Senator from Illinois will go along with us on it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I press my objection, but I am merely one Member of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Maryland modify his amendment?

Mr. BUTLER. I modify my amendment in accordance with the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from New Hampshire send the modification to the desk so that the clerk may read it.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not have it in writing. I would change the figure \$25 million to \$18 million.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maryland, as modified.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 36, line 5, it is proposed to strike out \$753,150 and insert in lieu thereof \$497,835.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, before I speak on the merits of that amendment; I wish to address myself to some general observations on this supplemental appropriations bill, and would like to have the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire. I respectfully suggest that he rest himself by sitting down while I do so.

Mr. President, the Senate committee's recommendations for planning funds for the John Day, Green Peter, and Cougar projects are very gratifying to me, as I am sure they are to the two Senators from Washington and the two Senators from Montana who have cooperated with me, as I have cooperated with them in our attempt to obtain some planning funds for some of our Northwest projects. I have been urging such action for many months.

At the outset of this session of Congress I advocated an aggressive program of public works in the Pacific Northwest to counteract the serious economic slump and to meet the electric power needs in the area. On January 18, in a Senate speech, I urged that money be made available for John Day Dam and other projects.

In March, in a statement to the Appropriations Committee, I recommended funds for many needed projects in Oregon and stressed the special merits of the John Day, Green Peter, and Cougar projects.

In April Senators MAGNUSON, JACKSON, MURRAY, MANSFIELD, and I submitted an amendment to the civil functions appropriations bill so as to add, among other things, \$700,000 in planning funds for the John Day project.

Appropriation of funds for this multi-purpose dam is of particular importance because some 2 to 3 years of final planning are needed before the project can be brought to the construction stage.

The Appropriations Committee and the Senate adopted a provision for \$500,000 for this purpose. Unfortunately that amount was eliminated in conference.

Senators MAGNUSON, JACKSON, and I protested that action. And we renewed our efforts for planning funds when consideration of the supplemental appropriations bill was begun. On the very

first day of hearings, I urged the committee to provide \$1,500,000 for John Day planning for an accelerated program. Senators MAGNUSON, JACKSON, MURRAY, MANSFIELD, and I submitted an amendment for that purpose.

The committee has recommended \$700,000. While I would prefer that an accelerated program be followed, this committee action is a decided improvement over its original action and that of the Senate.

It would be undesirable and unwise to use this higher figure only for bargaining purposes in conference. I wish to stress this in my comment, particularly for the benefit of the chairman of the committee. The Army engineers have advised me—and I have made this material available to the committee and to the Senate—that \$700,000 represents the funds needed to do a full year's work. This should remain the minimum amount below which the Senate will not go. I sincerely hope the Senator from New Hampshire, in whom I have great confidence, as he knows, will hold firm in conference for the \$700,000 figure and will not consider it a figure on the basis of which any compromise can be made, particularly in view of the fact that earlier this year the \$500,000 figure for John Day planning was stricken out in conference. It was the only figure for planning that was presented to the conference and stricken out.

I certainly hope that this time the figure will be considered an absolute essential on the part of Senate conferees, and that we will not be confronted again, when the bill returns from conference, with the striking out of this figure. There is no question about the fact that, on the basis of the merits, the \$700,000 for a full year's work by the Army engineers in planning for the dam, irrespective of who finally builds the electric generating features of the dam, is a figure which is needed in the interest of the most economical use of the money by the Army engineers.

As I have made clear to the Committee on Appropriations, that is the report made by the Army engineers to me, and there is no question that this figure has the approval of the Army engineers.

It would be undesirable and unwise to use this higher figure only for bargaining purposes in conference. The Army engineers have advised me—and I have made this material available to the committee and to the Senate—that \$700,000 represents the funds needed to do a full year's work. This should remain the minimum amount below which the Senate will not go.

In similar fashion, the Green Peter and Cougar projects require a considerable amount of planning and project design before they would be ready for construction. Their flood-control features are imperatively needed in the Willamette River Basin. Power-generating facilities should be added to their plans and built when the basic projects are constructed. If the omnibus rivers and harbors bill is passed this year, that needed modification will be provided.

This is what I wish to direct to the attention of the chairman of the committee:

Both the committee report and the bill include funds for these projects along with those "which have been authorized for development with participation by State, local government, or private groups and for authorized projects which are under consideration for participation by such agencies."

It should be stressed that John Day, Green Peter, and Cougar are presently authorized as wholly Federal projects. So-called partnership proposals for them are at various stages of consideration. It is quite obvious that the necessary preliminary work can be accomplished for these important multi-purpose dams without modifying the existing plans for them as Federal projects on a hurry-up basis. Any such proposed modifications require careful and deliberate study.

I wish to make it very clear that irrespective of what the committee may provide by way of language in the report, the language does not make them partnership projects. Approval for the partnership project, if it is to be approved, still awaits the action of the Senate. I wish to make it very clear that it is the appropriation which is controlling, and the provision for the planning is based upon the only authorization which heretofore has been approved by Congress, namely, by way of authorization for Federal projects, and not for partnership projects.

I wish to say a word about Yaquina Bay Harbor, Oreg.

It is also gratifying that the Appropriations Committee has recommended a supplemental appropriation of \$600,000 for repairs to the north jetty at Yaquina Bay Harbor, Oreg. This project is extremely important and the repair work is long overdue. For several months I have been in communication with residents of the Yaquina Bay area and they have described in detail the impediments to shipping resulting from sand and silt that is washed into the main ship channel from the deteriorated jetty. A great deal of shipping from ports on Yaquina Bay is connected with Government purchases for defense purposes. Repair of the jetty will be of tremendous benefit to the economy of the area.

I sincerely hope that not only will the amount provided pass the Senate in this bill, but that the committee will stand firm on the amount in conference.

Now a word in regard to Priest Rapids, and planning funds therefor.

The bill as reported would provide \$350,000 for planning funds for this project. Within the past few weeks a modification of the Priest Rapids authorization was enacted to provide for construction of the project wholly with funds to be raised privately by the Grant County and associated PUD's or alternate public agencies. Other non-reimbursable features might be added by the Federal Government at some future time.

I opposed the Priest Rapids bill because it would, in my judgment, cause delay and disruption to the plan for comprehensive development of the Columbia River Basin. In the debate, I pointed out that there was no provision

for effective power integration and public body preference. It was also noted that the possibilities for delay were manifold. It was my prediction that the PUD's would probably not succeed in making the necessary arrangements for constructing the dam and that there was a strong possibility that the vast quantities of electric power from the project would go to the benefit of private utilities, if we began to depart from the idea of having this a Federal project, built with Federal funds.

In just a few short weeks these unfortunate possibilities have increased.

When the bill was passed only the public utility district license application had been filed with the Federal Power Commission. Since, the Washington State Power Commission has filed an application.

It is interesting that under Washington State law the public utility districts must provide preference in sales to public bodies, but the State power commission is not required to do so. Public utility district contracts for power sales to private utilities are limited to 3 years. The State commission is not subject to a similar limitation.

This new filing will cause considerable delay. It will cause considerable controversy in the State of Washington and, in my judgment, considerable confusion also. The end result will be a further delay in the building of the dam.

If the State commission is successful, the private utilities will move closer to appropriating the benefits of this great power producer. I wish to make it very clear—and I want the two Senators from Washington to understand it—that I am in favor of appropriating funds for the Army engineers' planning on the project. This project should be returned to the status of a Federal multipurpose dam; and Federal efforts, such as this, to ready it for construction are all to the good. The money for planning by the engineers will be needed, no matter who builds the generating features of the dam. The planning will have to be done, even under the Priest Rapids bill that has been passed, by the Army engineers.

I am an enthusiastic supporter of the \$350,000 for the purpose of planning by the Army engineers. I respectfully urge the chairman of the committee to stand firm in conference, to see to it that the \$350,000 is retained in the bill when it comes from conference.

But again I issue the warning which I first issued during the debate on the Priest Rapids bill. We see already that forces are at work in the State of Washington, which I fear will succeed in not having the public utility district build the dam, but to have the State of Washington Water Power Commission build the dam or sponsor the dam, which means that behind the power commission the private utilities will get control of the dam, because that is the record of the State Commission in Washington.

The Public Works Committee has approved additional authorization of this project in the omnibus rivers and harbors bill reported last week.

This project has been described by some as a partnership project because

provision is made for local expenditures on power facilities. However, it should be clear, as the House report—No. 2247 on H. R. 9859—indicates, that the Army engineers report:

(a) That the provision of hydroelectric power does not meet current criteria and should not be carried out at this time by the Federal Government.

These power facilities are not economic by Federal standards and local participation in that aspect of the project would not amount to handing over a proper Federal function.

Now a word with respect to the Coosa River project, in Alabama, which is covered in the bill. The appropriation bill, as reported, provides \$100,000 for Coosa River, Ala., planning. This is another so-called partnership project which I oppose. It should be explained what reimbursement the United States will receive.

As the record of the Committee on Public Works clearly shows, I opposed the Coosa River bill when it was before the Public Works Committee. The only reason that I am not on record as opposing it on the floor of the Senate is for reasons previously stated in a speech I made on the floor of the Senate. Illness in my family made it impossible for me to be on the floor of the Senate at the time the bill was being considered in the Senate. But had I been here, my objections to it would have been the same as my objections expressed in the Public Works Committee, where I voted against the bill.

Mr. President, this Coosa River, Ala., project is another of the so-called partnership projects which I am opposed to. It should be explained what reimbursement the United States will receive under this bill.

This bill is exceptionally interesting in that the so-called partnership program is being undertaken at the very outset with Federal funds. It has yet to be demonstrated when the partners will begin to carry some—let alone a fair share—of the financial burden.

I have made these statements on the bill, Mr. President, because I do not want this Record ever to contain the slightest misunderstanding as to the position of the Senator from Oregon with regard to the development of the power resources of this country by the Federal Government.

In my judgment, except, as I have previously said, in those specific cases where a site is one which calls for the building of a low-head dam for generating purposes and not for multiple purposes, there should be Federal development. I think the multipurpose dam sites in this country should be developed by the Federal Government, and not on a so-called partnership basis.

However, where the site is particularly adaptable to the building of a private utility low-head dam, the private utilities can count on me for support.

I now turn to my amendment, which goes to the section of the bill on page 36, line 5, in regard to the Hoover Commission task force. It is proposed to increase the amount approved by the House from \$497,835 to \$753,150.

I think we should not increase the House figure. My amendment proposes to reduce the figure recommended by the Senate committee to the figure approved by the House for the reasons which I shall set out.

I regret, Mr. President, that this will be a speech of some length, but in my judgment in this innocent-looking little section of this bill we are dealing with a matter of great public concern to this country. We are dealing with a great division of opinion in the Senate as to what public policy should be in the whole field of electric power.

(At this point Mr. MORSE yielded for action on amendments, which appear at the conclusion of Mr. MORSE's speech.)

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall return to my amendment, and I shall not yield further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 36, line 5, it is proposed to strike out the figure "\$753,150" and substitute in lieu thereof the figure "\$497,835."

PRIVATE UTILITY BIAS OF HOOVER COMMISSION TASK FORCE

Mr. MORSE. I shall discuss this amendment under the title of "Private Utility Bias of Hoover Commission Task Force."

The supplemental appropriation bill contains provisions for substantial additional funds for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government—the Hoover Commission.

As the bill passed the House, there was provision for \$497,835 for salaries and expenses. The Senate committee recommends that these amounts be increased to \$753,150.

The committee report makes no justification for this amount beyond the statement that it is the amount requested in House Document No. 440, plus \$200,000 "to provide funds for additional duties assigned to the Commission."

Certainly the Commission's most publicized operation and an area of great activity has been Federal power policy.

It has been on the road for months, ostensibly taking testimony from local citizens.

At each stop there has been the same pattern. Private utility spokesmen have testified first with generous allotments of time. Co-op, PUD, municipal system, farm, labor, and small-business groups have been hurried through in the closing hours of sessions. The task force members have not hesitated to argue with public power yardstick advocates.

In Portland, Oreg., their bias was so obvious that even the Oregonian editorialized on the obvious private-utility bias of the task force.

It is pertinent to trace the origins of the group and the background of its membership and expected policy recommendations.

The electric-power policy which the administration is following has been carefully blueprinted and publicly advocated. There should be no confusion

or fog about it. It is a liquidation policy. Its author stated:

The objective of the whole proceeding should be to get the Federal Government out of the business of generating and distributing power as soon as possible.

In the face of this flat pronouncement about the objective, there have been continuing efforts to mislead the people. As the administration surrenders power projects like Hells Canyon, Priest Rapids—the best sites—to the private interests, it generally announces that planning is going to start on a big project like giant Libby Dam—projects which are so far out in the future they cannot possibly be started during the present administration.

No one should be misled. There is no intention of adding any new power facilities. The Federal Government is to be liquidated out of the power field entirely if it can be done, and that includes the projects now existing, as well as the great hydro and atomic projects which might be built in the future.

"EISENHOOVER" POWER-GIVEAWAY POLICY

Because every citizen should be advised of the real objective of real administration's power policy—the "Eisenhoover" power policy—I shall go into it in some detail and point out how it has been carefully followed during the first 18 months of the Cadillac crusade.

The "Eisenhoover" power policy was enunciated by Ex-President Hoover almost exactly a year ago, on April 11, 1953, in an address to the diamond jubilee of the Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland, Ohio. The address was broadcast nationally and received considerable attention. But it was not then realized that Mr. Hoover was returning to power in the Federal Government. His program was then regarded as the viewpoint of the private utility interests. Only as administration policy has unfolded, and Mr. Hoover was brought into a high policymaking position in the new administration, has it become clear that his Cleveland speech was an enunciation of what the "Eisenhoover" team was planning to do in the electric-power field.

Mr. Hoover preceded his statement of policy at Cleveland with the usual private utility slogans. Mr. Hoover said:

In the field of Federal electric power we have an example of 20 years of creeping socialism with a demonstration of its results.

The highly critical report made by the first Hoover Commission's staff of accountants and engineers amply illuminated the results of this Socialist invasion, Mr. Hoover said. He did not detail those findings. Instead, the ex-President then indulged in a little more of the sort of labeling which the electric companies' advertising program had previously recommended in a confidential report to power company executives. ECAP in 1949 advised private power companies to tie the Socialist tag on Federal power policy. Four years later, Mr. Hoover said:

Before I go into more detail I wish to say something as to what the American way of freemen really is.

The Socialists, with their ideas imported from Europe, totally misconstrue the unique

structure of American life. They envisage it in terms of European societies * * *

Tonight I shall appraise the aspects of creeping socialism in the electric power industry by the Federal Government only.

For the benefit of those who are interested, this was before President Eisenhower tied the "creeping socialism" label on the TVA.

After 15 or 20 minutes of putting the label on public power, Mr. Hoover came to his proposed remedy. I shall read that portion of his text in full for it constitutes the blueprint of the power policy being followed today. I now quote Mr. Hoover:

However, I do not believe in criticism without remedies.

Over 20 years ago I recommended to Congress the transformation of an ex officio commission into a full Federal Power Commission with regulations that had teeth in them.

The purpose was to control the oppressive empires then growing in the private electric utilities. The transformation was made but without the teeth. My successor set up the Securities Exchange Commission to do this de-empiring. Now, however, it is the Federal Government itself that urgently needs the same de-empiring.

The first steps should be:

1. The Congress should cease to make appropriations for more steam plants or hydroelectric plants solely for power. If they are justified, private enterprise will build them and pay taxes on them.

2. The Congress should follow the precedent of the Colorado (Boulder Dam) project and make no more appropriations for new multiple-purpose projects unless the electric power is first leased on terms, the standards of which I shall describe in a moment.

3. The Congress should, jointly, with the President set up a temporary Commission on reorganization of this whole Federal venture, with resources to employ technical assistance.

- (a) This Commission should investigate and recommend proper methods of accounting and a revision of the division of Federal investment in these projects between electric power and other purposes, and recommend proper practices for the future;

- (b) The Commission should report on the actual cost of, and the prospective returns from, each of these major enterprises;

- (c) The Commission should formulate the methods and standard terms for leasing generating plants, transmission lines, and the electrical energy to private enterprise or to the municipalities or to the States or to regional authorities that may be set up and managed by the States. These standard terms should provide for payment of interest and amortization of the Federal investment, the refunding of arrears in these items and also contributions in lieu of taxes. The latter would not need apply in the cases of private enterprise as they pay their own taxes.

- (d) The Commission should develop methods by which non-Federal agencies can share cooperatively in the cost of future capital outlays on the electrical part of multiple-purpose dams.

Some of these projects could be disposed of so as to return these standard terms to the Federal Government. Others, due to excessive cost, may need concessions, and the Federal Government would need to cut its losses.

Others of them, pending disposal, will need to continue to be operated by the Federal Government. In these cases the Commission should recommend what rates they should charge their customers so as to make standard returns. They should recommend methods to compel such payments to the

Federal Treasury instead of their diversion to other purposes. Such action would test the value of these enterprises and, in some cases, indicate what losses may need to be cut.

The objective of the whole proceeding should be to get the Federal Government out of the business of generating and distributing power as soon as possible.

That was the blue print. That constitutes the Eisenhower-Hoover power policy. Mr. Hoover closed his address with another of the sort of characterizations approved by the electric companies publicity men. He said:

Above all, we should rescue freemen from this variety of creeping socialism. The American people have fought off socialized medicine, but there is a hole in the dike of freemen that is bringing in a flood.

There are those who shy away from the use of the term "socialism," or the name of Karl Marx, in connection with what is going on in the power field. But excepting for those who desire socialization, they are blind to the facts. Socialism has become the world's nightmare. It is not the American dream.

Mr. President, on previous occasions the Senate has been told how the technique of smearing public power agencies with the Socialist label was developed. The private utilities had a poll taken which showed that 2 out of 3 citizens approve of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The poll also showed that a majority of citizens oppose socialism. So ECAP, which is the electric companies advertising program, advised the private utility managers to quit fighting the TVA and instead to call publicly owned electric services socialistic.

The only contribution Mr. Hoover made was to add the name of Karl Marx to the formula and make him appear to be the ideological father of public power.

The Hoover formula to get the Federal Government out of the business of generating and distributing power as soon as possible has been followed step by step from the beginning down through the atomic energy bill.

Hoover's step No. 1 was that there should be no more appropriations for steam plants or hydroelectric plants solely for power.

That step has been carried out with a vengeance.

Future power shortages in the Pacific Northwest and the Tennessee Valley have been brought on by the elimination of Ice Harbor Dam and TVA steam plants from construction schedules. Even the Dixon-Yates deal, the \$90 million throw-away of taxpayers' money—cannot get power to TVA in time to avert shortages.

The obligations of this great Nation were dishonored in the Southwest both by the repudiation of the REA generating and transmission contracts, and by stopping work on Table Rock Dam. I know that a small sum has been appropriated to start work at Table Rock again—but there is no assurance that REA's will get the power as originally planned. It appears more likely to go to power companies for a markup before it reaches any REA co-op.

New starts were first eliminated by the Bureau of the Budget in its revision of the Truman budget requests. The elim-

inations were then sustained last year by this Republican Congress with a single exception in South Dakota, Oahe Dam.

The people of this Nation may be more or less immune to repudiation of campaign promises. But I do not believe that they approve such dishonorable disregard of the contracts and the stated obligations of their Government as occurred in the Southwest. But that was the manner in which the new regime started the liquidation of public power in the Southwest—by the repudiation of national obligations. The administration did whatever was necessary—just as the President has started ordering independent agencies around—to halt Federal power projects, as we saw in the Dixon-Yates matter.

Step No. 2 in the Hoover blueprint, which became the Eisenhower power policy, was to halt all multipurpose projects until the power could be peddled or given away to private interests.

This is the step that the House Appropriations Committee attempted to promulgate as a rule in its committee report on Interior funds last year when it proclaimed there would be no appropriations for dams or transmission facilities which private utilities could build. It is a step that has been followed both by the administration and the majority in this Congress in appropriations actions. It is the rule that the Budget Bureau has openly laid down to delegations seeking the Bureau's approval of projects for the electric power features of any proposed dam.

The third step in the Hoover blueprint was put into motion when this Congress approved the second Commission on Reorganization of the Government, as proposed by the administration.

Mr. Hoover said that Congress, jointly with the President, should establish a temporary commission to develop formula for leasing or otherwise disposing of existing Federal power properties. Congress authorized a general commission on reorganization. As quickly as it was approved, Mr. Eisenhower appointed Hoover to head the commission and the Eisenhower-Hoover union was formalized.

A task force on water and power has been set up in the new Hoover Commission which has obviously set about, not to evaluate power policy objectively but to plan the liquidation of Federal power projects in the A-B-C-D fashion of the Hoover blueprint.

Speaking at the Press Club recently, the ex-President was asked if his water and power task force was not completely stacked against public power advocates.

With a perfectly straight face, Mr. Hoover answered that he had set up a task force excluding representatives of the private utilities. Subsequently public power advocates had demanded some sort of representation. But, Mr. Hoover explained, inasmuch as he had excluded the private utilities from representation, he was not going to reopen the matter and put on public-power representatives.

His effort to paint his water and power task force as an objective group was exactly as preposterous as his reassurances about returning prosperity 22 and 23 years ago.

The Water and Power Task Force of the Second Hoover Commission is stacked to the crow's nest with private-power partisans. There is not a single member who would not be immediately cleared for security so far as private utilities are concerned by the Edison Electric Institute, Electric Co.'s advertising program, the National Electric Light Association, Purcell Smith or the New York investment bankers who always turn out to be principal stockholders in most of our western utility companies.

I say that it is packed to the crow's nest because the task force even has a lookout man—a press relations, counsel—who turns out to be some other than Mr. Carl Byoir, who is well known as a result of congressional inquiries, court litigation and lobbying activities. He is a public relations man for the railroads, Mr. Byoir's firm was sued by the trucking interests, and it is apparently qualified for the job with Mr. Hoover's allegedly objective commission because the firm once prepared pamphlets attacking the Tennessee Valley Authority for a client in the gas appliance manufacturing industry. Attacking public-power agencies is therefore an old story to him.

I am curious about Mr. Byoir's position with the Hoover group. He is listed as attending the initial meeting of the water and power task force on November 23, 1953, which was held, not here at the seat of the Federal Government in Washington, but up in New York City. Byoir was listed as press relations counsel to the task force. I was not aware that the Congress had intended to authorize Mr. Hoover to hire publicity men to help sell the public on the policies he develops. It would be interesting to know how many such publicity men Mr. Hoover has at his Commission, and how much of Federal funds is being paid by them, or if their assistance is being contributed as a public service—it being only coincidental that Mr. Byoir happens to have had clients interested in halting public dams and water projects. This is a matter the Senate should be advised about before it appropriates further funds to the Hoover Commission. I hope the Appropriations Committee will look into it very carefully.

There are 26 members of Hoover's water and power task force. The group includes engineers, lawyers, accountants, and others well qualified to develop the formula for disposing of public-power facilities for which Mr. Hoover called in his Cleveland blueprint. They have the ability to work out Dixon-Yates on a wholesale basis.

There are 10 engineers. Let us examine their background a few moments.

Four years ago, President Truman appointed a National Water Resources Policy Commission. Concurrently, a so-called action panel of the Engineers Joint Council, a private group, was set up to develop what the engineers considered principles of a sound water policy and present them to the President's Commission.

This group filed its findings with the President's Commission. Then, after the President's Commission had acted, this

Action group of engineers issued a review sharply attacking the underlying philosophy of the Presidential group. The engineers were opposed to public power. The Engineers Joint Council panel said:

There was a unanimous finding that, while certain recommendations of the President's Commission were acceptable, nevertheless the underlying philosophy of this report was so radically different from that expressed in our June 1950, statement that the two documents are in general incompatible.

The original joint commission report was made by 9 separate panels, but the report gave assurance that the 9 separate committees are unanimously in accord with regard to all fundamentals.

Appearing before Congress, spokesmen for the engineering group subsequently made it clear, in categorical replies, that their recommendation was for private development or bus bar sale of Federal power.

All of this is significant because 9 of the 10 engineers selected by Mr. Hoover for his objective task force were members of the EJC panels. All nine of them joined in the report opposed to public power.

All nine of them are in favor of recommending bus-bar sales of public power.

I make no reflection on the personal integrity of any of these men. To the contrary, I believe they are sincere men. They believe what they advocate, but what they advocate in this matter is not in the public interest.

I object to the increased appropriations in the bill for use by a task force which is supposed to be objective, when an analysis of the objectives of the members of the task force shows that they are biased against public power.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Knowing the Senator from Oregon as I do, and his interest in seeing to it that the general public is looked after and receive rates as cheap as possible, may I ask the Senator if he has ever found that any task force of Mr. Hoover's has pointed out that the people could get electric kilowatts-hours cheaper by having all the facilities owned by private power companies?

Mr. MORSE. They do not point out what the facts are. The facts are that when a program of bus-bar sales is adopted, then the consumers are subjected to taking power from the utilities which supply the power. After the utilities have purchased the power on a bus-bar sales basis, they sell it to the public on the basis of charging what the traffic will bear.

Private utilities, in such situations, invariably charge the consumer high electric power rates. Remove the public power yardstick from any territory, and electric power consumers in that area are forced to pay tribute to the private utility monopoly, which has come to control the power generated by the people's streams in that area.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Is it not true that the people of the entire northeastern part of the United States

today are paying higher electric rates, due to the fact that they do not have any public power yardstick by which to measure whether they are being charged the proper rates?

Mr. MORSE. The Senator is absolutely correct. In the northeast region of the country there is no public power yardstick. The result is that the people in that region pay the highest public power rates in the Nation.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Is it not true that in Maine it will be found that the rural cooperatives are paying 15.2 mills a kilowatt-hour?

Mr. MORSE. That is the figure.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. In South Carolina, where there is a measuring stick, when one buys power from private corporations the cost is only 6.6 mills a kilowatt-hour.

Mr. MORSE. That is because the private companies in South Carolina are in competition with the public power yardstick.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. In both instances the purchases are made from private power companies.

Mr. MORSE. But in the section of the country from which the Senator from South Carolina comes, the private power companies must compete with the public power yardstick.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. MORSE. When the private companies sell according to the public power yardstick rate, they do not lose money, as the income returns of the private utilities in South Carolina will show. They make profits at the low rates.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. But in the Northeast, the private power companies have an absolute monopoly.

Mr. MORSE. They make an economic killing there.

Mr. President, as I was saying, I make no reflection on the personal integrity of any of these men. Their position in favor of private development and against public development is publicly known and clear. They have made no pretense of objectivity. It was Mr. Hoover who said it was objective. But Mr. Hoover's task force, I say, is stacked. There is not a public-power proponent on it. The utilities have many known partisans on it regardless of the fact that none may be officers or directors in a private power company.

The nine engineer members of the Hoover task force who have already taken their stand on the private utility side of this policy question include W. W. Horner, Julian Hinds, F. H. Newman, Jr., C. H. Brown, L. V. Murrow, R. J. Tipton, W. D. Shannon, Malcolm Prinie, and A. B. Roberts.

Several of these men have individual records which the public is entitled to know, particularly in view of Mr. Hoover's Press Club statement that he put no private power representatives on his task force.

Who's Who in Engineering for 1948 reports of Mr. A. B. Roberts, one of the task force members:

Since 1935 have made investigations of the business, property, and prospects of various public utilities for investment bankers (in-

cluding Dillon Reed & Co., Bonright & Co., Mellon Securities Corp., Harriman Ripley & Co.) in connection with issuance of securities in excess of \$1 billion; the aggregate value of the properties investigated is over \$4 billion.

Mr. Roberts wrote a special report for the first Hoover Commission. In that report he said:

The Federal power policy should provide for the utilization of facilities of privately owned utilities in marketing the power from the Federal dams. The privately owned company could: (a) build the power houses and install the generating equipment at each Federal dam where feasible, paying taxes on those facilities and also paying the Government for the use of the falling water and the dam, with the Government retaining full control over each dam and operating the primary purpose of flood control, reclamation or navigation or a combination thereof; or (b) lease the powerhouses and generating facilities as is now done at Hoover Dam; or (c) purchase the power output under long term contracts entered into in advance of construction; and, in any case should (d) build the transmission facilities needed to market the power from Government Dams, and pay the taxes on such transmission facilities.

It is very interesting to note that four members of the original Hoover Commission took exception to the Roberts report, including the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN]. At the time the first Hoover Commission reports were filed, our colleague wrote:

The recommendations of the Roberts report (Water Power Resources) and to a lesser extent the recommendations of the Haskins & Sells report (Revolving Funds and Business Enterprises) follow so closely the arguments which the private power interests present in opposition to public water resources development that the general welfare viewpoint does not seem to be properly represented. In my opinion, the usefulness of the Haskins & Sells and Roberts reports is seriously impaired by this approach.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], at another point, commented:

Two of the task force reports, the Roberts report and that of Haskins and Sells, evidence total lack of understanding of the basic reason for Federal multiple-purpose reservoir programs. For example, the Roberts report completely disregards the underlying legislation which establishes these programs, and attempts to compare Federal reservoir development with hydroelectric development by commercial power companies. They are not comparable. The power companies exploit our water resources almost solely for the production of electric energy, with profit as the basic consideration. They are not much concerned with flood control, navigation, irrigation, reclamation, water supply, pollution abatement, fish and wildlife conservation, and recreation—all, or some, of which are important features of the Federal multiple-purpose developments.

That is what the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] said about the Roberts report. But Roberts is on the Hoover task force. Roberts is one of the so-called objective experts whom the President has put on the task force. Roberts is one of the men who, on the record, clearly is biased in favor of a private utility program. Yet the ex-President told the Press Club that he does not have private utility representatives on his Task Force. He might as well have placed the president of any

private utility in America on the task force in place of Mr. Roberts, because Roberts' record shows that he sees eye to eye with the private utility attitude in regard to the uses to which the people's streams should be put.

The other three dissenting commissioners, Acheson, Pollock, and Rowe, dismissed the report as "special pleading and not impartial opinion." That is what they thought of Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Roberts is listed in a report of the House Select Committee on Lobbying as the "source of a publication critical of the TVA which was distributed by the Carolina Light & Power Co. That is the Roberts whom Hoover put on his task force, for which the committee is now asking increased funds over those which the House of Representatives has recommended—a man about whom, on the record, there can be no doubt as to his bias in favor of private utilities.

There is more material on the objectivity of Mr. Roberts in the water and power field. But perhaps I have presented sufficient to indicate that the private utilities have nothing to fear—and doubtless much to gain—from Mr. Roberts' viewpoint.

WILLIAM D. SHANNON

Now let us take a look at the qualifications of William D. Shannon, another of the Hoover appointees, who is a Washington State neighbor of mine. Mr. Shannon served on the public utilities committees of both houses of the Washington legislature. He has specialized in arguing about taxes of private utilities and public utility districts, conducting a lengthy exchange on the subject in the letters to the editor column of a Seattle newspaper with the secretary of the Washington Public Utility Districts Association. His bias is clearly on the same side as Roberts and Hoover.

He does not possess the objectivity which the ex-President said was characteristic of the members of his task force when he spoke before the Press Club.

ROBERT W. SAWYER

Robert W. Sawyer is a former Oregon newspaper publisher, and a past president of the National Reclamation Association and of the Oregon Reclamation Association. He is still active in both. He has participated in the work of the reclamation associations which have been against public power and have had private utility contributions. There is no question about the fact that his public statements, when studied, leave no room for doubt as to his bias in favor of a private utility program.

HARRY E. POLK

Harry E. Polk, a North Dakota publisher serving on the present Hoover task force, is another past president of the National Reclamation Association, serving as its legislative chairman and as a director.

The association in 1951 established a Water Policy Committee, and subsequently approved its report, declaring that "Sales of power from Federal developments should be made to public and private customers at the bus bar where possible." Valley authorities or basin commissions were disapproved by it.

In an article entitled "The Road Back," published in September 1952, Mr. Polk advocated giving the Hells Canyon Dam site to the Idaho Power Co., basing his case on an alleged constitutional and God-given right of the States to exercise control over such resources. He said:

When States lose that authority, they have surrendered to a socialist regime, to regimentation of the worst sort.

Mr. Polk has attacked the public-power propaganda machine and the preference clause, and at one time earned a rebuke from the Subcommittee To Study Civil Works of the House Committee on Public Works for applying the Socialist label to that subcommittee in a speech before the National Reclamation Association.

This, I believe, is sufficient to indicate that Mr. Polk is something less than an objective member of Mr. Hoover's Water and Power Task Force.

LESLIE E. MILLER

Now let us turn to Mr. Leslie E. Miller, another member of the Hoover Task Force. Another very distinguished member of Mr. Hoover's Task Force is former Gov. Leslie A. Miller, of Wyoming. Mr. Miller was chairman of the Natural Resources Task Force of the first Hoover Commission and, since that time, has aired his views on power matters in magazine articles and before congressional committees.

One of Mr. Miller's most famous articles was written for the Saturday Evening Post. In that article, Mr. Miller said:

While there may be much to say in favor of Government construction of hydroelectric projects, it is my impression that the United States still is not a socialistic country and that the production and sale of electricity remains a matter of private enterprise.

Then he testified to his own lack of objectivity by writing:

Of course I must plead guilty to a certain amount of bias in expressing my opinions.

That "certain amount" is voluminous.

Governor Miller's article got a big circulation. It was not only reprinted by the Readers Digest; the Edison Electric Institute also reproduced it for the private utilities to circulate. Many thousand copies were circulated in reprint form by the American Gas & Electric Service Corp., Carolina Power & Light Co., the Connecticut Power & Light Co., Detroit Edison Co., Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., Philadelphia Electric Co., and the Public Service Co. of Colorado.

Later, appearing before a congressional committee, Mr. Miller admitted that he "was somewhat in error" in some of his statements; that he had used "a little editorial license"; and that "it could be" that he should have been less violent about some of his charges.

This is the man whom the President has appointed to the task force. This is one of the men who, the ex-President suggested, was objective in his approach to the power problem.

Although Mr. Miller registered strong opposition to valley authorities, he confessed to the committee that he had never personally given much study to

TVA, although he had much to say in criticism of TVA.

In his article Mr. Miller called former Administrator Paul Raver, of Bonneville Power Administration, a Socialist, which was categorically denied by Mr. Raver.

And now Leslie Miller is one of the Eisenhower-Hoover team making a study of water and power. He is serving as chairman, I understand, of a study group within the task force. We can only hope he will be more factual than in the past. There are no grounds whatever to hope that he will be free of a galloping bias against Federal power.

J. BRACKEN LEE

Another member of the "Eisenhower" team is former Gov. J. Bracken Lee, of Utah. The Chattanooga Times wrote that Lee has spoken against Federal intervention in the water resources field on a number of occasions and is a leader in the fight against Hells Canyon Dam.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT in the chair). Will the Senator yield so that the Chair, in his individual capacity as a Senator, may make a correction?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. Lee is still the Governor of Utah; he is not a former governor.

Mr. MORSE. Did I say former governor? He is still the Governor, but, being still Governor does not modify his bias. In my judgment, it puts him in a more strategic position to exercise his bias against the public interest.

WILLIAM B. BATES

Now let us turn to William B. Bates. Mr. William B. Bates, of the Hoover task force, is listed as a director of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce. The executive committee of that organization on September 8, 1953, adopted a resolution that the chamber should immediately launch a campaign to get the Federal Government out of competition with private business and to accomplish the sale to private owners of all Government-owned property not necessary for the legitimate functions of the Government.

Two months later the San Augustine, Tex., Chamber of Commerce protested the earlier action, pointing out it would mean sale of hydroelectric power-producing facilities.

But the resolution stood. The campaign to get the Government out of the power business, among others, is on, and Mr. Bates is on the Hoover Commission task force, theoretically determining the fate of REA, TVA, Bonneville, and other Federal power agencies, on a so-called objective basis.

DONALD R. RICHBERG

Next we come to the name of Donald R. Richberg, once a New Dealer and now a director of the American Natural Gas Co., a holding company which owns an integrated gas utility system. Mr. Richberg writes a column regularly which deplores the extent of the "Federal bureaucracy."

Once upon a time Mr. Richberg wrote a critical commentary about a Supreme Court decision in a gas rate case, noting that the Justice who delivered the

opinion had prior experience representing gas utilities in valuation cases.

It will be extremely interesting to watch and see if Mr. Richberg has any comments on the report of the Hoover Task Force on Power because it included a private gas utility director, and how his present view will coincide with his earlier views on a similar situation.

He is clearly, on the record, a man who is biased in favor of the private-utility approach.

CHARLES L. ANDREWS

Charles L. Andrews, Memphis cotton merchant on the Hoover Task Force, told the Chattanooga Times that he was not a supporter of the TVA. He is quoted as saying:

I think that the TVA is something that started out to be a flood-control project and I think they've broadened the field too much.

E. H. KRACKE

Mr. E. H. Kracke is accounting adviser in the task force—a position apparently paralleling that of Mr. Carl Ryoir on press relations. He is a partner in Haskins & Sells, the accounting firm serving private utilities, whose report to the first Hoover Commission proved so biased in favor of private utilities that our associate, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] described it as following the private-utility line.

BEN MOREELL

Finally, Mr. President, I come to the chairman of the Hoover Task Force on Water and Power, Ben Moreell, admiral and big steel executive.

Admiral Moreell, has expressed himself about "do gooders," "master-minders," and "planners" in no uncertain terms. He told the National Association of Purchasing Agents in 1950 in Cleveland:

For example, the person who earns the money might want to endow a college or a hospital or a summer camp for poor children; but the planner wants to take the money from him and use it to subsidize cheap electricity for the people who live in Tennessee or the Pacific Northwest.

Admiral Moreell obviously disapproves of our public-power projects. He had publicly served notice that his task force is not bound by any of the sweet words that Eisenhower has directed toward the TVA which, it must be confessed, is more candor than we get from some other quarters.

I understand that the new Hoover Commission is devoting more than 40 percent of all of its funds to this Water and Power Task Force, although there are at least seven other task-force groups. This is not only a disproportionate share of commission funds, it is a waste of money as flagrant as any Mr. Hoover and his commissions have ever uncovered.

Any reasonably intelligent high-school boy or girl, capable of reading and understanding what Mr. Hoover said at Cleveland a year ago, can tell you what policy finding the task force is going to make. And from that point on, the private electric utilities would be happy to take over the work, reappraise the Federal power projects, and de-

velop the formula by which they will take over.

As Mr. Hoover said:

The objective of the whole proceeding should be to get the Federal Government out of the business of generating and distributing money as soon as possible.

This task force is only frosting on the private utility cake, intended to give the great Eisenhower-Hoover giveaway of existing Federal power assets a flavor of righteousness; to make it appear, if they can, that the private utility industry is doing the Nation a great favor when it takes the great white elephants off our hands.

The few hundred thousand dollars that this task force will cost the taxpayers is, of course, small compared to the billions of additional profits that the private utilities will reap annually if they can eliminate the Federal power yardstick.

But if the giveaways by this administration continue, little economies such as paring these funds may be all that the taxpayers ultimately have left. For the benefit of my REA friends, I would like to caution that they not be misled by Mr. Hoover's speech in Cleveland. In that speech Mr. Hoover excluded the Rural Electrification Administration from his discussion "although," he said, "it receives great Government subsidies." He then explained:

It has a worthy purpose, and that operation is so small a percent of the total power in the country that it cannot eat up the private industry.

But there are other plans for the REA's. Public Utilities Fortnightly has assured the private utility trade that it, too, is to go into liquidation. It reports:

Administrator Nelson considers it his duty to get the job of extending electricity and telephone service to the farmer over as quickly as possible by the best and shortest means possible, with or without REA loans. That means that REA may soon be entering the simple role of liquidating agency for loans outstanding in view of the fact that the farm electrification job is in its final stage.

The farm electrification job is not, of course, in its final stage if reasonably priced electricity is to continue to be available. Power use on farms is growing. Lines will have to be heaved all over this country. Additional generating capacity and transmission systems will be needed even after all farms are on the line; and if we do not take away from these REA's, the cheap power which goes along with the public power yardstick, we shall find, as long as power is used in America, a constantly expanding REA program.

The private electric utilities have argued since before the REA started that farm electrification was in its final stage. They advised REA Administrator Cooke in 1935 that all farms had electricity which needed it. They have told congressional committees year after year ever since that year that the job was done. Senator MURRAY put all the quotations in the RECORD last week when we started a debate on the power issue.

Rural electrification is in its final stage only if the private utilities move

in, take the hydro plants, take the atom, and are allowed to have their way. They will stop it, all right, if they regain their monopoly, raise rates, restore the exorbitant connection charges of the twenties and make wired power a luxury in rural America as it was before Uncle Sam moved in with the public power yardstick. It may very well be that just such a happening is what the editor of Public Utilities Fortnightly had in mind when he stated so conclusively that farm electrification is in its final stage. If the Eisenhower-Hoover power giveaway policy continues, then nearly any sort of electrical development will be in its final stage. We may even witness the decline of the great electrochemical industries which are dependent on an abundance of low-cost power for their operations.

Mr. President, there has been no major variation from the Hoover blueprint for liquidation of our Federal power program.

Last summer one of the private utility moguls got impatient about the time being taken. Mr. Ashton B. Collins told a group of utility executives at an Edison Electric Institute meeting:

We cannot take 20 years to undo what has been done to us in the past 20 years. We must do it in 4.

That is frankness, Mr. President. That is confession. That is exactly the impression I have as to what is going on in this country. The monopolistic combines believe they have only the 4 years of this administration to do the job they want to do, and that is to make impotent the Federal power yardstick program. They believe they have only 4 years to bring under control the electric generation facilities of this country.

I am raising my voice in protest again tonight, as I have upon many occasions in the past and will many times in the future, on the floor of the Senate, to warn the American people as to what is happening to them under the giveaway program.

I will not vote, Mr. President, for a committee amendment which seeks to raise by \$200,000 appropriations for a task force which obviously is biased. It is not a task force which on the basis of qualifications of its members can be expected to work in the public interest; I do not care who appointed it. I say therefore there has been an effort on the part of the private utilities to proceed with the liquidation without waiting for the Hoover Commission to develop a giveaway formula. The 20-year contracts in the Bonneville area and the attempted 20-year sales of Missouri Basin power were part of this speedup effort.

Mr. President, I shall urge a yea-and-nay vote on this issue. I want to say, very frankly for the RECORD, why I would like to have a yea-and-nay vote on this issue. I want a record of the votes in the Senate of Senators who are willing to vote an increase in appropriations for a task force which is as obviously biased against the public interest as the qualifications of these men show they are biased.

Mr. President, the differences which exist between us on this issue in the Senate represent very sincere differences

of view. They go to a great issue of public policy. I hope that my colleagues in the Senate will give me the courtesy of a record vote on this amendment because, in my judgment, a record vote on this amendment will be a significant vote to show where Senators stand on the power issue. In order to get such a vote, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words with relation to the amendment. I do so as a member of the Committee on Appropriations and also as a member of the Hoover Commission. An attack has been made upon the Hoover Commission. It is claimed that the Hoover Commission has created a task force to investigate power and water resources; That is correct. The Commission has created such a task force, and that task force is now at work.

The Hoover Commission is an arm of Congress. Congress created the Commission. Ex-President Herbert Hoover is the Chairman of the Commission. To the Commission there have been appointed two Members of the Senate, the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCLELLAN], and the senior Senator from Michigan, as well as two Members from the House. That task force and the other task forces were created for the purpose of studying the executive branch of the Government. It was felt that the prior Hoover Commission had not completed its job. Therefore the appointment of a new commission was thought to be essential, and Congress, accordingly, passed a law to that effect. The Senate has named members to the Commission, the House has named Members to the Commission, and the President of the United States has named members to the Commission from the executive branch of the Government.

I do not know whether the junior Senator from Oregon is familiar with the reason for the request for \$254,000.

The House had removed approximately \$50,000, under the impression that there was a duplication of money.

Many of those who serve on the various task forces are not compensated and do not receive any per diem allowances for their services. They are paid for their transportation and living expenses in Washington and wherever else they may have to live in connection with their duties.

Of the \$450,000 that is asked for, the sum of \$200,000 is to be used for an investigation of the CIA. The President of the United States suggested to the Hoover Commission that it would be well to have the Commission set up a task

force for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the CIA, under the direction of Gen. Mark Clark. The sum of \$200,000 for that purpose is not an unreasonable sum of money.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I voted for this amount in committee with the understanding that Gen. Mark Clark, whom I know intimately, and who is now the President of The Citadel in Charleston, S. C., was to investigate the CIA.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. I did not know that he was to investigate the power business.

Mr. FERGUSON. He has nothing to do with power.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to be clear in that connection.

Mr. FERGUSON. There are quite a number of task forces in the Hoover Commission. Ben Moreell, a former admiral—

Mr. MAYBANK. I know the admiral quite well.

Mr. FERGUSON. Ben Moreell, a former admiral in the United States Navy, is the chairman of the task force on waterpower.

Mr. MAYBANK. Why was that matter involved in the appropriation, if the President of the Citadel is to investigate the CIA? How did Ben Moreell become involved in that appropriation? Why do we have a situation in which Mark Clark, who has been appointed to investigate the CIA by the Hoover Commission, is confused with the appointment of Adm. Ben Moreell, who is to investigate something else?

Mr. FERGUSON. There are various task forces in the Hoover Commission, and among the task forces created is one to investigate the CIA. We have added an appropriation of \$200,000, which is for the task force being established to investigate the CIA. That is apparently the item which the Senator from Oregon desires to strike out.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to make it perfectly clear that the task force under Gen. Mark Clark is to investigate the CIA.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. That is the \$200,000 that has been added in the bill.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. HENNINGS. I have a considerable interest in the land- and water-use problems of the Missouri Valley. Some of us spent a year on a commission appointed by the President investigating that subject. We presented the results of our findings to President Eisenhower in February 1953. I was wondering whether the distinguished Senator from Michigan could tell us who is in charge of the task force studying land and water uses, which, I take it, comes under that general heading.

Mr. FERGUSON. Water resources and power?

Mr. HENNINGS. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. Adm. Ben Moreell, a former admiral in the Navy—

Mr. HENNINGS. I know Ben Moreell. He went to school in my city. He used to be in charge of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. HENNINGS. He is in charge of that program?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. HENNINGS. I was wondering whether that commission or task force will use the previous report made by the Hoover Commission some 6 or 7 years ago. The report is contained in a large green volume, weighing 5 or 6 pounds, I should judge. As has been said about other books, whether one reads it or not, it is almost impossible to lift the book. We made a report 2 or 3 years ago. We are spending money on various reports. Of course, I do not question the competency of the able men who comprise the Commission. I wonder if the able Senator from Michigan can tell us how the various reports, as well as the various studies that have been made, on our river valleys and our waterways, will be interrelated with relation to power, flood control, irrigation, and reclamation, as well as all the manifold ramifications which come under that general heading.

I wonder whether we are merely to make these reports, with nothing being done about them. I remember handing our report to the President, in company with the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], who was a member of that Commission. There were also three Members from the House of Representatives who served on the Commission. We have heard nothing about it since then.

Mr. FERGUSON. I would be unable to tell the Senator exactly.

Mr. HENNINGS. I thought it might be important to make some inquiry along that line.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan will make such inquiry, and I shall suggest that use be made of the study made by the Senator's Commission, as well as the other studies.

Mr. HENNINGS. I do not know whether our study is worth anything. We had a rather large staff, and the Commission consisted of 6 members, appointed from the House and from the Senate, and 5 noncongressional members. We devoted almost a year to the study.

Since then we have heard nothing whatever, either favorable or unfavorable, indicating that the study was to be considered one way or another. I should appreciate it very much if the Senator could give us some idea how we may find out.

Mr. FERGUSON. We shall try to find out.

Mr. HENNINGS. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. FERGUSON. I will read a report showing what this \$553,150 is for?

Task force on overseas operations, \$177,935.

Task force on real property—that is, real property of the United States Government—\$75,080.

Subcommittee on Business Enterprise in the Department of Defense, \$28,780.

Subcommittee on the transportation activities in the Department of Defense, \$52,440.

Subcommittee on the research activities of the Department of Defense, \$23,100.

Additional amount requested for the task force on water resources and power, \$174,055.

Additional amount requested for the task force on legal services and procedure, \$21,760.

The total amount requested in this supplemental budget is \$553,150.

To that is added a new task force which was set up after the Budget Director had approved and sent up the figure of \$553,150, which made \$753,150, or the amount in the bill at the present time.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] now desires to make that figure \$497,835. If we were to take out \$200,000, there would be no money in the budget to enable the Hoover Commission to investigate the CIA, of which investigation the chairman would be Gen. Mark Clark. I think that is the explanation. I hope that the Senate will vote down the amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, my rebuttal to the Senator from Michigan will be very brief, because one does not have to labor the obvious.

I am not proposing to cut off the CIA appropriation. I am all for it. I say the amount appropriated by the House is ample for the Hoover Commission to do an effective job. My speech went to the point that the water power task force has obviously a biased personnel. It obviously is a private-utility-slanted force. It is not an objective force. It receives 40 percent of the funds appropriated for the Hoover Commission. It has too much money.

Because it is obviously a biased task force and will obviously give us a report on the basis of the public statements of its members, its program will seek to carry out the blueprint of Hoover's Cleveland speech. We ought to save the American taxpayers some money and use part of the money of the Hoover Commission for the CIA investigation. Although the Bureau of the Budget subsequently made its recommendations with respect to the CIA, the House knew the situation, and the House was satisfied that the total job could be done for \$497,835. That is the amount called for in my amendment.

It will be noted, Mr. President, that I have not cut the increase in travel allowance proposed by the Senate committee. I think that was justified.

Mr. President, because 40 percent of the appropriation is going to a biased task force, here is a chance to stand with the House on this item.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that the House was mistaken. It thought the amount to set up the Hoover Commission task force

could come from some fund outside the Hoover Commission. I do not wish at this hour tonight to debate public versus private power. That would be a continuation of the long debate which took place in connection with the atomic energy bill. I do not intend to debate that issue at the present time. The question is, Will the Senate permit the Hoover Commission to finish the work of its task force, which includes studies of water resources and power, the CIA, and other subjects which I have mentioned? If so, then it should vote down this amendment. If we want to stop the Hoover Commission in its tracks, if we do not desire it to go ahead, we should vote for it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I desire to be fair to the Hoover Commission, and I want to help Gen. Mark Clark in every way I can in connection with the CIA, but I do not want to be put in the position of voting for a Hoover Commission task force to be investigating dams and water resources in the West. If I vote for this amendment, is it to help Mark Clark, who is president of The Citadel, to undertake the investigation of the CIA and communism? I do not want a task force to investigate water power in the Missouri Valley, in the Savannah Valley, or in Oregon.

Mr. FERGUSON. All I can say to the Senator is that a task force has been set up which has been in existence for about a year.

Mr. MAYBANK. What has the task force done?

Mr. FERGUSON. It is investigating.

Mr. MAYBANK. Investigating what?

Mr. FERGUSON. Water resources and power in the United States. It is to continue, and the \$200,000 which the committee included was for an investigation of the CIA.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am for the CIA investigation. Do not misunderstand me. As I understand the Senator from Michigan, the \$200,000 goes for the CIA investigation by Gen. Mark Clark.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

Mr. MORSE. I must make a very brief reply. The Senator from South Carolina should understand that the adoption of my amendment would not mean the loss of the CIA investigation. It would simply mean that from the total amount of money that the Hoover Commission has it must allocate a portion to the investigations it wants to conduct. Here is an opportunity to make a great saving in connection with the 40 percent that is going to a biased task force which is conducting—really for the private utilities, in my judgment—an investigation of water resources.

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not know anything about the private utilities.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. On this question the

yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] has a pair with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] would vote "nay," and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "yea."

If present and voting, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] would vote "nay."

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senators from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND and Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senators from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE and Mr. NEELY], the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are necessarily absent.

I announce further that on this vote the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "yea," and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—19

Anderson	Humphrey	McClellan
Chavez	Jackson	Morse
Douglas	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Fulbright	Langer	Sparkman
Hayden	Magnuson	Symington
Hennings	Mansfield	
Hill	McCarran	

NAYS—55

Aiken	Ferguson	Millikin
Barrett	Goldwater	Monroney
Beall	Gore	Mundt
Bennett	Green	Pastore
Bowring	Hendrickson	Payne
Bricke	Hickenlooper	Potter
Bridges	Holland	Purtell
Burke	Ives	Reynolds
Butler	Jenner	Robertson
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Case	Kennedy	Smathers
Clements	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Cooper	Knowland	Thye
Cordon	Kuchel	Upton
Crippa	Lennon	Welker
Daniel	Long	Williams
Dworshak	Malone	Young
Ellender	Martin	
Ervin	Maybank	

NOT VOTING—22

Bush	George	Neely
Byrd	Gillette	Schoepfel
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, N. J.
Dirksen	Kefauver	Stennis
Duff	Kilgore	Watkins
Eastland	Lehman	Wiley
Flanders	McCarthy	
Frear	Murray	

So Mr. MORSE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, would it be possible for the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] to yield to me for the purpose of asking for the adoption of an amendment to provide money for a commission which has already been set up by law, provided the Senator from Oregon does not lose the floor and that this item can be printed in the RECORD after the Senator has concluded his remarks?

Mr. MORSE. Under those conditions I am happy to yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I thank the Senator. I did not want to interrupt him before.

Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment will be stated.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I suggest that this amendment should go in between lines 15 and 16 on page 35, under the heading of "Independent Offices."

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 35, after line 15, it is proposed to insert the following:

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENTAL USE OF INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the necessary expenses of the Commission on Governmental Use of International Telecommunications, established by Act of July 29, 1954 (Public Law 558), \$150,000.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, last year I introduced Senate Joint Resolution 96, which passed the Senate and was sent to the House. Senate Joint Resolution 96 was passed by the House of Representatives last week, and became law July 29 last, just 2 or 3 days ago. It had not become a law at the time the appropriation bill came from the House of Representatives, or at the time the Senate committee was acting upon the independent offices appropriation bill.

Senate Joint Resolution 96 sets up a commission, with a staff, for the purpose of studying the use of international telecommunications and international networks for the purpose of the American information program, and to assist network information all over the world. It is a study commission in a very vital field, in which I am sorry to say the United States today is lagging and other countries are forging ahead.

The joint resolution, as passed and as it has become law, authorizes an appropriation of \$250,000 to carry out the provisions of the act. However, the law requires, as it is presently written, a report to be made on or before next December 31. As I say, that matter was taken up last year. Without doubt this act will have to be amended.

I am only asking, in view of the fact it is late in the session, and the fact that consideration will be necessary at a later date, that \$150,000 of the \$250,000 provided in the act be included in this bill. As I say, I had no opportunity to go before the Appropriations Committee, because this act did not become public law until July 29.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair reminds the Senator from Iowa that there is an amendment pending before the Senate. It will require unanimous consent to secure present consideration of the amendment suggested by the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I had asked consent of the Senator from Oregon that he yield for the purpose of allowing me to present the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator asked the Senator from Oregon to yield, but in order for his amendment to be considered by the Senate as a whole, the Senate itself must give unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I bow to the judgment and wisdom and ruling of the Chair. I desire to do whatever is necessary to ask for unanimous consent, in order to bring this amendment before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am submitting this amendment to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I understand that the unanimous-consent request is for consideration of the amendment.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the first step which must be taken.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. In fairness, I wanted to discuss the amendment with the Senator from New Hampshire before it was acted upon.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the Senator from Iowa that I know in general about the amendment he proposes and the importance of the work. However, this subject did not come before our committee. We had no opportunity to examine it.

I was notified by the Director of the Budget that this proposal was coming up here, and that it had the approval of the President.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. There are just two questions which have been raised since we were notified this amendment was coming up. The first is, Is this a one-shot proposition? In other words, is this job to be done with a single report, or will this be one of those continuing commissions?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I hope that it is not a continuing commission.

We can compare it to any number of commissions, such as the Randall Commission and other study commissions. It is the same type of commission.

So far as my intention is concerned, this commission should make its survey, develop its facts, make its report, and go out of business. I say it will probably have to be continued, because when the joint resolution was originally introduced last year it provided that a report should be made on or before December 31, 1954.

I have included in my amendment only \$150,000, rather than the \$250,000 which is the full authorization. I feel at this moment that \$150,000 will be ample, until such time as Congress can

act on this question again. If I did not feel so, I should have asked for the full \$250,000.

I assure the Senator that I believe this commission will operate as expeditiously and as conservatively as possible.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is familiar with this situation.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes. I should like to add that I think it is one of the most meritorious programs.

In answer to the very logical question asked by the chairman of the committee, namely, whether we are establishing a continuing commission, I can assure him that, from my standpoint and my knowledge of it, it is not to be a continuing commission. It is to have a one-shot job. The Commission will make a specific recommendation, and then will go out of existence.

But I join with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] in suggesting that the date be changed from 1954 to 1955, because of the lateness in creating the Commission.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I do not know whether we can change the date in this bill.

If it is parliamentary permissible—and I understand that I must ask unanimous consent for this purpose, in view of the fact that the joint resolution was introduced last year, but did not pass the House until this year, and in view of the further fact that the date in the original joint resolution is "on or before December 31, 1954"—let me say that I fully realize the parliamentary situation, and I now ask unanimous consent that the date be changed to December 31, 1955. This will allow approximately 1 year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT in the chair). The Senator from Iowa may modify his own amendment, as a matter of right, without obtaining unanimous consent for that purpose.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. But, Mr. President, I am trying to change the date in Senate Joint Resolution 96, by means of a rider in the proper form to the pending appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Since the amendment is being offered to the pending bill, the Chair rules that the Senator from Iowa has a right to modify his own amendment.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. No, Mr. President; I am referring to the original joint resolution. I hold in my hand a copy of Senate Joint Resolution 96. I now ask unanimous consent—if it is permissible—to offer to the pending bill the following amendment: At the proper place, to amendment Senate Joint Resolution 96, section 8 (a)—

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa yield to me?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I believe we can take care of the parliamentary situation by simply adding to the appropriation item the words:

Provided, That the date of termination of Senate Joint Resolution 96 shall be extended to December 31, 1955, in lieu of December 31, 1954, as provided in that act.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I so modify my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa has a right to modify his own amendment; and the amendment is modified accordingly.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I have no objection to the proposed change in the date. However, inasmuch as this matter has never been before the committee, I wish to state that if the Senator from Iowa believes that half of the authorization of \$250,000—that is \$125,000—rather than the full amount of \$250,000, will be a fair amount, and if he will also agree to allow it to come in in the regular way, I shall be glad to take to conference the amendment with that modification.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I think that is a reasonable request. So I am glad to modify my amendment by changing the amount to \$125,000, although with the understanding that with the matter going over to the next year, I cannot give either the Senator from New Hampshire or the Senate as a whole any assurance that the work could be done for that amount; and thus I may have to offer a further item, next year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to, as follows:

On page 35, after line 15, insert the following:

"COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENTAL USE OF
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For necessary expenses of the Commission on Governmental Use of International Telecommunications, established by act of July 29, 1954 (Public Law 558), \$125,000: *Provided*, That the date of termination of such Commission is hereby changed from December 31, 1954, to December 31, 1955."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have received two requests to yield to other Senators, so that they may submit amendments which I understand will require 3 or 4 minutes each. Of course, in connection with the debate on an appropriation bill—or, for that matter, on any other bill of such nature—I am always glad to accommodate my fellow Senators, particularly when the amendment I am offering raises a policy question, and therefore calls for the making of a record in regard to the policy.

So I am willing to yield, first, to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. UPRON], and subsequently to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], so as to make it possible for the Senate to consider amendments which they tell me are noncontroversial, and which they believe will not require lengthy debate. Under the circumstances, I yield to them for that purpose, subject to the following conditions: First, that I do not lose my right to the floor; second, that following action on their amendments, I shall be allowed to proceed with my amendment; third, that if debate on their amendments becomes extended, the authors of the amendments will understand that I mean no discourtesy to them if I decline to yield further for con-

tinued consideration of their amendments.

Mr. President, I wish to state that in yielding at this time I desire to have it understood that my amendment will be displaced temporarily, while these Senators offer their amendments.

With that understanding, I yield first to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. UPTON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands the Senator from Oregon to state that if his request is agreed to, he will temporarily withdraw his amendment, if it is further understood that in doing so, he will not lose his right to the floor.

Mr. MORSE. That is what I mean.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. UPTON] is recognized.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. President, I deeply appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Oregon in permitting me to submit my amendments at this time.

I now offer the amendments which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 51, in line 25, it is proposed to strike out "\$8,275,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$8,415,000."

On page 52, in line 6, after the word "Provided", it is proposed to insert "That \$140,000 of this appropriation shall be available only for the prosecution of the project for beach erosion control at Hampton Beach, N. H., as authorized by law: *Provided further.*"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. UPTON], which, without objection will be considered en bloc.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. President, these amendments call for an appropriation of \$140,000 for the prosecution of a beach-erosion project at Hampton Beach, N. H. This item was not submitted to the Appropriations Committee in the regular course, because when the committee hearing was being held on this supplemental appropriation bill, there was doubt whether the project would be authorized. The project is included in the rivers and harbors bill which has passed the House of Representatives, and is now on the Senate Calendar, and is reasonably certain of being passed by the Senate before the adjournment of this Congress.

However, the amendment provides, in effect, that the appropriation shall not be effective unless the project is authorized by law.

This is a cooperative project in connection with which the State of New Hampshire will contribute two-thirds of the cost, and the United States Government one-third of the cost. In other words, the total cost will be approximately \$420,000, of which the United States, by virtue of this appropriation item, will contribute \$140,000. The State of New Hampshire has appropriated the necessary funds on its part. The De-

partment of Defense has approved the project.

All that remains to launch the project is to have the appropriation made by Congress.

I shall not go further into the matter unless that is desired; I believe the statement I have made will suffice for the purpose of action by the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me say to my distinguished colleague that my understanding is that the bill carrying the authorization for this item has passed the House of Representatives, has been reported favorably by our committee to the Senate, is on the Senate Calendar, and in all probability will come up when the calendar is called on Saturday. It is also my understanding that the bill probably will be in conference several days after it is passed—so I judge, from the appearance of things, and knowing some of the problems which face any conference. I further understand that the State of New Hampshire will contribute two-thirds of the cost, that the Federal Government will contribute one-third, and that the money is available.

Mr. President, as chairman of the committee, I am somewhat embarrassed, because this item relates to the State of New Hampshire, and my distinguished colleague has offered the amendment. However, I hope that if, as chairman of the committee, I accept the amendment and agree to take it to conference, there will not be an impression that I am doing so because the amendment affects my State. I wish to state that I believe the matter is worthy of consideration by the committee; and that will be the basis of my agreement to accept the amendment and take it to conference. On that basis only, as chairman of the committee, I shall accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. UPTON].

Without objection—

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, before the amendment is adopted, let me say, as a member of the Committee on Public Works—if a statement on my part will be of any assistance to the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]—that I believe the proposal of the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. UPTON] is a very sound one for a project very much in the public interest, and I believe the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. President, again I thank the Senator from Oregon for his very great courtesy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. UPTON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me at this time?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from Massachusetts, under the conditions I have previously stated.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I appreciate the courtesy of the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon.

I now offer, on behalf of myself and the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], on behalf of himself and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 46, in line 2, before the period, it is proposed to insert "*Provided further.* That the provisions of section 708 of Public Law 458, approved June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 350), shall not apply to 250 units of family housing provided for by this act but the individual cost of such units shall in no event exceed \$20,000 per unit."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I have taken up this amendment with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and with the chairman of the Military Subcommittee, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

In the bill \$175 million is appropriated for military housing.

The provisions of a general law limit the price which can be paid for these houses to certain figures. The only exception is the 250 houses for general officers which are in the authorization bill. The houses are slightly larger than the standard size.

The amount in the authorization bill, is even more; it is greater than \$20,000; but by agreement with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] I put in a top limit of \$20,000. I understand the amendment is acceptable, and I hope it may be adopted.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. In substance, as so excellently explained by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, the amendment provides for 250 homes for general officers under the military construction program.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is right.

Mr. MAYBANK. Whether an officer be an admiral or a general in command of a military post, naturally, he has to have more room than his subordinate officers in view of the large number of visitors he receives and the good will he has to create.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, when the family housing for the military came up, in the amount of \$175 million, there was considerable discussion in the committee, as most of the Members remember, relative to the Federal Government's participation in housing for military people to that extent. So we wrote the following provision into the bill, which will be found on page 45:

Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading shall not be used for family housing unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that (1) it is impracticable to construct family housing under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act—

That is the Wherry housing, I might say—

and (2) that adequate housing at reasonable rental rates is not available in the immediate vicinity of the military installation, and (3) it is impracticable to acquire suitable housing under other existing provisions of law.

With those safeguards we approved the \$175 million for housing because of its essentiality to the enlisted men and officers of the military forces.

There was a discussion as to a higher limitation for a certain number of houses. It was not acted upon by the committee. The total amount of the cost allowance for each individual unit was considerably higher than that provided in the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and there was a reasonable and, I think, normal objection to that higher unit cost. But now that the Senator comes in here and offers an amendment limiting it to \$20,000 for only 250 of the 11,500 units in all, the Senator from New Hampshire thinks he is approaching it in a practical way, and is willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous arrangement, the floor returns to the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] in order to make his amendment again the pending business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. May I thank the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. May I say that two other colleagues wish me to extend the courtesy of yielding to them. Before any Senator gets a wrong idea, may I say, Mr. President, that these are the only two, so far as I am concerned, whom I shall further accommodate, because I think I have been very reasonable, but I want to get on with my discussion of my own amendment. But, Mr. President, I will yield, if there are no objections, under the same conditions to the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS]; and then, Mr. President, I will yield to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] each of whom, I understand, has an amendment that the chairman of the committee [Mr. BRIDGES] is willing to take to conference.

I yield first to the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Utah is recognized.

Mr. WATKINS. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask it have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 31, line 13, it is proposed to change the period to a comma and to add the following:

Provided, That hereafter hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237) as amended.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, the bill contains an item of \$100,000 to take

care of some backlog of probates on Indian fractionated heirships.

We have over 2,000 of them, and we are trying to get them cleaned up so that we can make progress in solving some of the Indian problems. Many of these lands are lying idle today. The Indians cannot use them because of the multiplicity of owners whose names have never been determined. We have in some cases as many as 30 people owning a 40-acre tract, and it becomes very difficult to handle these matters.

Ordinarily, of course, we would have to give examinations for people to take care of the job, which we hope will be done in 2 years.

The committee has allowed us \$100,000 in the bill for this purpose. We think we can get some young lawyers who can take the job, and because they have to comply with the probate laws of the State in which the lands are located, they will be able immediately to enter upon the work and get it done. Our hope is and our program in this respect, has been to get it done as speedily as possible so that we can go forward with this Indian program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the chairman of the committee has no objection to the language change. In fact, he approves the amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] for extending to me the courtesy of the floor. I rise to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that on July 6 we passed Senate Joint Resolution 140, to establish a commission for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton.

Section 7 of the joint resolution provides:

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

However, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I did not ask the Appropriations Committee to include any funds because the House did not act on its portion of this joint resolution until late this afternoon. In acting, I may say, they limited the amount that could be spent to \$10,000 for this Commission.

Very frankly, I am skeptical about the capacity of the Commission to get the job done for \$10,000, but since we must operate under that limitation, I have taken up with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. BRIDGES] the amendment to include \$10,000 in this bill for Senate Joint Resolution 140, and I believe he has agreed to take that amendment to conference.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator please state just what he is asking again? I understand the joint resolution.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes. This amendment provides \$10,000 for conducting the work of the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission. It was the feeling of

some 35 or 40 of us, who joined in introducing the joint resolution that it would probably require \$50,000 to really undertake the work of the Commission. But in approving our joint resolution, the House wrote into it a limitation of \$10,000, and rather than retard the beginning of the Commission, I felt that it would be well for us to appropriate \$10,000, get on with the work, and if next year we find out that our guess was closer than the House guess, we can come back to the committee for a supplemental appropriation, of course.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator from South Dakota consider adding the name of Andrew Jackson to the joint resolution, so that it may provide for a joint memorial?

Mr. MUNDT. I may say to the Senator from Illinois that this is in the nature of a sequel to the one which honored Thomas Jefferson. Therefore it is in the nature of an equalizing joint resolution.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I believe the name of Andrew Jackson should be added.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from South Dakota send his amendment to the desk?

Mr. MUNDT. The purpose of the amendment is to provide \$10,000 for carrying out the purposes of Senate Joint Resolution 140.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Where in the bill does the Senator from South Dakota propose to add the amendment?

Mr. MUNDT. On page 63, at the end of line 24.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Would the Senator from South Dakota consider adding the name of Aaron Burr to that of Alexander Hamilton?

Mr. MUNDT. We are on the Hamilton side of the feud at this time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, while the Senator from New Hampshire knows nothing about the details of the proposed amendment, and does not know what the reaction of the House will be, he does recognize the part which Alexander Hamilton played in the history of the United States. It is probably wise to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton, and I shall certainly be glad to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire. I am sure the House will be very happy to have a limitation placed on the amount.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, this supplemental appropriation bill provides funds to be used by the Civil Defense Administration to finance the establishment of permanent headquarters at Battle Creek, Mich. The original plans of

that agency announced in 1951 provided for the establishment of its permanent headquarters at Olney, Md., the present site of its training center and where the Civil Defense Administration has already incurred a large capital investment in Government funds.

As a Senator from Maryland, let me say that the establishment of headquarters at Battle Creek would naturally be adverse to the interests of my State. However, my objections to this proposal far transcend any interest in it that I may have as a Senator from the State of Maryland. I firmly believe that if the headquarters of this most important agency are moved to Battle Creek, Mich., it will sound the death knell to our civil-defense program.

We owe our citizens the paramount obligation to see to it that our Nation has the most effective civil-defense program the intellect and resources of man are capable of providing. My studies of this proposal indicate beyond a doubt that the decision to move the civil defense headquarters to Battle Creek was based upon the most cursory of investigations, and is fatally defective so far as the administration of this agency is concerned. In a recent letter to the President concerning this proposal, I stated several of the more important factors which clearly indicate to me that Battle Creek is not the proper site for this facility. By way of clarification, I ask unanimous consent that my letter of July 22, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

— JULY 22, 1954.

THE PRESIDENT,

The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Federal Civil Defense Administration has recently announced plans to establish its permanent headquarters at Battle Creek, Mich. At the present time temporary headquarters are located in the District of Columbia and the Administration's training center is located at Olney, Md. Prior to this announcement, permanent headquarters were also to be located at Olney.

I question the merit of this proposal and believe that it is in the best interest of the Government and, more specifically, our civil-defense program, that the headquarters of the Administration be located at Olney, Md., as has been the plan since 1951 when the Civil Defense Administrator selected that site for its headquarters and training center. There are serious financial and administrative reasons why the civil defense headquarters should not be located at Battle Creek.

Preliminary studies and estimates would indicate that the cost of remodeling the premises and moving personnel to Battle Creek alone might exceed \$1,500,000. In addition, substantial amounts of specialized equipment presently at Olney will have to be moved at prohibitive cost. As an example, it is my understanding that it will cost the Civil Defense Administration about \$100,000 simply to disconnect and terminate existing communication facilities. As another example, the proposed move will require the abandonment of "Rescue Street," a training facility at Olney simulating bombed-out buildings, which I am advised cost almost \$500,000. As these examples indicate, the Government investment at Olney to a very great extent appears to be in labor and other installation costs rather than in the intrinsic value of the equipment involved, which

means that the capital loss will be substantial should the proposed move take place.

Loss of investment, however, is but one aspect of this problem. More important is the functioning of the agency itself. The Civil Defense Administration is not a self-sustaining, all-inclusive organization. On the contrary, it is essentially a coordinating agency which relies upon the staffs of the other agencies and departments of the Federal Government. It has made delegations of responsibilities fixing areas of research and development in some 20 other Federal agencies. As an example, only last week you announced the delegation of extensive civil defense responsibilities to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Furthermore, each Federal agency relies upon such liaison in the establishment of its own civil defense program for continued operations in the event of enemy attack.

Thus, should the headquarters be moved to Battle Creek, which would make this liaison extremely difficult and costly, if not impossible, not only would the nationwide civil defense program be severely compromised, but also, the essential program relating to the emergency operation of the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government.

While I understand that these new plans call for a small liaison staff in Washington, it is questionable whether a handful of employees could even hope to maintain the necessary contact with the other agencies of the Government.

I have also been advised that the Civil Defense Administration proposes to have its high officials available in Washington for consultation during emergencies. Yet, in time of emergency fate can play cruel tricks on man's endeavors. Would chance or circumstance find the proper officials in the vicinity of Washington at the time of an enemy attack? If not could subordinates stationed almost 1,000 miles away take their places on a moment's notice?

For such reasons as these I believe that Battle Creek is manifestly an unfortunate choice for the site of the headquarters of this most important agency. On the other hand, Olney, Md., appears to be a most effective location both for the headquarters and the training center. While it is not located in any target area, nevertheless it is in the heart of the Industrial East where most of the target areas are found. Most States and cities can thus send their key civil defense personnel the short distance to Olney at comparatively low cost. In addition, it is my understanding that the accessibility of Olney and present facilities and accommodations allow for a most intense training program there than would be possible at Battle Creek where distances are great and accommodations are poor.

There is the question as to Olney being too close to Washington, which admittedly would be a priority target area in case of war. It should be pointed out, however, that Olney is outside the area of major damage from blast and fire effects.

The advent of the hydrogen bomb leads me to believe that an entirely new concept of civil defense must be developed. The hydrogen bomb, together with germ or bacteriological warfare and other hideous weapons, in my opinion requires that Civil Defense be considered in terms other than the mass evacuation of our cities. The entire question of relocation of civilian, industrial, and Government facilities must be reexamined in view of the fact that it is now obvious that all essential facilities cannot be placed beyond the reach of these new weapons. It would seem to me that the first step in this reappraisal might well be the construction of a model headquarters building at Olney designed in accordance with the latest knowledge and technical information available relating to the design of buildings

capable of withstanding blast, radiation, and fire of thermonuclear weapons.

Accordingly, I most respectfully urge that this plan to move the civil defense headquarters and training center to Battle Creek, Mich., be reconsidered. It is essential, in my opinion, that the headquarters be located within commuting distance of Washington so it can effectively carry out its functions in time of emergency. No place on earth is now entirely safe from the ravages of these new weapons, and compromises must be made in weighing safety as against effectiveness. Furthermore, to a great extent the work of this organization will have to be performed prior to the time of emergency, as probably its greatest task lies in the training of local and regional civil defense officials and workers. This training program can be more effectively carried out in the middle Atlantic region of our country, with Olney, Md., as the most obvious site. To pass up Olney or some other site in this section in favor of a converted Army hospital in Michigan, a facility which itself would be sorely needed in time of emergency, would be, in my opinion, a most drastic mistake and constitute an incalculable setback to the essential preparations our country must make to protect itself and thus to survive during this age of thermonuclear weapons.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER,
United States Senator.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I understand that the Senator from Maryland is objecting and intends to raise the point of order that this would be an appropriation of prior funds, and therefore would require a suspension of the rule and a two-thirds vote. Is that correct?

Mr. BUTLER. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. I suggest to the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], that this amount be stricken out as an appropriation of prior funds, and that the chairman then move to add \$350,000 on page 62, line 22.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Maryland will not yield for that purpose.

Mr. FERGUSON. I desired to shorten the argument being made by the Senator.

Mr. BUTLER. I would rather prolong it.

It is my belief that the factors discussed in this letter clearly demonstrate the need for the postponement of this move or transfer. In addition, contacts with my office indicate that housing conditions at Battle Creek are abominably poor; that the vast majority of Civil Defense employees will not move to Battle Creek, and that if Battle Creek is a proper location for this headquarters, a thorough investigation will substantiate that conclusion. On the other hand, if the proposal is unsound and would jeopardize the entire civil-defense program, as I clearly foresee, it is our duty, in the highest sense of the word, to see that this fact is established prior to the time the present headquarters staff is disbanded and the agency is demoralized and disorganized by this unfortunate transfer.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. BEALL. Is it not a fact that if the headquarters should be moved to Battle Creek, Mich., it would be housed in what were formerly hospital buildings?

Mr. BUTLER. That is true.

Mr. BEALL. Is it not a fact that the Army has reserved the right to take back the buildings in the event of another war?

Mr. BUTLER. I will say to my dear colleague from Maryland that in the event of an emergency the Civil Defense headquarters would last 5 minutes in the location to which it is now proposed to move it. In addition to that, \$1½ million will have to be spent to make the facilities there available to the agency.

I wish to point out to my colleagues that in 1953 the agency entered into a contract with respect to communications, which contract was for a period of 10 years, at a monthly rental of \$3,000. If the agency does not live up to its contract, it will cost the Government about \$80,000, less one-one hundred and twentieth for each month of occupation, which will make the penalty approximately \$72,000. In addition to that, there has been expended a half million dollars for what is known at Olney, Md., as Rescue Street, which represents a large capital investment.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield for a question.

Mr. BEALL. Considerably more than a half a million dollars has been spent. As a matter of fact, Olney was picked by the last two administrations as an ideal location, and was established by Mr. Flemming as being beyond the danger zone.

Mr. BUTLER. I may say to my colleague that his point is absolutely correct. I do not know of anyone who has stated that Olney, Md., was not an ideal location for the civil-defense headquarters. The location is 20 miles from the Capital City. I would think that is an ample distance away. I can see no reason for moving that fine facility, which has been established at great expense to the taxpayers.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield for a question.

Mr. GORE. The junior Senator from Tennessee came into the Chamber late. May I ask to where it is proposed to move the facility?

Mr. BUTLER. It is being proposed that the facility be moved to Battle Creek, Mich., into buildings which were formerly occupied by a hospital, which buildings, in the event of an emergency, would be absolutely essential for use by the Department of the Army or the Department of the Navy.

Mr. GORE. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Why is it proposed to move the agency from the vicinity of the United States Capital to Michigan?

Mr. BUTLER. I should like to know the answer to that question. I can find no sound reason for moving the fine facility from the State of Maryland. I may also inform my colleagues that

from the headquarters at Olney, Md., there are microwave communications to one of the larger cities on the eastern seaboard, which system could not be replaced for thousands and thousands of dollars. It would be utterly ridiculous to move the agency from that fine facility.

Mr. GORE. Does the amendment of the Senator from Maryland provide that the agency shall not be moved?

Mr. BUTLER. In due time the senior Senator from Maryland is going to make a point of order on the basis that this is an appropriation of unexpended funds.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. As I understand, the Civil Defense Headquarters at Olney is now located in rental property, and the rental has been adjusted in such a way that it will prove to be an economy to the Government. Is that correct?

Mr. BUTLER. It is my understanding that the rental has been adjusted downward. The headquarters could not have a better landlord or facility for that type of operation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Is it not also true that the Government, when it first entered into the contract, agreed with the landlord or with the owner of the property to use it for a rather extended period of time?

Mr. BUTLER. That is correct, and the Government has expended a very large amount of money on the basis of such commitment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It is also true, is it not, that the Federal Government has invested in the installation an amount of money running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, for the purpose of renovation and redesigning in order properly to adjust the facility for the purposes of civil-defense training?

Mr. BUTLER. That is true.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Would not all that money be lost if the move were to be made?

Mr. BUTLER. All of that money would be lost. The initial investment in the project would be lost. The Government would be required to pay a large penalty for disconnecting its communication systems, and these would be abandoned at great expense.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to state that I have discussed the matter with the Senator from Maryland, and I am familiar with some of the details involved. I assure him that he shall have my support for his proposal.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. I know the distinguished Senator from Maryland wishes to be fair. He knows, does he not, that the anticipated move to Battle Creek will result in housing the entire Civil Defense headquarters? The Olney program is a training program in a demonstration area. The administration headquarters is here in Washington. There have been no shenanigans on the part of

any members of the Michigan delegation in trying to get the Civil Defense headquarters to move to Battle Creek. I am sure the Senator from Maryland is aware of the fact that the program of the President has been to utilize as much of the property that belongs to the Federal Government as possible, in order to avoid paying rent.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I yielded for a question. I should like to answer the statement of the distinguished Senator from Michigan by saying that simply because it is desired to carry out the directive of the President, it does not follow that the Government should abandon a perfectly fine and useful location and facility, in which the Government already has a large investment.

Mr. POTTER. The Senator from Maryland is also aware of the fact, is he not, that the Government will save from \$200,000 to \$225,000 a year if the transfer is made?

Mr. BUTLER. I do not see how any money can be saved by the transfer, when there is taken into consideration the fact that there will have to be spent approximately \$1½ million in putting the Battle Creek property into proper condition. The Government will lose a half a million dollars in capital investment. Also, about \$72,000 will be lost as a result of termination of the contract at Olney. In addition, there will be the cost of moving the agency. I remain firmly convinced that the civil defense of the country cannot be effectively operated that far from the Capital. The personnel of the agency will probably be traveling back and forth on airplanes and trains incessantly. I think such an agency must be within easy reach of the Capital of the United States. I am sure it could not be said that it would be desirable to have the Pentagon move to an area in Michigan. The Pentagon must be close to Washington. The Civil Defense headquarters is the agency that will develop and maintain the protection and preservation of our people in case of attack. The agency should properly be near Washington, close to the seat of Government. The agency does not belong in Michigan.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. The Senator from South Dakota was interested in the remark which the Senator from Maryland made a few minutes ago with regard to the fact that the rent had been adjusted downward. It intrigues me because the Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction of the Committee on Armed Services, for a period of more than a year, has frequently been confronted with the problem of the adjustment of rents. Originally the facility in Olney, Md., was authorized by the predecessor committee at a rental of about \$36,000 a year, as I understand. In any event, when it was time to extend the lease, the subcommittee was asked to clear the rental at \$48,000 a year. We suggested that appraisals be obtained, and the appraisers fixed the fair rental value at from \$32,000 to \$55,000 a year.

In any event, it was the opinion of the committee that the lease should be settled at \$36,000 a year, which was the originally authorized amount. I think the matter was taken into court, and the suggestion was that it could not be settled for less than \$48,000.

Does the Senator from Maryland mean to say it is agreeable now to settle the lease at \$36,000?

Mr. BUTLER. I think that is correct, although I do not wish to be bound by it.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I should like to state to the Senator from South Dakota that it is a matter of record that the Federal court authorized the payment of \$48,000 a year.

Mr. CASE. When?

Mr. BEALL. In 1952, as I recall. I believe that was the figure which was authorized.

Mr. CASE. That does not wholly conform to the understanding I had, I may say.

I may add that what has disturbed the subcommittee on real estate and military construction is that the landlord was attempting to collect rent for property consisting of 50 acres, but at the same amount that the appraisers—

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, for the purpose of clarifying this matter, my colleague be allowed to answer the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] without causing me to lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GOLDWATER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CASE. I shall be glad to have that done, but first I should like to finish stating my point.

Mr. BUTLER. Very well.

Mr. CASE. Some appraisers were brought in. The appraiser upon whom the landlord seemed to rely most said the property should bring as much if rented with merely 50 acres as if it were rented with approximately 250 acres; in other words, that no decrease should be made in the rent because of the deletion of approximately 200 acres of good Maryland land from the property rented.

The committee was confronted with that proposal, but did not give its approval to the larger figure.

Of course, if the matter has gone to court and has been decided by the court, that is different.

But I was intrigued by the statement of the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] that the settlement had been accomplished downward, because that would bear upon this problem.

Mr. BUTLER. It was my understanding that an offer was made in that connection.

Mr. BEALL. The Senator from South Dakota may not remember it, but the original contract was for 543 acres. The reason for the inclusion of only 50 acres is that the buildings were on the 50 acres of land. The buildings which originally were taken over were on the 50-acre tract. The remainder of the 543 acres—or approximately 493 acres, as I recall—would bring the \$48,000 rental.

Furthermore, I wish to call the attention of the Senator from South Dakota, because he was on the subcommittee, to the fact that an agreement was actually made with the landlord to buy this land.

The senior Senator from Tennessee knows that. The Government entered into an agreement in 1951 or 1952 to buy that land. So the school was abandoned.

Because of the fact that the property rights of the owners are affected in this manner, there is the element that they are entitled to remuneration. The Government could not simply walk in and take over the property without making payment. However, as a matter of fact, the Government has paid them nothing.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I think we have discussed the point sufficiently.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I merely wished to establish the fact, if it is one, that the landlord is now willing to accept rent of \$36,000 a year.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not know that to be so.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President—

Mr. BUTLER. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have heard of complaints from the employees who are stationed in Maryland. I do not know about the merits of the transfer, or what its effect will be, or whether the project will be as effective and as efficient in Michigan as in Maryland.

However, I understand that many of the employees will not be transferred to Michigan, because, instead, they will quit their jobs.

Mr. BUTLER. That is true; the trained personnel will not go to Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is what I have been told.

Mr. BUTLER. If this move is made, I say to the Senator from South Carolina, the civil defense organization will be broken up, and that will occur at a time when it should not be broken up.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield to me, to permit me to ask a question of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee who is handling this matter?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. WELKER. What is his observation with respect to the statements made by the two distinguished Senators from Maryland, to the effect that this important installation is being moved to Battle Creek, Mich.; and that in the event of an emergency, there will be no place for it to go, because it will have to evacuate the hospital buildings, and furthermore, we shall lose the benefit of the giant cable lines about which I have heard, and also we shall lose the benefit of the installations which have been made. I should like to hear from the chairman of the subcommittee on that point.

Mr. BUTLER. First, Mr. President, I should like to complete my statement.

On page 62 of the bill, in lines 22 through 25, the text of the amendment proposed by the Appropriations Com-

mittee, provides "That not to exceed \$350,000 of the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation for this purpose shall remain available until June 30, 1955."

The committee report reveals that the purpose of the amendment was to make these funds available "in order to provide funds for moving the major portion of the operations to Battle Creek, Mich."

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 provides, in part, that—

No general appropriation bill or amendment thereto shall be received or considered in either House if it contains a provision reappropriating unexpended balances of appropriations.

Accordingly, Mr. President, on the basis of that rule, it is my purpose to raise a point of order against the inclusion of the aforesaid provision in this appropriation bill.

Mr. PAYNE rose.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, if the Senator from Maine wishes me to yield to him at this time, I gladly do so.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I appreciate the willingness of the distinguished Senator from Maryland to yield to me. I should like to ask whether he is aware of the fact that in addition to the training facilities and the school available at Olney, to which reference has been made, in which the training of Civil Defense personnel from over the country takes place, there has been maintained in the District of Columbia a very extensive and very costly executive set of offices for all the rest of the personnel.

Mr. BUTLER. That is perfectly true; yes.

Mr. PAYNE. If the Senator from Maryland will permit me to speak further on this matter for a moment—

Mr. BUTLER. Certainly.

Mr. PAYNE. I wish to call attention to the fact that I happened to have the privilege of serving as 1 of the 3 governors of this Nation who served on a 9-member board of the National Advisory Council of Civil Defense, named by the President, during the period from 1950 up to 1953, and in that period of time I had an opportunity to visit Olney and observe the operations of the training school.

On the other hand, I also had an opportunity to observe the operations of the headquarters which is located in the District of Columbia, and I knew of the fact that it was located in a very congested area and one where the rent was very costly.

I wish to ask a question: Is the Senator from Maryland aware of the statement appearing on page 464 of the hearings before the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate? At the bottom of that page we find the following statement which was made by Mr. Val Peterson, formerly Governor of Nebraska and now the Civil Defense Administrator:

Consistent with the need for dispersal and continuity of Government, FCDA, as you may know, is now in the process of moving our national office from Washington to Battle Creek, Mich., in order to get our agency and

our people out of the critical target area of Washington. I am convinced that this Nation's Capital will be one of the very first targets on an aggressor's list and, unless we take this step to protect ourselves, we simply are not going to be around to do our jobs after the attack comes.

Is the Senator aware of that statement?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes, I am.

Mr. PAYNE. May I further ask whether or not the Senator is aware of the fact that as early as 1951, on the briefing by the best authority available at the Federal level at that time, and under the direction of the then former Governor Caldwell, of Florida, who was then the Civil Defense Director for this Nation, the same argument was put forth by him and by the agencies in Washington, that it was essential for the needs of our national defense and to create an effective civil defense organization that would be able to act regardless of where the target area happened to be, that it should be removed from the area of Washington and placed outside of the vale of that which was then considered a most vital target area?

Mr. BUTLER. He may have had that idea. But if the Senator is going to do that, we might as well take the Pentagon out, and all the other vital agencies of the Government.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further—

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one question?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. PAYNE. Is it not true that we are at present and have been for some period of time discussing very seriously the proposition of endeavoring to disperse, insofar as practical, those essential agencies of the Government so as not to have all of our eggs in one basket?

Mr. BUTLER. Let me answer the Senator by saying that it has always been the rule in dispersal that a safe distance is 20 miles, and that is exactly what this is. So we come within all the specifications. I can see no reason for moving this agency.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. WELKER. I should like to ask my distinguished friend and colleague, the senior Senator from Maryland, whether if the argument of the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] is correct, based upon Mr. Val Peterson's knowledge as to where the first attack may strike, it would not be advisable to move the Capitol, the White House—

Mr. BUTLER. Everything.

Mr. WELKER. That is right—and move everything else out from under the canopy of the Capital of the United States?

Mr. BUTLER. Take it all out of Washington. It just does not make any sense. We have always lived up to the rule that a dispersal of 20 miles is sufficient.

Two or three years ago on the floor of the Senate the very eminent Senator

from Florida had a dispersal bill which carried out that principle.

Mr. President, I will proceed with my statement. The denial of these funds should result in the postponement of plans to establish Civil Defense headquarters at Battle Creek until the next session of the Congress. During the interim period a comprehensive investigation should be made as to the proper location of all these important facilities.

During the era of savage thermonuclear weapons capable of destroying entire cities with one blast, members of the executive branch of the Government who are responsible for the management of our Civil Defense Administration cannot, in good conscience, do otherwise.

So I say, Mr. President, I make the point of order that this is a reappropriation of unexpended balances in last year's appropriation bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A point of order has been made. The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Chair wish to be advised on the point of order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I tried to persuade the Senator from Maryland at the beginning of his argument that the Senator from Michigan saw no reason why this point of order should not be sustained, and that the Senator from Michigan would have an amendment to offer, so that a point of order would not lie. I have no objection to the point of order, and believe that it would be well at this particular time to sustain the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Reorganization Act of 1946, section 139, paragraph (c), states:

No general appropriation bill or amendment thereto shall be received or considered in either House if it contains a provision reappropriating unexpended balances of appropriations.

Under that provision, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. FERGUSON. I send to the desk an amendment on page 62, line 22, to strike out "\$11,000,000" and insert "\$11,350,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 62, in line 22, it is proposed to strike out "\$11,000,000" and insert "\$11,350,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to make a few remarks on this particular amendment. The purpose of this amendment is to add \$350,000 to the civil defense appropriation for the purpose of the Civil Defense moving its headquarters from an apartment house in the city of Washington, where it is paying high rent, to a Federal facility

owned by the United States Government in Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. President, the Senators from Maryland will probably object to this on the ground that part of their facility is located at Olney, Md.

The Civil Defense Administration will be able to save \$217,000 a year by virtue of rents that will be saved when they are using a building owned by the United States Government.

Mr. President, it was not just decided to move this establishment to the State of Michigan. In fact, the United States Government went up to Indiantown Gap, Pa., and looked over a Federal facility there. They were determined to move out of the Washington area. So I am not here arguing for the State of Michigan, and that only the State of Michigan should receive this facility. It was the desire of the Civil Defense Administration to move away from the present location.

This is what the record of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations shows:

We are presently located in an apartment house building at 1930 Columbia Road in Washington, and that building should be returned to its owners.

That is in a high-rent district.

We are going to have to move. Personally, I think that we should get out of it. I think that it should be returned to the people who built it. The rent is high.

There are a number of considerations involved in moving. First, the Office of Defense Mobilization has said that as a security agency of the Government we should move 20 miles beyond a 10-mile circle drawn around the target area of Washington with the Capitol as the center. This would be 30 miles from the Capitol.

That is what the Office of Defense Mobilization says.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. Just a moment. The Senator from Maryland was inclined to yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. BUTLER. For a particular purpose.

Mr. FERGUSON. I read from the record in the testimony of Mr. Peterson:

We have at Olney, Md., at present a staff school, a rescue street, some other buildings, and a communications center.

Mr. TABER. How far out is that?

Mr. PETERSON. Nineteen air miles from the Capitol.

It should be 20 miles instead of 19.

Mr. President, Mr. Peterson testified in the Senate committee hearings. What did he say there was here at Olney, Md.?

We have at Olney, Md., a staff college and a rescue-training school, patterned after the English, who are the leaders in this field. We have trained many thousands of people from all over the United States.

As a matter of fact this training will take place out in the respective States instead of at Olney, or anywhere else—not even in Michigan—but these people are to be trained in the various States.

He continued:

Our first hope was that we could go out to Olney, erect a building, and locate our

national headquarters there. However, Olney is 19 miles-plus from the Capitol, which we assume is the aiming point in Washington.

ODM, which has the responsibility for continuity of Government, has said that any industry which is building and expects to get tax benefits, must locate 10 miles beyond a perimeter drawn around an aiming point; in other words, 20 miles out in the country. They have said Government agencies should be at least 30 miles out. We ran into two problems in connection with Olney. ODM said it is not far enough. We cannot quarrel with them because we recognize these weapons are getting bigger and we want things dispersed.

POLICY ON NEW CONSTRUCTION

Secondly, the President said that so far as the executive branch was concerned, he did not want us or any other agency going in for new construction until and unless the agency had exhausted every possibility of moving into an existing Federal establishment standing idle. So we started to search all around this country for quarters into which we might go. That search has extended all over the area. The closest facility standing idle we could find which was adequate, is at Battle Creek, Mich. It is the Percy Jones General Hospital, formerly operated by the Kellogg people, and later taken over by the Army during the last war.

There is a million square feet of space standing idle there. It is the closest place to Washington we could find. We hope to move into that space. Those are the present plans.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. WELKER. I am not familiar with the State of Michigan, but I am wondering if Battle Creek is not a highly strategic area, in the event of an enemy attack, since I am informed giant industries are located either in or near Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. FERGUSON. The city of Battle Creek is a town 125 miles from Detroit on the Michigan Central Railroad. Its industry is principally food, cereals. Therefore it is not a strategic area at all.

Mr. WELKER. It has no manufacturing, such as tanks and guns?

Mr. FERGUSON. No.

Mr. WELKER. No heavy equipment, such as automobiles or anything of that nature?

Mr. FERGUSON. I do not know of any automobiles.

Mr. WELKER. Or parts for automobiles?

Mr. FERGUSON. There may be a few machine shops. It is not a strategic area at all.

Mr. WELKER. I still think somewhere in Idaho, or Denver, Colo., would be better.

Mr. FERGUSON. The communications center is at Denver, Colo.

Mr. WELKER. That is fine.

I have one further question, Mr. President. What does the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan have to say with respect to the allegation made by the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] to the effect that in the event of an all-out emergency we would have to evacuate the Percy Jones Hospital? Where would they go? That is an important question in my mind.

Mr. FERGUSON. There is a very large building there, and the attack would have to be very serious before they would leave the Percy Jones Hospital. The Army has released the facility at Battle Creek and is agreeable to having the agency moved to Battle Creek, so they have given it up.

Mr. BUTLER. For how long?

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will my distinguished colleague yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. POTTER. I believe I can answer the question of my colleague from Idaho.

The Percy Jones building was not constructed as a hospital. It served as a hospital in World War II. It served very well as a hospital.

The Army has released it as a hospital. It is a beautiful, well-built structure, which is ideally suited for an office building. In case of another emergency there are many other buildings which would be suitable for a hospital.

This building was used as a hospital during the war, but it was not built as a hospital. Certainly we would not leave a building like that empty, waiting for another war to come along so that we could use it as a hospital. The Army has released it.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. WELKER. Obviously, there must have been some reason why this office building, or whatever it is, was used as a hospital in World War II. We are told that if another emergency arises conditions will be much more severe, and casualties will be exceedingly high. I am wondering why we cannot go out to some of the abandoned Air Force bases which dot the Nation, which are now used entirely as bowling alleys for rats and skunks, where they could well do everything we can do at this so-called hospital there in Battle Creek.

Mr. POTTER. Does the Senator propose that we stockpile all the hospitals we had in World War II, awaiting another emergency?

Mr. WELKER. I think the situation is serious, since we are so alerted and must be so meticulous with respect to inches, feet, or miles away from the Nation's Capital, that we had better be alerted to this great danger we have all heard so much about. I say that the first thing we need is hospitals.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BUTLER. Does the Senator not know that Val Peterson, the Administrator of this agency, has certified that Olney, Md., meets the minimum standard as to distance requirement?

Mr. FERGUSON. His testimony is just the opposite. I have read it to the Senator.

Mr. BUTLER. I have a letter here which is not the opposite, and it is dated July 30. I received it August 2. I shall quote it:

While Olney meets the minimum distance standard—

So I do not know what he means.

Mr. FERGUSON. Let me read his testimony.

Mr. BUTLER. I have just read from a letter.

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall read his testimony:

Consistent with the need for dispersal and continuity of Government, FCDA, as you may know, is now in the process of moving our national office from Washington to Battle Creek, Mich., in order to get our agency and our people out of the critical target area of Washington. I am convinced that this Nation's Capital will be among the very first targets on an aggressor's list and unless we take this step to protect ourselves, we simply are not going to be around to do our jobs after the attack comes.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. Does the Senator not know that this agency is an agency which must keep in close liaison with other departments of Government? We cannot run the civil defense of the United States in time of emergency from some building out in Battle Creek, one thousand miles away from this Capital. If we can do that, then let us move the Pentagon and all these other agencies away from Washington.

It sounds silly to me to select this one agency which is comfortably located in the lovely State of Maryland, and require it be moved to Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. I understand that it is beyond the imagination of the distinguished Senator that anything could possibly be moved from the great State of Maryland to the great State of Michigan.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator is certainly correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate the feelings of the distinguished Senator. I have been in both States.

Mr. BUTLER. I will not even go so far as to limit it to Michigan. I say it is impossible for me to conceive of anything moving out of the great State of Maryland.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is right; I understand that.

If war should come, I suppose the Senator understands that the people would be moved out of the Pentagon Building. I do not know whether the Senator is familiar with the plans or not.

Mr. BUTLER. I suppose we would move out of the Capitol, too. Is there any distinction as between a United States Senator and the man who is operating the civilian defense agency? We would probably all move.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will my distinguished colleague yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I now yield to my distinguished colleague from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. Is it not a fact that the argument put forward by the distinguished Senator from Maryland relates to only a portion of the program?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. POTTER. For several years there has been an effort to find a suitable and adequate location to house the entire headquarters for the civil defense agencies. The Senator from Maryland

is complaining because the training program which is located in Olney would be moved. The distinguished Senator from Michigan, and I, and the executive branch of the Government, which has recommended this change, are concerned about the entire civilian defense program. We are concerned about the headquarters being here where we are paying terrific rent. The object is to have a coordinated program in a rent-free facility, which will save the taxpayers of this country more than \$200,000 a year.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. POTTER. It is like the tail wagging the dog.

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. BEALL. Does not the Senator from Michigan know that within the past 2 months, not within the past 2 years, active negotiations have been in progress for the lease and purchase of the property at Olney? How could it have been within their contemplation for the last 2 or 3 years to move? If it has been, they have been fooling somebody in Maryland.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the junior Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BEALL. There are not merely 50 acres available in this tract. There are 243 acres. It is also possible to move the headquarters from Washington out to Olney, where the facility would be all on the same piece of land.

Mr. POTTER. Then it would be necessary to construct a new building.

Mr. BEALL. Yes; but it could be built under the lease-purchase arrangement, which would be cheaper than remodeling the buildings in Battle Creek for this use. Under the law which Congress recently passed for lease-purchase agreements, under which the landlord will build, it actually would cost less to retain the facility at Olney. It is proposed to move the facility to Battle Creek and recondition a group of lovely old buildings and convert them for office use. They will have to be converted. By the time we were through remodeling them for these purposes, it would be much cheaper to buy an entire new building.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. POTTER. I have great love and affection for the Senator from Maryland, but it is possible to cite figures and statistics to support any argument. The facility at Battle Creek would not require any appreciable amount of money for remodeling for this program. It certainly would require much less than to build a new facility. Think of the waste. At Battle Creek we have a facility already built. We can utilize that facility rather than build a new one.

Mr. BEALL. That is what I am talking about at Olney. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. BEALL. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator another question.

Is it not provided in the agreements with the Army or the Veterans Hospital that, under instructions of the President, they will abandon Battle Creek for hospital purposes any time he says so? Is that not written into the agreement?

Mr. FERGUSON. I do not so understand it. I am sure that the President of the United States—

Mr. BEALL. He can tell them to vacate it for hospital purposes.

Mr. FERGUSON. He can vacate any building, for that matter.

Mr. BEALL. The Battle Creek medical resources at Mayo's, and everything else, I suppose.

Mr. FERGUSON. No; that is not correct. Mayo's is up at Rochester, Minn.

Let me make one further answer to the letter which the Senator claims he has from Mr. Peterson.

Mr. BUTLER. Has the Senator any doubt about it?

Mr. FERGUSON. I have no doubt about it.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator said that I claim to have it. I do have it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Peterson stated to the committee:

We ran into two problems in connection with Olney. ODM said it is not far enough. We cannot quarrel with them because we recognize these weapons are getting bigger and we want things dispersed.

Mr. BUTLER. If ODM were asked if its own agency were far enough out, what would it say? Manifestly, it would say "No," because it is right in the heart of Washington. Why does it not move out?

Mr. FERGUSON. I hope we can get a vote favorable to the adding of \$350,000 to this item.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, a point of order. Is this a matter of legislation on an appropriation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This amendment is for an increase in the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BUTLER. Has the Chair ruled that the demand for the yeas and nays was sufficiently seconded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. BUTLER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Capehart	Dworshak
Anderson	Carlson	Ellender
Barrett	Case	Ervin
Beall	Chavez	Ferguson
Bennett	Clements	Fulbright
Bowring	Cooper	Gulwater
Bricker	Cordon	Gore
Bridges	Crippa	Green
Burke	Daniel	Hayden
Butler	Douglas	Hendrickson

Hennings	Magnuson
Hickenlooper	Malone
Holland	Mansfield
Humphrey	Martin
Ives	Maybank
Jackson	McCarran
Jenner	McClellan
Johnson, Tex.	Millikin
Johnston, S. C.	Monroney
Kennedy	Morse
Kerr	Mundt
Knowland	Pastore
Kuchel	Payne
Lennon	Potter
Long	Purtell

Reynolds
Robertson
Russell
Saltanostall
Smathers
Smith, Maine
Sparkman
Stennis
Symington
Thye
Upton
Welker
Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

Mr. BUTLER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I merely wish to speak a few sentences. These funds will enable the Civil Defense Administration to do that which it has started to do and has desired to do, namely, to move into a Federal building at Battle Creek, Mich., save \$270,000 a year on rental, and move an agency out of a critical area in Washington, where it is at present occupying a large apartment house on Columbia Road. Therefore, I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I have been told that a number of years ago the late great publisher, William Randolph Hearst, became rather vitriolic during a campaign in which he was a candidate for public office in the State of New York. Finally the publisher issued an announcement in which he said, "If my opponent will stop telling lies about me, I promise to stop telling the truth about him."

Over the years, Mr. President, the State represented in part by the distinguished Presiding Officer, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and my own State of California have had a great many disputes. But I am happy to say that the same logic which appealed to the late publisher in New York also appealed to the people of California. Therefore, having applied that logic to the lawsuits which arose between Arizona and California, the Senators from those States are now in the happy situation of offering bills together on the floor of the Senate.

I wish that same philosophy might lend itself to an unfortunate cannibalistic situation, in which some of us now find ourselves torn by equal affection for those who live in Michigan, on the one hand, and those who live in Maryland, on the other hand.

Senators are in somewhat of a quandary about what to do. I hope that in the last analysis we can vote in the public interest.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am most happy that eventually California and Arizona are getting together. Now that they intend to introduce legislation pertaining to Arizona and California, I hope that they do not plan to take all of New Mexico's water, because every time we shed a tear

or produce some kind of water in New Mexico, the States of California and Arizona seem to find some way to take it.

Mr. THYE. That is exactly why the two States have got together.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Chair advise the Senate as to what the Senate is being asked to vote upon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 62, line 22, it is proposed to strike out "\$11,000,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$11,350,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. MANSFIELD, when his name was called, voted "present."

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the junior Senator from Montana is out of order, he not having voted when his name was called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that the Senator will have to withhold his point of order until the call of the roll is completed.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, rule XII, paragraph 2, provides as follows:

When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the rollcall and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement.

Mr. President, my reason for voting "present" is that it looks to me as if the vote on the amendment is a matter purely between Republican Senators from two States. So, I think in the interest of harmony and in the interest of bipartisanship, the best thing I can do is vote "present."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon insist that the Senator from Montana vote?

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Oregon states that the Senator from Montana must either be excused from voting or must vote after he assigns his reasons.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the Senator from Montana, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting? [Putting the question.]

Several Senators asked for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is in doubt. The Chair will call for a division.

All those in favor, raise their hands.

SEVERAL SENATORS. In favor of what?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In favor of excusing the Senator from Montana from voting.

Senators will please hold their hands up until they are counted.

The Chair will ask Senators in favor of excusing the Senator from Montana from voting to rise.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. In favor of excusing the Senator from Montana from voting?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In favor of excusing the Senator from Montana from voting. All those opposed, stand.

The "nays" have it, and the Chair rules that the Senator from Montana is required to vote.

The CHIEF CLERK. Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. MANSFIELD. In the interest of economy, I vote "nay." [Laughter.]

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] are necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senators from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE and Mr. NEELY], the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—29

Alken	Fulbright	Potter
Bowring	Hayden	Purtell
Bricker	Hendrickson	Reynolds
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Burke	Ives	Smith, Maine
Carlson	Jackson	Stennis
Case	Knowland	Thye
Cordon	Kuchel	Upton
Dworshak	Mundt	Young
Ferguson	Payne	

NAYS—44

Anderson	Gore	Martin
Barrett	Green	Maybank
Beall	Hennings	McCarran
Bennett	Holland	McClellan
Butler	Humphrey	Millikin
Capehart	Jenner	Monroney
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Morse
Clements	Johnston, S. C.	Pastore
Cooper	Kennedy	Robertson
Crippa	Kerr	Russell
Daniel	Lennon	Smathers
Douglas	Long	Sparkman
Ellender	Magnuson	Symington
Ervin	Malone	Welker
Goldwater	Mansfield	

NOT VOTING—23

Bush	Gillette	Murray
Byrd	Hill	Neely
Dirksen	Johnson, Colo.	Schoeppel
Duff	Kefauver	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Kilgore	Watkins
Flanders	Langer	Wiley
Frear	Lehman	Williams
George	McCarthy	

So Mr. FERGUSON's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the Ferguson amendment was rejected be reconsidered.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I move that the motion of the senior Senator from Maryland be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the junior Senator from Maryland to lay on the table the motion of the senior Senator from Maryland.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I address an inquiry to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and ask him how he interprets the action of the Senate in this instance. Does not the chairman of the committee believe that the agency is now deterred from leaving the vicinity of the Capital?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not know that I can interpret the action of the Senate any better than the Senate itself has interpreted its action when a moment ago it voted to deny funds for the moving of the agency. Apparently the sense of the Senate was very obvious.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I direct the attention of the Senate to the committee amendment on page 25 of the bill, and I wish to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BUTLER. Inasmuch as the House of Representatives incorporated general legislation in the appropriation bill, the Senate would have the right, would it not, to amend that legislation if the amendment were germane?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the statement of the Senator from Maryland is correct.

Mr. BUTLER. So that the parliamentary situation may be entirely clear, I understand that the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire intends to protect the committee, and that in doing so he intends to resist a point of order which I may raise on the very question I have just propounded to the Chair. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Maryland that the chairman of the committee could do nothing else, in representing the committee, than to call attention to the germaneness of the question if the point of order is raised.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BUTLER. Is the Senator from Maryland correct in believing that if a point of order is now made, it will cut off debate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. When a point of order is raised, the Chair will rule, unless the question of germaneness is raised, in which case the Chair will submit the question to the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER. It is not my desire to detain the Senate, and I shall make a

very brief explanation of my reasons for making the point of order.

Mr. President, the appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate Appropriations Committee, authorizes and appropriates supplemental funds for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to be used, in part, to meet the cost of transferring some 450 employees of the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance from Baltimore to Washington.

After a careful study of the proposal, it is my considered opinion that the transfer of those employees would be completely antagonistic to every policy of economy and efficiency and to the best interests of both the Government and the employees involved.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare recently announced plans for the erection of a new building in Baltimore to house the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. The employees subject to this transfer to Washington are those making up the headquarters staff of this Bureau, which, as the name "headquarters staff" implies, is composed of the technicians and professional personnel which supervise the day-by-day functions of the Bureau.

Although the plans originally envisioned that the headquarters staff would remain in Baltimore with the rest of the Bureau employees, and the members involved were so advised on numerous occasions, it was announced on May 11 of this year that the headquarters staff would be transferred to Washington.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. To what part of the bill is the Senator now addressing himself?

Mr. BUTLER. I refer to page 25, line 9 to 23.

In a recent letter to the President with reference to this proposed transfer, I stated several of the more substantial reasons why these employees should remain in Baltimore, which are as follows:

First, efficiency and economy of operation: As previously emphasized, the members of the headquarters staff obviously must work closely with the other members of the Bureau and to execute their function from Washington would be extremely difficult, more costly, and inefficient. Furthermore, no persuasive reason, from an administrative or executive standpoint, seems to exist for having the headquarters staff in Washington.

Second, extreme hardship to the 450 employees involved: These employees are settled residents of Baltimore and the surrounding area.

Many have bought homes on the strength of prior announcements by officials of the Social Security Administration that "all Bureau employees" would be covered "under one roof in the Baltimore area." The proposed move to Washington would result in the forced sale of their homes and, in many instances, the splitting of families, inasmuch as many wives or husbands of

employees work in other divisions of the Bureau or in private industry in Baltimore.

The move would thus demoralize the personnel of this Bureau. It is estimated that at least one-third of the trained staff would resign, if forced to transfer. Furthermore, a sizable portion of the stenographic personnel would refuse to move to Washington; and it would be difficult to replace this personnel in the latter city under present employment conditions, and at rates paid stenographic help in Baltimore.

Third, Space problems would result both in Baltimore and in Washington. At the present time the headquarters staff is located in the Equitable Building, in Baltimore, and requires approximately 55,000 square feet of space.

At the present time the Government has a lease on this space at the rate of \$2.30 per foot per annum, with the lease on this space expiring as follows: one-third on May 31, 1955; one-third on November 30, 1955; and one-third on May 31, 1956. I am told that the present liability under the lease amounts to approximately \$160,000, which the Government would probably lose if the move should take place in August, as scheduled.

Regarding space in Washington, it is assumed that the personnel would be moved into the main headquarters building of the Department, on Independence Avenue. However, it is my understanding that only 20,000 square feet of space is available in that building, which would mean that the Department would have to acquire additional space in Washington, at extra cost.

Fourth, The move would be contrary to the theory of decentralization of Government operation. For economic and defense purposes, it has been the policy and constant effort of the executive branch of the Government to decentralize Government operation to the greatest extent possible. The move of this personnel to Washington would be contrary to this theory in the most extreme sense.

Fifth, Last, in no event is it now the time for such a move. House bill 9366, the social-security expansion bill, will undoubtedly be approved in the very near future by Congress. The headquarters staff, the personnel subject to this move, will have the task of working out new administrative procedures for the entire country resulting from this implementation of the social-security program. It is essential that the efficiency and the morale of this personnel be retained under all circumstances.

Several weeks ago I advised the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of the basis upon which I objected to the proposed transfer, and I set forth the reasons I have just stated. Inasmuch as I have not received a detailed rebuttal of the objections, it must be assumed that the Department has no answer to them. In any event, I firmly believe that the factors I have stated, in themselves, manifest the impropriety of the proposal and are not subject to serious challenge.

This appropriation bill as passed by the House of Representatives provided that—

None of the funds available to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance shall be used to pay any costs, direct or indirect, of moving any group of employees of the Bureau from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended that the above provision be amended so as to read as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

The amounts made available under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for the payment of special allowances to those employees of the Department whose headquarters are relocated from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C., at \$9 per day after arrival at Washington, D. C., for 6 days for employees, plus \$4.50 per day additional for 6 days for each member of immediate families of employees.

No prior authorization of the per diem allowances referred to in the Senate amendment has been made by Congress. The Senate committee amendment to the bill therefore constitutes substantive legislation on an appropriation bill, and is subject to a point of order insofar as it is not germane to the subject matter.

Mr. President, for the reasons just stated, I therefore raise the point of order with respect to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in order to carry out the recommendations of the committee, I must insist that the committee amendment is germane.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief clarifying statement in connection with this question.

This division consists of approximately 450 employees. They were what might be termed the headquarters staff. The staff was moved to Baltimore in 1941, at the outbreak of the war, when space in Washington, D. C., was at a premium. In view of that move, the plan has always been to have the group return to Washington as soon as conditions returned to normal, following the end of the war.

The facts are that buildings were erected in Washington to house the OASI; and those buildings are now occupied by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. There is no reason or justification for denying to the employees involved proper compensation for the expense of disposing of their homes in Baltimore and coming to Washington, D. C., and acquiring homes in Washington, D. C.

That is all that is involved in the committee amendment that is objected to by the Senator from Maryland. The objection is made simply on the basis that the committee amendment states that the employees are to receive \$9 a day for 6 days, and each dependent in the member of the family of such employee is to receive \$4.50 a day for 6 days. The fact is that many of the employees have already disposed of their homes in Baltimore.

So the Senator from Maryland cannot stop the transfer. If he objects to the amendment, an injustice will be committed against the employees involved, because they will not be allowed the \$9

a day for the number of days involved, and thus will not be allowed to receive reimbursement for the cost of making the move or transfer.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

Mr. THYE. Not at the moment, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GOLDWATER in the chair). The Chair must remind the Senator from Minnesota that, under rule XX, a point of order is not debatable.

The Chair was willing to indulge the Senator from Minnesota for a few moments. If the Senator from Minnesota can complete his remarks in a few moments more, the Chair will indulge him to that extent, after which there will be no further remarks.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Presiding Officer.

I merely wish to say that certain of the employees have acquired new homes in Washington, after having disposed of their old homes in Baltimore. Nothing that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] can do can prevent the transfer of this division, because it is in the process of making the transfer.

If the Senator from Maryland objects, he will make it impossible for the employees to receive the compensation the committee has seen fit to vote to have them allowed.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to proceed for half a minute, to answer the statement just made by the Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Inasmuch as the Chair has indulged the Senator from Minnesota, the Chair is willing to indulge the Senator from Maryland, if he will confine his remarks to a few moments.

Mr. BUTLER. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I have no information similar to that just recited by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]. In all the extensive hearings, there is not one word about why the move is to be made, or to show that any employee has sold a house or has bought a house. I defy any Senator to find in the hearings one word which would justify the move.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair must insist—

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President—

Mr. THYE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair must insist on the application of rule XVI, which provides, in effect, that when a question of the germaneness or relevancy of an amendment is raised, it is the duty of the Presiding Officer, under rule XVI, paragraph 4, to submit the matter to the Senate for its determination; and the submission of the question to the Senate takes priority over a point of order that the amendment is general legislation.

Under rule XVI, if a question of germaneness is raised, the Chair is required to submit the question to the Senate.

The question is: Is it the sense of the Senate that the committee amendment, on page 25, in lines 14 to 23, inclusive, is germane to the language of the bill, as passed by the House, which would be

stricken out by the committee amendment? [Putting the question.]

The "noes" have it.

The Senate having voted that the amendment is not germane, the amendment is not in order.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, Mr. President, Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has not completed his ruling.

Mr. FERGUSON. Then I request a division.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Chair has not announced his ruling—

Mr. BUTLER. He has announced it.

Mr. THYE. Then the question is open. If he has, then I wish to be recognized.

Mr. BUTLER. Has not the Chair announced the decision?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces that the Chair has already announced the result of the vote.

Mr. BUTLER. That is correct.

Mr. THYE. Then, Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. THYE. I must invite the attention of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] to the fact that he waved this committee hearing record about, and said there was not a line in it about this transfer. Therefore, I must respectfully call to the Senator's attention the language on page 380. Will he please read it?

Mr. BUTLER. I did not make such a statement. The Senator said there was not one word in these hearings in the way of a reason for making this move, or that anyone had sold a house or had bought another house in Washington. I defy the Senator to find it.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I insist upon the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is demanded.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. I send to the desk an amendment.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I thought I was recognized. I had a reply to make to the Senator from Maryland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The floor was yielded, and the Chair recognized—

Mr. THYE. No, Mr. President; the Senator from Minnesota was still on his feet, and was asking to be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] had called for the regular order, and the Chair stated that there was a demand for the regular order, and announced the regular order. The bill is open to further amendment. A further amendment has been offered.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I was still on my feet trying to be recognized, and we are still on the bill. Therefore, I think that I have the right—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield, with the understanding that I will be recognized thereafter.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I read from the hearings on page 380:

Senator THYE. In other words, you have an item here to include \$9 a day for 6 days for the employees after they arrive in Washington. And the \$4.50 for each member of the immediate family.

What is that for?

Mr. TRAMBURG. That is to ease the burden of the transfer cost that the family has.

Senator THYE. From Baltimore to Washington?

Mr. TRAMBURG. From Baltimore to Washington.

Senator THYE. You mean they are moving down here and it is going to be 6 days before they settle themselves in their own respective homes?

Mr. TRAMBURG. I wouldn't say it would be, Mr. Chairman. It is an attempt to assist the employee when you are uprooting him from his present living quarters and moving to another city.

Senator THYE. You have never done this before?

Mr. TRAMBURG. Sir, I can't answer that.

Senator THYE. The statement here says not.

Mr. TRAMBURG. I have just been informed when these people moved out due to the war space situation here that this is the same situation that prevailed then. The movement was then from Washington to Baltimore during the war years. This involves only the headquarters staff, 450 of the approximately 14,000 employees in the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

Senator HAYDEN. They were compensated when they were moved from Washington to Baltimore?

Mr. President, that is all I wanted to call to the attention of the Senate. I did not wish to be informed by the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] that there was nothing in this record on the subject, because there was something in it. That is all I was trying to obtain recognition for. I merely want the record to be clear.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota is recognized.

Mr. MUNDT. I sent my amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 33, line 21, after the word "and", it is proposed to insert the words "for emergency rehabilitation of the."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I have discussed this amendment with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASEL].

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the Senator from South Dakota that the Senator from New Hampshire will take that amendment to conference.

Mr. MUNDT. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 30, line 16, after the word "amended", it is

proposed to strike out "\$3,500,000" and insert "\$5 million."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I merely wish to remind the Senate that only a short while ago we passed a bill extending the Water Facilities Act to all the 31 States in what is called the western and Pacific coast area.

It seems to me that the sum of \$5 million would enable this program to get properly underway. In the 31 States, they must have this \$5 million, which is a loan program, and the interest rates will be increased to 4 percent. If the money is not loaned, it will not be used, of course. It is not a giveaway or a grant program at all. Everyone is now particularly conscious of the evil effects of the drought in all the States of this area, including my own State and all of the Midwest.

The House today passed a special emergency relief bill authorizing further aid. We appropriated and made available as much as \$100 million last year for the relief of States suffering from the drought. This program is designed for the long pull and to prevent the disastrous effect of the drought in many places where water is available. I think it is a very sound business proposition, and I hope the committee will accept the amendment. I hope the House and Senate will pass it. If the committee feels that it needs some support in this matter—

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this particular amendment relates to new legislation which has just been enacted, as the distinguished Senator has said. The committee, after hearing the evidence presented, and deliberating on it, felt that \$3,500,000 was an adequate sum to initiate this program, and all that could be used properly at this time.

This is a matter of judgment, let me say to the Senator from Arkansas. Perhaps \$5 million is the correct amount; perhaps it should be \$4 million, perhaps \$3 million. The committee arrived at the figure of \$3,500,000 as a proper figure. But it is just a question of judgment, as to how soon this program will be in operation, and how it will be used. That is not a hard and fast figure, but the committee felt that it was a reasonable determination.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Of course.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does not the Senator think that, under the extremely serious conditions now existing in regard to the drought, in addition to the actual use of this money it would be of benefit psychologically to the people in all these 31 States to know that until there is a possibility of doing something about the water supply, and especially in view of the fact that this is a loan program—and the Senator, I believe, will agree that these loans have worked out very well economically and the program has been very successful in the past in this restricted area of 17 Western States—it would be well to get this pro-

gram underway? I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will let this program get underway. Once it is going, I think we would gain more experience; but \$5 million is not very much for 31 States.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from New Hampshire, acting on his own initiative, after talking briefly with other members of the committee, will take the amendment to conference.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 36, line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF
THE UNITED STATES

Administrative expenses (Korean claims)

For expenses necessary to enable the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to carry out the provisions of the amendments of 1954 to the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2004), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$100,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 9390, 83d Congress.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I will take just about 1 minute to explain the amendment. This matter came to the committee's attention after we closed our hearings on the bill. A bill recently passed by Congress set up a War Claims Commission for Korean veterans who were held prisoner of war by either the Chinese Communists or the North Korean Communists. Such a prisoner of war does not come under the definition established by the Geneva Convention. Therefore, such prisoners of war do not come under the provisions of the regular War Claims Act. It was, therefore, necessary to set up a special War Claims Commission so that American prisoners of war who were held by either the Chinese Communists or the North Korean Communists and who suffered as a result of such imprisonment, and in some cases suffered atrocities, may have the right to submit war claims.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Does this matter have any relation to the Trading With the Enemy Act?

Mr. BRIDGES. So far as the Senator from New Hampshire knows, it has not, except that some money eventually coming from the claims may come under the provisions of that act. That is the only connection, namely, that after the commission is set up and the claims are judged to be fair claims, the money with which to pay the claims would come from that source. However, this matter

is not directly concerned with the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It is not related at all to the Dirksen bill or to the Hendrickson-Smith-Ives bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. I want to be entirely fair with the Senator from New Jersey, because the Senator from New Hampshire has not heard any testimony on this matter. It is one of those last minute matters that were submitted to the committee. It seemed to us to be very laudable, because the Korean war veterans should have the same means and methods of adjusting their claims as other war veterans. Certainly there is no group of people in America who deserve more attention from our country than the group of American war veterans who suffered atrocities or cruelties or other injury at the hands of the Communists in the Korean prisoner of war camps. Aside from that the Senator from New Hampshire cannot furnish more information.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. May we have the amendment read again?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the amendment for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 36, line 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF
THE UNITED STATES

Administrative expenses (Korean claims)

For expenses necessary to enable the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to carry out the provisions of the amendments of 1954 to the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 2004), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$100,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 9390, 83d Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I wish at this time to call to the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the Senate the provisions of section 906, subsection (b) of section 404 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and the amendment thereto.

The chairman of the committee has served notice, according to the rules of the Senate, this being legislation on an appropriation bill, that he will submit the question to a vote of the Senate. I merely wish to call to the attention of the chairman of the committee the fact that this committee amendment is entirely inconsistent with the report of the committee itself, and that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now has before it 4 or 5 bills, one of which has been passed by the Senate, which are entirely contrary to the spirit of that section of the appropriation bill.

The section was included in the last appropriation bill, and the Senator from Ohio objected to it at that time, and assured the Senator from New Hampshire that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had the subject

under consideration, which it had at that time.

There are two or three other bills before the committee. If the purposes of the amendment are carried out, it will be in opposition to the position taken by most of the departments of Government which have reported to our committee and testified against that principle.

As the report of the committee states, the transportation facilities of the country require that there be a stabilization of rates, not only for Government services, but for all other services, as well. Because of the inconsistency in this amendment with the report of the committee and the other provisions of the bill, and because it cuts across the terms of the bills reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, one of which has been passed by the Senate and sent to the House for action, and because the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is further considering similar bills in regard to all forms of transportation, not only by air but by water and all means of transportation, I wonder whether the chairman would not be willing to take out that provision at this time.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio state at what page of the bill the item occurs?

Mr. BRICKER. At page 49. The item reads as follows:

SEC. 906. Subsection (b) of section 404 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 993; 49 U. S. C. 484 (b)) is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: "Provided, That nothing in this or any other act shall prevent the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense, or the transportation of persons free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense on a space available basis on scheduled service."

That includes all kinds of service. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has already reported to the floor several bills, or at least two bills. I shall be glad to give the numbers of the bills to the Senate. They are Senate bill 904, Senate bill 3049, and House bill 8029. We have had reports from the departments of Government on all of the bills, and the departments are opposed to the principle set out in the provision I have read. I should like to read, for the information of the Senate from the report on this bill itself, at page 40 of the report:

It has long been recognized that transportation charges may be unreasonable because of being too low, and any policy of bargaining for rates or playing one carrier off against another with the primary objective of getting the lowest possible transportation rate without regard to the consequences for the carrier is promotive of destructive competitive practices and fosters unsound economic conditions in transportation contrary to the national transportation policy.

Accordingly, all Government agencies and executive departments are admonished to pay full heed to the national transportation policy in their dealings with carriers.

Consistent with that pronouncement on the part of the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has already reported to the floor of the Senate one

bill, and is considering 2 or 3 other bills.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio desire to make a point of order against that provision in the bill?

Mr. BRICKER. Yes; I wish to make a point of order against it. However, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has already notified the Senate that he would submit the legislative question to the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I recognize that this is legislation and it would be subject to a point of order. Members of the committee who favored the insertion of the amendment believed it would allow the Department of Defense to take advantage of free space on return trips and would result in the saving of money. I recognize that it is legislation. So long as the point is raised by the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from New Hampshire will not press it.

Mr. BRICKER. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire, and assure him the committee will continue its consideration of these bills.

Mr. BRIDGES. I send to the desk another amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, after line 25, it is proposed to insert the following:

All functions, duties, and authority of the Architect of the Capitol with respect to the legislative garage, together with any funds, contracts, authorizations, appropriations, and records of the Architect of the Capitol which are primarily related to and necessary for, the exercise of such functions, duties, and authority, are transferred to the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and shall be performed, exercised, and administered by him in accordance with the provisions of law relating to the control, supervision, and care of the legislative garage. The employees engaged in the care and maintenance of such garage are transferred to the jurisdiction of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate without any reduction in compensation as a result of such transfer.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the Senate Appropriations Committee authorized and directed the Senator from New Hampshire to offer this amendment for the consideration of the Senate. Now it is for the Senate to decide whether or not it wants it. It will require only a minute to explain the amendment.

The Senate garage is used some by House Members, but primarily by the Senate. It is under the control of the Architect of the Capitol.

There have been various complaints coming to legislative bodies by many Senators on both sides of the aisle relative to the operation of the Senate garage. There are Senators whose cars have been damaged. They have not been able to find the person responsible for such damage. In recent days or weeks, 3 cars have been stolen from the Senate garage. One of them happens to be the car belonging to the Clerk of the House, one of them is the car of the President pro tempore of the Senate,

and the other belongs to the staff of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. POTTER].

I do not know how the House will feel concerning an amendment of this kind, because it has at least an interest in the so-called Senate garage, but the committee felt the amendment should be offered for the consideration of the Senate and at least it should be taken to the conference and discussed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 36, between lines 7 and 8, it is proposed to insert the following:

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION
Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$300,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriations Act, 1955, on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$220,000" to "\$265,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the amendment I have offered will provide an additional sum of \$300,000 to the appropriation for the Federal Power Commission in accordance with the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and the President.

On June 7, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States held that producers of natural gas who transport natural gas in interstate commerce or who sell natural gas in interstate commerce for resale, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Natural Gas Act. The case is Phillips Petroleum Co., petitioner, against State of Wisconsin, et al., known as the Phillips case.

Prior to June 7 the Commission had considered producers and gatherers of natural gas as not within the purview of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission had confined its regulation of the natural gas industry pretty largely to the pipeline companies. In its original budget estimate for the year ended June 30, 1955, the Commission estimated that only 120 natural gas companies were subject to its jurisdiction under the Natural Gas Act. These 120 companies were, on the whole, pipeline companies.

It is now estimated that about 4,000 additional natural gas companies, as defined in the Natural Gas Act, are subject to the Commission's regulatory authority. The Commission has asked for a very modest sum, \$300,000, for the current fiscal year to permit it to discharge its minimum responsibilities and duties with respect to these additional companies.

The sum of \$300,000 which the Commission requests is not for the purpose of engaging in wholesale investigations of producers and gatherers. Quite obviously this is so because the sum is too small to finance a large investigation. As I understand it, the Commission does

not contemplate initiating in the current fiscal year investigations of producers and gatherers which are subject to the provisions of the Natural Gas Act except in special or unusual situations.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Commission does not contemplate making an investigation, then why is the Senator asking for \$300,000 additional before the court actually acts on the motion for rehearing?

Mr. FERGUSON. I will tell the Senator in the next paragraph.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Was this \$300,000 proposal considered by the committee?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. What action was taken by the committee?

Mr. FERGUSON. The action of the committee was to not put it in.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. How many members of the committee voted for it? Does the Senator recall?

Mr. FERGUSON. I was not at the first hearing. I moved for reconsideration, and lost.

Mr. MAYBANK. It would be fair to say that, as I recall—I stand to be corrected if I am wrong—there was only one vote for it.

Mr. FERGUSON. The vote of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MAYBANK. No. At the first hearing.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am not familiar with the vote.

Mr. MAYBANK. On reconsideration, unless I am mistaken—

Mr. FERGUSON. On the reconsideration, I know.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Michigan—I speak most respectfully because I understand his trouble—was the only one who voted for it.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. I said the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. ELLENDER. It was 15 to 1, as I understand.

Mr. FERGUSON. Can the Senator from New Hampshire inform us as to the vote?

Mr. BRIDGES. I think it was 15 to 1.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Commission needs the money requested to process rate schedules and applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity which must be filed with the Commission by this large number of producers and gatherers transporting or selling gas at wholesale in interstate commerce. So it will need the money for a staff of 60 employees, plus an average of 45 others, as is indicated in the testimony.

Mr. President, it is true that a motion for a rehearing has been filed and, as this decision came at the close of the June term, June 7, there was no time for the granting or denial of the motion for rehearing, but when an application was made for a stay, it was denied. Therefore, the law today is as the decision was rendered in the case.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We understand that the law is as announced by the Senator from Michigan. The justifications for this item were presented before the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. After the justifications were presented to the committee, only one Senator stood for the justifications. Is that not correct?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. That is the way the record now stands.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The record now stands that the Committee on Appropriations turned it down completely, and that only 1 man out of the entire 21 voted for the justification.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan also recalls that the item in relation to the moving of the civilian defense agency was decided by the committee unanimously, and yet the Senate of the United States decided otherwise.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We are merely trying to explain the situation for the benefit of the Senators who are not members of the committee.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I think this matter is important. The explanation will take the Senator from Michigan only a few minutes, if the Senate will bear with him. I think the Record ought to be clear.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BURKE. I ask the Senator from Michigan if it is not true that the Supreme Court of the United States in its decision in the Phillips Petroleum case laid down the law of the land, which is the law today?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. BURKE. And if the Senate of the United States should deny this appropriation it would in effect nullify the decision of the Supreme Court, solely because a motion for rehearing is now pending?

Mr. FERGUSON. That would be correct. It is the law. Whether we like it or not, it is the law, because no stay was granted.

The Commission has very little control over the additional workload which will result from the recent interpretation of the Natural Gas Act.

If the Commission does not have the staff required to process the rate schedules and other matters which will come to it as a result of the Phillips decision, confusion in a wide scale will most certainly result. This is so because rates for the sale of natural gas in interstate commerce for resale are not lawful unless filed with the Commission, and because of the requirement that an additional 4,000 companies obtain certificates of public convenience and necessity.

Mr. President, this Commission will be able to raise rates as well as lower rates, because that is within its power.

Mr. President, on the 7th day of June, or shortly thereafter, a stay was granted, so that no rates can be raised unless the Commission can look into them; and we

are asking for this money to be used for that purpose.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan further yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BURKE. As a result, if the Senate denies this item it will prevent the Commission from either raising or lowering rates?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

It is estimated that more than 5,000 rate schedules or contracts must be filed with the Commission in order to establish their legality. Moreover, no change in jurisdictional rates can be achieved without the filing of the change with the Commission. These changes must be reviewed by the Commission for the purpose of determining their reasonableness. The Commission can suspend rate changes if it deems such action to be in the public interest. Obviously, if the Commission does not have the staff to analyze the rate changes it will have no recourse but to suspension.

Thus if the Commission cannot proceed in an orderly manner with respect to rate schedules and contracts, it must be obvious that great confusion will prevail and that untold litigation concerning the lawfulness of charges will ensue.

Mr. President, our cities and people who are consumers are concerned over this matter, and many lawsuits may result unless they can proceed and get their certificates, as is required by law.

Altogether, it would represent a very unwholesome situation. In short, the failure of the Commission to have an adequate staff to process rate filings would lead to great confusion to the detriment of all concerned—the producer, the pipeline company, and the consumer.

I would like to reiterate that the Commission does not intend, as they tell me, to launch a wide-scale investigation of those persons who, as a result of the Phillips decision, are now known to be subject to its jurisdiction. Rather, the Commission plans to proceed slowly in this matter by confining its activities in the current year largely to the processing of those rate schedules, applications, and documents which must be filed with it.

The Commission, in line with this plan, has issued order No. 174, which requires the producers and gatherers subject to its jurisdiction to file the rate schedules which were in effect on June 7, 1954, the date of the Phillips decision. The acceptance of such rate schedules or contracts would, of course, establish the lawfulness thereof.

The foregoing order further provides the mechanics of filing changes in rates after that date which, under the law, must be filed with the Commission.

Thus the Commission, taking a very practical view, has considered June 7, 1954, as the cutting-off date. The rates prevailing on June 7, 1954, will be maintained in status quo at least until interested parties seek a change. The new natural-gas companies may seek changes in the rates by filing appropriate notices with the Commission. The Commission, as previously stated, will analyze such

changes and sanction them where appropriate and suspend them where they are not justified. If the Commission does not have a staff to make a study for the justification of the changes, it will have no recourse but to suspend them.

It is of vital importance to all of those affected by the Natural Gas Act, those who produce, transport, and sell in interstate commerce as well as the many millions of consumers, that the Natural Gas Act be administered in an orderly and competent manner and that chaos and confusion be avoided. If the Commission fails to take any action whatsoever in this matter, to administer the Natural Gas Act in accordance with the interpretation of the Supreme Court, certainly confusion cannot fail but be the result. This confusion would permeate the entire industry.

Any suggestion that producers and gatherers would gain by the failure of the Commission to administer the law, as interpreted by the Court, is completely in error, in my opinion. This is so because if producers and gatherers do not comply with the law or if the Commission does not have the means of processing filings made by producers and gatherers in compliance with the law, the legality of the transportation and sale in interstate commerce by such producers and gatherers would, to say the least, be in a grave state of legal and practical uncertainty.

The sum of \$300,000 is a most modest sum for the duties involved. Clearly it is the bare bones amount needed to process those matters which will come to the Commission as a result of the Phillips case. It is a small cost to avoid the chaos in the natural-gas industry which will result if the Commission does not have the minimum staff needed to discharge its enlarged responsibilities.

As I said, the Bureau of the Budget has recommended that this appropriation of \$300,000 be granted, and I hope the Senate will agree to this amendment in order to permit the Federal Power Commission to carry out its duties in the public interest.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. HUMPHREY. As I understand the amendment, it is directed toward the one purpose of fulfilling the legal doctrine or the court order which was handed down, so that equity will be had for both those who are producers and sellers of natural gas, at the producer and wholesale level, and also that consumers of such gas.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Without this money the Federal Power Commission will be literally hamstrung or be in a straitjacket of inability to hold hearings, and to make proper findings of fact, for the purpose of establishing rates, both for the consumer and for the producer?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. They will be unable to issue certificates because they would not have the manpower to do it, without this sum of money.

Mr. HUMPHREY. So no matter how we look at it, even from the producers' viewpoint, in view of the June 7 cutoff date, if there is to be any adjustment in rates, either up or down, this appropriation is necessary.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. If the consumers are to have any possibility of knowing what their natural-gas rates will be for a period of time, rather than on an interim basis, we must make this appropriation.

Mr. FERGUSON. I believe that is correct.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote! Vote!

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, just 1 minute.

The Committee on Appropriations heard the evidence and took the position that because a final decision had not been made on this matter, because a rehearing before the court had not been had and would not be had until late fall, there was no need at this time for granting the appropriation. For that reason the committee voted overwhelmingly against recommending the \$300,000 appropriation.

As chairman of the committee, I must oppose the amendment.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BURKE. May I ask the Senator from New Hampshire whether the Supreme Court has issued a stay in the Phillips Petroleum case?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; it has not.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote! Vote!

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I have an amendment which I offer on behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following section:

SEC. —. There are authorized to be appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, for the purpose of completing inventories, surveys, and plans authorized under the provisions of title I of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, such sums as may be necessary for such purpose and are not in excess of the amount which was covered into the Treasury under the provisions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1954, as the balance of the amount previously appropriated for the purposes of such title I.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, under title I of Public Law 815 of 1950, all States were given certain funds in order

to survey school construction needs. Five States have not completed the survey, namely, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, West Virginia, and North Carolina. All other States have completed their surveys. For various reasons the five States I named were unable to do so.

The amendment which I have offered would give the five States I have named until June 1955 to complete their surveys.

As there is about to be reported a \$150 million emergency construction bill for fiscal years 1955 and 1956, it seems to me most important that the five States be allowed to complete inventories of their construction needs. It is for that reason that I offer the amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Does the amendment refer to Public Law 815 of the 81st Congress, which set up a \$5 million fund for a nationwide survey?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes. The States I have named would require the following amounts in order to complete their surveys:

Kansas, \$22,865.
Massachusetts, \$30,554.
New Jersey, \$57,000.
West Virginia, \$16,031.
North Carolina, \$23,904.

All other States have completed their surveys. The amendment would give the five States I have named until June 1955 to complete their surveys.

The proposal would not require any additional funds. The States would have received the money, except that they were not able to complete their surveys.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The 81st Congress, by virtue of Public Law 815, did set up a fund of \$5 million for the original survey, but those States did not expend the money to which they were entitled. Is that correct?

Mr. KENNEDY. That is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. However, the date for the completion of the surveys has expired. Is that correct?

Mr. KENNEDY. That is right. The date expired in June of this year.

Mr. HUMPHREY. And the Senator from Massachusetts is merely asking that the funds which were unexpended be made available in order that those States which did not complete their surveys may do so. Is that correct?

Mr. KENNEDY. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am very much interested in the proposal, because it was my privilege to be the sponsor of Public Law 815. I think the survey revealed interesting facts regarding school construction needs. I think the Senator from Massachusetts is correct. If we are to legislate in that field, we ought to have the most competent basis for a study of school needs. That cannot be done if five States have not had an opportunity to complete their surveys.

Mr. KENNEDY. The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is about to report a bill providing for an expenditure

of \$150 million in that field. So a survey is a preliminary requisite.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Massachusetts for offering the amendment. I wish to associate myself with the remarks he has made. I think the amendment is a very worthy one, and I hope the Senate will agree to it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, much as I should like to agree with the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts—

Mr. KENNEDY. The senior Senator from Massachusetts has joined me.

Mr. BRIDGES. The amendment involves legislation on an appropriation bill. It could not be any more so. Although the objective of the amendment is worthy, and although there may be some excellent reason for the failure of the named States to complete their surveys within the specified date, the only thing I can do, because of the prior action of the committee, and because the amendment involves legislation on an appropriation bill, is to make a point of order.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire withhold his point of order?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. I withhold my point of order so that the Senator from Minnesota may ask a question.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Has the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations been in the position of having to resist all legislative items in the appropriation bill, or has he on occasion accepted them?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly I have not resisted all such requests, but the amendment proposes legislation. I do not wish to become involved in this particular field, but, in fairness, I would have to be opposed to the amendment. I think the easiest way to do it is to make a point of order. I commend the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts and his colleagues for offering the amendment. I do not at all blame them for doing so. I might say that all other matters involving legislation which were considered were first considered by the committee.

The committee then directed the chairman to authorize them and notice was given. I do not wish to be critical of what the Senator from Massachusetts is doing. Representing his great State, as he does, I do not blame him or the Senator from New Jersey for taking the position they have taken, but it is legislation they seek and it should be enacted in another manner.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Because the amendment involves legislation, that fact would not bar the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire from taking it to conference, would it?

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest the point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair must sustain the point of order.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wonder if we may have an explanation of the

item appearing on page 8 of the bill, beginning on line 14, and extending to line 2 on page 9?

Mr. BRIDGES. The chairman of the Senate Office Building Commission is present in the Chamber, the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL]. I think perhaps he can explain the item better than can the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, this question of a new Senate Office Building is not new to the Senate. It has been discussed for many years. In 1948 there was an authorization for the expenditure of \$20,600,000 by the Senate. I believe at that time the vote to proceed with the building was 42 to 35. Three Senators indicated a desire to see the building constructed, and would have voted for it except for the Korean situation at that time.

The Commission has made a very complete study of the need for a new Senate Office Building. I should like to read some figures revealed in the report.

When the plans for the New Senate Office Building were approved in 1949, the total number of employees on Senators' office staffs was 866, and the total number of committee employees was 212. I call attention to the fact that that was a year after the authorization to proceed with the erection of a building at a cost of \$20,600,000.

Today, Senators' office staffs have increased from 866 to 1,092 employees, and committee staffs have increased from 212 to 413 employees—a total increase of 427 employees, or nearly a 50-percent increase in such personnel since the New Senate Office Building was authorized in 1949.

When it is considered that the national population has increased from 131 million in 1940 to 150 million in 1950 and to 162 million in 1954, the resultant effect upon the workload of the Congress is obvious. Another very important factor affecting the workload of senatorial offices stems from the fact that today the activities of Congress are brought home to the people directly and more fully through the combined mediums of the press, radio, and television, resulting in an increased awareness and consciousness on the part of the general public in the affairs of government and a more active expression of their views to their representatives in Congress with respect to legislative matters.

I should like to call attention to page 40 of the report. There is on the desk of each Senator a copy of the report of the Senate Office Building Commission. The only addition to the Senate Office Building since 1909 was made in 1933. When it is considered that the number of Senate employees totaled only 575 in 1909, and today they total 1,948, it is evident that the increase provided in office and committee accommodations falls far short of the proportionate increase in personnel.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield for a question?

Mr. PURTELL. I am very happy to yield for a question.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Connecticut has given a very great deal

of valuable statistical information, but I notice that he omitted—either by accident or design—stating the cost of the building.

Mr. PURTELL. Then I apologize. I thought the Senator from Illinois asked about the reason for the new building.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Will the Senator from Connecticut state the cost of the building?

Mr. PURTELL. It will be within the 1948 appropriation of \$20,600,000. In order to do that, we have had to make some changes in the structure proposed in 1948—by eliminating the center wing, and we also have eliminated such parts as the physiotherapy portion of the building and the swimming pool. We shall be within the 1948 authorization. Does that answer the question of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from Connecticut for the information. Does he think that at a time when apparently we do not have enough money to justify appropriations for an adequate to protect the farmers, and when money to put through a program adequate to protect the farmers, and when we have to reduce the size of the Army by three divisions, according to the administration, this is a time to spend in excess of \$20 million for an additional office building?

Mr. PURTELL. If the Senator from Illinois wishes me to reply, let me say that no time would be better than today. The last time this matter was before the Senate, it would have been possible to construct the building for substantially less than it will cost today. Today this building will cost us 23 percent more than it would have cost in 1948.

I am sure the Senator from Illinois agrees with me that there is no reason to expect that labor will be cheaper in the future, or that it should be cheaper. I cannot foresee a time in the future when this very necessary structure can be erected for less cost.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me?

Mr. PURTELL. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Has the Senator from Connecticut heard our very able friend, the Senator from Illinois, argue that something should be done about the growing unemployment problem in the Nation today?

Mr. PURTELL. I have; and I am sure the Senator from Illinois would not object very much to the expenditure at this time of \$6 million, because I believe he referred to the sum of \$6,900,000 as chickenfeed. In that case, that would make this item just chick feed. [Laughter.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, is there pending an amendment in regard to the item referred to by the Senator from Illinois?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois did not submit an amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in order to permit the Senate to vote on the item, I now move to strike out the committee amendment beginning on page 8,

in line 14, and ending in line 2, on page 9.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois. [Putting the question.]

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, after that outburst, I almost forgot why I rose and addressed the Chair.

On page 28 of the bill, we find the following committee amendment:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 502. There shall be hereafter in the Department of Labor, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries now provided for by law, one additional Assistant Secretary of Labor, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the act of April 17, 1946 (60 Stat. 91), as amended (5 U. S. C. 611b), relating to Assistant Secretaries of Labor. Section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 1263; 66 Stat. 121), is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the present incumbent of the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary may be reassigned to an appropriate position in the Department without reduction in the rate of basic compensation.

Mr. President, I raise a point of order against that committee amendment because I consider it to be legislation on an appropriation bill.

Furthermore, I consider the provision to be a violation of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission and also of section 3 of Reorganization Plan No. 6, which calls for the establishment of an administrative Assistant Secretary who shall be on a permanent civil-service, merit-system basis, and who shall be in charge of accounts and records, as an Assistant Secretary who will not be in the policymaking area of the Department, but, rather, will be in what might be called the housekeeping branch of the Department.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is sustained.

The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments, and the third reading of the bill.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I move to strike out the language on page 25 of the bill, from lines 9 to 13, inclusive.

This is language which the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and I were discussing a short time ago. I have endeavored to get in touch with the Senator from Maryland, but I have not been able to do so. I regret that.

However, I now move that the language in lines 9 to 13, inclusive, on page 25 of the bill, be stricken out. If my motion is agreed to, this language will be in conference. I must explain why I believe it important to take it to conference. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has initiated a move of the headquarters personnel of the Old Age Insurance Division, and quite a number of the staff have acquired homes in the District of Columbia. They have canceled their rentals of property in Baltimore.

In the event that lines 9 to 13 remain in the bill, a great deal of hardship will

be created in the case of the employees, because they will then be denied reimbursement for their expenses in making the transfer.

So if the Senate votes to strike this language from the bill, the item will go to conference, and then there will be an opportunity to produce not only information from the Department headed by Secretary Hobby, but also information from all others concerned, and it will be possible to ascertain how many employees have acquired new property in the District of Columbia or how many employees are involved in this matter, as a result of giving up their homes in Baltimore.

Therefore, I say in all frankness that I have tried to get in touch with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] to explain what has happened in this case; but he has left Washington, by train.

If my motion is agreed to, no irreparable damage will be done, because the item will be taken to conference. We shall merely be striking from the bill certain language voted by the House of Representatives; and, as a result, the controversy can be settled in a manner which will not result in doing hardship to the employees involved.

Therefore, Mr. President, I so move. I apologize that I am required to make the motion in the absence of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER]. However, if my motion is agreed to, no irreparable damage will be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 25, it is proposed to strike out lines 9 to 13, inclusive.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this amendment is in line with the recommendation of the committee, although it is now approached in a different manner. For that reason I would have to support the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

The only question in my mind—I wish to state this very clearly—is that the matter was previously passed on, at a time when both the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] and the distinguished junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] were in the chamber. They are interested in this item, and now they have left for their homes, thinking the matter has been settled. I do not like to take advantage of any Senator at this hour of the night, after he has left the Chamber.

Therefore, I raise this point, inasmuch as the motion or amendment is submitted after the issue had supposedly been settled.

There is no question in my mind but that the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] has correctly outlined the parliamentary situation, and also that his motion or amendment is in line with the intention of the committee, when it passed on this item.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, in the Appropriations Committee there was no objection to what I now propose. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], who now stands at my left, said

that, to his knowledge, there was no objection.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I do not wish to become involved in a controversy between the distinguished Senators from Maryland and the distinguished Senator from Minnesota; but I will say there was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield, to permit me to propound a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. THYE. I am delighted to yield for that purpose, Mr. President.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I wish to inquire about the parliamentary status of the language on page 25, in lines 9 to 13. I had understood that a point of order raised on the question of germaneness had resulted in eliminating the language which the committee had proposed to insert in lines 14 to 23, inclusive; but I did not understand that the point of order ran to striking out certain language on page 25.

Certainly a point of order could not be raised to striking certain language from the bill. A motion or amendment would always be in order to strike from the bill the portion of the committee amendment on page 25 striking out lines 9 to 13, inclusive. Such an amendment could not be ruled out on a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee amendment acted on by the Senate proposed to strike out, on page 25, lines 9 to 13, inclusive, and to insert, on the same page, lines 14 to 23, inclusive.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CASE. At the time when the point of order was made, would it have been in order to have divided the amendment as between striking and inserting? Is not such an amendment always divisible?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under rule XVIII, an amendment to strike and insert is not divisible. It is now in order, however, to move to strike the House provision.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I have tried to make it clear to the Members of this body that this is not an attempt in any sense to try to do something contrary to what the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] was hoping for, but I do think we have created a problem which may be most embarrassing and difficult to Secretary Hobby of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In order that the provision may be in conference so that we may see how much harm and damage have been done to employees who have been asked to be prepared to transfer from Baltimore to Washington, and in order to have that question open, Mr. President, I move to strike the language found on page 25, lines 9 through 13. It can then go to conference and be taken care of in a manner that will not work a hardship on the employees.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator from Minnesota has stated the problem

very properly, and I think that he has correctly stated the original intention of the committee.

The only thing I wish to make clear is that, in fairness to its Members, the Senate must act in good faith.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It seems to me that the Senator from Minnesota has stated a good case, except for the fact that the distinguished Senators from Maryland were not present at the time. I wonder if the chairman of the committee could not take the matter to conference with the understanding that if the Senators from Maryland object to the action taken here then he will repair the damage.

The Senator from Minnesota has pointed out that the damage certainly could be repaired in conference if this provision were not accepted.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I certainly appreciate the objective which the Senator from Minnesota has in mind. I do not think the Senate can escape the fact that the Senator from Minnesota has in mind action which would produce a result opposite to the result that the Senate previously voted when it agreed with the two Senators from Maryland. We not only agreed with them, Mr. President, but after we voted in support of their position, a motion was then made to reconsider, and a motion to lay that motion on the table was agreed to. By that action I think we made doubly sure that the objectives of the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], and the other Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] were carried out.

I raise a point of inquiry. Were there some things we did not move to lay on the table?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I think that was in connection with the Senator's amendment.

Mr. MORSE. I ask for information on that point.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That question arose in connection with the civil defense item.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that the amendment went out on a vote by the Senate that the provision was not germane, and, therefore, was not in order.

Mr. MORSE. It was not a yea-and-nay vote, was it?

Mr. President, it seems to me that this is a case in which the suggestion made by the Senator from Alabama is the one we ought to follow, because I think we very definitely have some obligation to the two Senators from Maryland not to leave them in a position in which we give them some reason to believe that we have accepted their position, and subsequently reverse ourselves. It should go to conference with the understanding that the chairman will take it up with the two Senators from Maryland, and if they feel that the position which the Senate has sustained ought to be maintained, I think we ought to follow that course.

Mr. HAYDEN rose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Arizona desire recognition?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there is just one fact which we must take into consideration, and that is that certain people who were residents of Baltimore have moved to Washington and have acquired property here, on the understanding that the office was to be moved to Washington.

The question will be whether under those circumstances the Senators from Maryland, would want to see those who have already left Baltimore compensated in some way.

I think with that understanding, if they insist that nothing be done, that is all there is to it. But if they are willing to take into consideration the needs of the people who have actually moved, then something might be done in conference. I think the chairman is able to give us that assurance.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I did not understand the chairman to take a position on this question prior to making his statement. If he desired to make a statement, I would like to know what his position is.

Mr. BRIDGES. I did not know that I expressed it. I said that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] was correct in his parliamentary procedure; and he was correct, second, in the thought that the position he took was in accord with the wish and the will of the Appropriations Committee.

Then I raised the question that if the Senate is to continue to do business as a body, Senators must keep faith with what has been done, and faith with each other. The two Senators from Maryland left the Chamber feeling that they had accomplished their purpose. The Senator from New Hampshire desired that the Senate itself realize this fact before it took action. I do not know that I expressed myself fully, except to explain the position.

Mr. HAYDEN. The chairman and I, as conferees, and the other conferees, will assure the Senate that if the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] insists that this language be stricken from the bill, we, as conferees, will see that that is done.

But, on the other hand, if they are willing to consider the plight of the people who have moved to Washington, and to let them obtain some relief, that may be attended to in conference. We can do it in that way. I am perfectly willing to give the Senate assurance that as a conferee, if the two Senators from Maryland say to me, "We insist that this language go out," I will vote to recede.

Mr. ANDERSON rose.

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not see how there can be any question about the attitude of the Senators from Maryland. They are the ones who insist that this provision be put back into the legislation. Certainly when they left the Chamber there was nothing in controversy on this point. They had heard the explanation about people buying property, they had heard the explanation of people moving, and they still insisted. I do not see how we can do otherwise than to leave the language as it was then.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the Senator from New Mexico is entirely correct. The only reason I raise the question is that I do not believe we were permitted sufficient discussion earlier in the evening to bring out all the facts.

Secretary Hobby, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, has ordered this division. She has ordered the so-called headquarters personnel to be moved back to Washington from where they were moved at the outset of World War II.

Many innocent people are involved, who have acquired property, and I raise the question only for the purpose of trying to lay before the Senate the fact that we have created a hardship. If the provision is taken to conference, we have the assurance of the chairman and of the ranking Democratic member of the committee that if the Senate can see justification for some consideration of the employees, the amendment will stand as previously agreed to on the Senate floor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in view of the unfortunate circumstances, wherein the Senators from Maryland necessarily had to leave the Chamber, they having left under the impression that certain action had been taken on the bill. While I have been doing everything possible to fulfill my commitment that we proceed to consider the farm bill tomorrow morning, and since this, I hope, is the last amendment to the appropriation bill, I shall suggest, if the Senate will agree, that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The Senators from Maryland will be here tomorrow and will have an opportunity at least to discuss the matter. Perhaps it will be possible to find a basis of agreement with respect to it.

I hope the Senate will be able to complete consideration of the appropriation bill shortly after it meets at noon tomorrow, so that we may be able to proceed with the consideration of the farm bill early tomorrow afternoon.

PROTECTING THE NAME OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FROM COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 3769.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 3769) to amend section 709 of title 18, United States Code, so as to protect the name of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from commercial exploitation.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is certainly a noncontroversial matter if there ever was one. Congress has passed similar legislation to protect the name and insignia of various veterans organizations. We have done it for the Red Cross. We have even done it for Smokey the Bear. I am confident my colleagues will be willing to grant this protection to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 5, 1954
For actions of August 4, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 149

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	2,13	Farm program.....	1,8,18	Reclamation.....	5,11,15,24
Atomic energy.....	16	Foreign aid.....	9,23	Soil conservation.....	14
CCC grain.....	26	Forestry.....	3	Stockpiling.....	7
Coffee.....	19	Lands, reclamation.....	5,11,24	Sugar.....	21
Dairy industry.....	20	Loans, farm.....	8	Surplus commodities.....	13
Education.....	4	Personnel.....	6,12,22,25	Wheat.....	7
Family-size farms.....	10	Price supports.....	17,18		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated farm program bill. Senate passed supplemental appropriation bill. House passed emergency farm loans bill. Sen. Dirksen introduced bill on sale of CCC feed grains. President approved watershed bill.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Began debate on S. 3052, the farm program bill (pp. 12643, 12653-717), but took no action on amendments.
2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 9936 (pp. 12644-50). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 12650).
3. FORESTRY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 3773, to authorize reciprocal fire-protection agreements between Government departments and agencies and public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities (S. Rept. 2211)(p. 12641).
4. EDUCATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1797, to provide for conveyance by the Interior Department of a tract of land to the Okla. A&M College (S. Rept. 2216)(p. 12641).
5. RECLAMATION. This Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8520, to include the Ainsworth, Lavaca Flats, Mirage Flats Extension, and O'Neill irrigation developments in the Missouri Basin project (S. Rept. 2212)(p. 12641).

6. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston claimed civil-service positions are being filled on the basis of political affiliations (pp. 12656-7).
7. STOCKPILING. The Judiciary Committee reported (Aug. 2) with amendment S. 3585, to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act so as to provide "that any gem diamonds constituting a part of the stockpile may be exchanged for industrial diamonds of a like value" (S. Rept. 2195). The committee report explains that a firm has offered to make such an exchange and has agreed to purchase wheat of the same value from the proceeds of its sale of the gem stones acquired by the exchange.

HOUSE

8. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 3245, to authorize the Secretary to use \$15,000,000 of the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund for emergency loans to farmers and stockmen until June 30, 1955 (pp. 12616-7). Rep. Whitten criticized the administration's farm program (pp. 12616-7).
9. FOREIGN AID. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 9678, the mutual security authorization bill (p. 12560). Senate conferees have been appointed.
10. FAMILY-SIZE FARMS. Rep. Patman recommended that Government programs be directed toward helping family-size farms and inserted a table showing the number of farms in the Nation from 1920 forward by size of farms (pp. 12632-7).
11. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 118, to authorize the Washita River Basin project, Okla. (H. Rept. 2621) (p. 12638).
12. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 2308, to authorize and direct the investigation by the Attorney General of certain offenses (H. Rept. 2622) (p. 12638).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

13. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS, 1954, including discussion of financing through surplus commodities. S. Appropriations Committee.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

14. SOIL CONSERVATION. H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, and for other purposes. Public Law 566, 83rd Cong. (approved August 4, 1954).

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with and assist local organizations - including States, political organizations thereof, soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts or combinations thereof, or other agencies having authority under State law to carry out, maintain and operate works of improvement - upon their request, to prepare and carry out plans in small watersheds for works of improvement for flood prevention or the agricultural phases of the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water. It repeals most of the Department's authority for watershed flood prevention work under the Flood Control Acts.

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9936

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 4, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955”) for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, namely:

(1)CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OPERATING EXPENSES

(2)REGULATORY AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Regulatory agencies", \$30,000, and the amount available under this head may be used to carry out the provisions of the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act (Public Law 389, Eighty-third Congress), approved June 8, 1954.

(3)SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), \$13,967.

(4)JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 145 (Eighty-third Congress), \$15,132, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

(5)AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District

1 of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which
 2 have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the
 3 District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code,
 4 title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year
 5 1952 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in Senate Document
 6 Numbered 145 (Eighty-third Congress), \$14,624, together
 7 with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the
 8 interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per
 9 centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10,
 10 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

11 (6) DIVISION OF EXPENSES

12 The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of
 13 Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for,
 14 be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia,
 15 as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts
 16 for the fiscal years involved.

17 CHAPTER (7) II

18 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

19 (8) SENATE

20 (9) For payment to the estate of Hugh Butler, late a Senator
 21 from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500.

22 (10) For payment to Clyde Roark Hoey, Junior, and
 23 Charles Aycock Hoey, sons, and Isabel Hoey Paul, daughter
 24 of Clyde R. Hoey, late a Senator from the State of North
 25 Carolina, \$12,500.

1 (11) *For payment to Emily Nathelle Hunt, widow of Lester*
 2 *C. Hunt, late a Senator from the State of Wyoming,*
 3 *\$12,500.*

4 (12) *SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES*

5 *OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY*

6 *Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for*
 7 *fiscal year 1955, \$11,725: Provided, That effective August*
 8 *1, 1954 the basic annual compensation of the following*
 9 *positions shall be: Financial clerk \$7,320 in lieu of \$7,000;*
 10 *printing clerk \$5,400 in lieu of \$5,160; executive clerk*
 11 *\$4,380 in lieu of \$4,100; Assistant to the Majority and*
 12 *Assistant to the Minority at \$8,000 each in lieu of Assistant*
 13 *to the Minority at \$8,000.*

14 (13) *OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND*

15 *DOORKEEPER*

16 *Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For*
 17 *an additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$21,925: Pro-*
 18 *vided, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual*
 19 *compensation of the following positions shall be: Assistant*
 20 *doorkeeper \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger at card door*
 21 *\$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger acting as assistant*
 22 *doorkeeper \$2,760 and two messengers acting as assistant*
 23 *doorkeepers at \$2,580 each in lieu of three messengers*
 24 *acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each; clerk, press*
 25 *gallery, \$1,800; chief janitor, \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200;*

1 assistant chief janitor \$2,400 in lieu of \$2,220; foreman
 2 of duplicating department \$2,520 in lieu of clerk \$2,280;
 3 three cabinetmakers at \$2,520 each in lieu of two cabinet-
 4 makers at \$2,520 each and one cabinetmaker at \$2,460; file
 5 clerk \$1,980; three offset press operators at \$2,220 each,
 6 four clerks at \$2,160 each and twelve machine operators
 7 at \$1,740 each in lieu of five clerks at \$2,160 each and
 8 thirteen machine operators at \$1,740 each; two mimeograph
 9 operators at \$1,800 each and twenty-nine laborers at \$1,620
 10 each in lieu of thirty laborers at \$1,620 each; repairman
 11 \$2,460; chief machine operator, \$2,700 in lieu of chief
 12 machine operator at \$2,460; assistant superintendent, service
 13 department, \$2,760 in lieu of assistant superintendent, serv-
 14 ice department, \$2,460; foreman of warehouse, service
 15 department, \$2,580 in lieu of clerk \$2,580.

16 (14) OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY
 17 AND THE MINORITY

18 Offices of the secretary for the majority and the secre-
 19 tary for the minority: For an additional amount, \$1,405:
 20 Provided, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual
 21 compensation of the clerk to the secretary for the majority
 22 and the clerk to the secretary for the minority shall be at
 23 a rate to be fixed by the respective secretaries, but not
 24 exceeding \$3,480 each.

1 (15) OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

2 For two clerical assistants, one for the majority whip
3 and one for the minority whip, at \$2,520 basic each, \$9,140.

4 (16) CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

5 (17) Legislative reorganization: For an additional amount
6 for "Legislative reorganization", \$25,000.

7 (18) Reporting Senate proceedings: For an additional
8 amount for "Reporting Senate proceedings", \$4,000.

9 (19) Inquiries and Investigations: For an additional amount
10 for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1954,
11 \$60,000.

12 (20) Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for
13 "Miscellaneous items", exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1954,
14 \$45,000.

15 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

16 For payment to Elizabeth P. Farrington, widow of
17 Joseph R. Farrington, late a Delegate from the Territory
18 of Hawaii, \$12,500.

19 (21) For payment to Sarah F. Camp, widow of Albert S.
20 Camp, late a Representative from the State of Georgia,
21 \$12,500.

22 (22) CAPITOL POLICE

23 SALARIES, CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

24 For salaries of the United States Capitol Police Force,
25 as authorized by H. R. 9413, Eighty-third Congress,

1 \$175,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for salaries of
 2 Capitol Police, United States Senate and House of Repre-
 3 sentatives, respectively, in the Legislative Appropriation
 4 Act, 1955, shall be transferred to and merged with funds
 5 provided hereunder and administered as one fund.

6 GENERAL EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "General expenses",
 8 including the purchase of one police motor vehicle, \$79,785.

9 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

10 (23) *Salaries: For an additional amount for "Salaries",*
 11 *\$320: Provided, That effective August 1, 1954, the following*
 12 *position shall be placed in the following General Schedule*
 13 *grade of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and the*
 14 *compensation therefor be fixed accordingly: Administrative*
 15 *officer, grade GS-13.*

16 The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of
 17 the House Office Building Commission, is authorized here-
 18 after to furnish steam from the Capitol Power Plant to the
 19 Folger Shakespeare Library: *Provided*, That the person or
 20 persons authorized to make contracts with respect to such
 21 building to which such steam is to be furnished agrees (a) to
 22 pay for such steam at rates, not less than cost, determined by
 23 the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House
 24 Office Building Commission, and (b) to connect such build-
 25 ing with the Capitol Power Plant steam lines without ex-

1 pense to the United States and in a manner satisfactory to
2 the Architect of the Capitol and the House Office Building
3 Commission: *Provided further*, That amounts received in
4 payment for steam so furnished shall be covered into the
5 Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

6 (24) *All functions, duties, and authority of the Architect of*
7 *the Capitol with respect to the Legislative Garage, together*
8 *with any funds, contracts, authorizations, appropriations,*
9 *and records of the Architect of the Capitol which are pri-*
10 *marily related to and necessary for, the exercise of such*
11 *functions, duties, and authority, are transferred to the Ser-*
12 *geant at Arms of the Senate and shall be performed, exer-*
13 *cised, and administered by him in accordance with the*
14 *provisions of law relating to the control, supervision, and*
15 *care of the Legislative Garage. The employees engaged in*
16 *the care and maintenance of such garage are transferred to*
17 *the jurisdiction of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate with-*
18 *out any reduction in compensation as a result of such*
19 *transfer.*

20 (25) *Senate Office Building: For an additional amount for*
21 *"Senate Office Building", \$4,100: Provided, That, hereafter,*
22 *the following positions under the Architect of the Capitol at*
23 *the Senate Office Building shall be placed in the following*

1 *General Schedule or Craft, Protective, and Custodial*
 2 *Schedule grades of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,*
 3 *and the compensation therefor be fixed accordingly: Cus-*
 4 *todian, grade GS-12; assistant custodian and chief clerk,*
 5 *grade GS-10; principal procurement clerk and storekeeper,*
 6 *grade GS-8; assistant procurement clerk and storekeeper,*
 7 *grade GS-6; two desk clerks, grade GS-7; one desk clerk,*
 8 *grade GS-6; one desk clerk, grade GS-5; three attendants,*
 9 *grade GS-6; one attendant, grade CPC-7.*

10 **(26)** *ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE UNITED*
 11 *STATES SENATE*

12 *Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office*
 13 *Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the*
 14 *direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to con-*
 15 *tinue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fire-*
 16 *proof office building for the use of the United States Senate,*
 17 *in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency*
 18 *Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$6,000,000:*
 19 *Provided, That no part of the funds herein appropriated*
 20 *shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear*
 21 *center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, pro-*
 22 *vided for under the building plans heretofore approved by*
 23 *such Commission.*

1

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

2

WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND

3

BINDING

4

The unexpended balance of the appropriation to the
5 Government Printing Office for "Working capital and con-
6 gressional printing and binding" for the fiscal year 1943
7 shall be available, without regard to fiscal year limitation,
8 for payment of a claim settled by the General Accounting
9 Office in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the
10 amount of \$703.34 on account of services rendered during
11 the fiscal year 1942.

12

THE JUDICIARY

13

(27) SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

14

Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, ex-
15 *change, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an*
16 *automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States Su-*
17 *preme Court, \$5,835.*

18

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

19

JUDICIAL SERVICES

20

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

21

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees of
22 jurors and commissioners", \$220,000.

(28) SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$18,500 to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

CHAPTER (29) H III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

For an additional amount for "Acquisition of buildings abroad", to remain available until expended, \$500,000.

(30) INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "International Educational Exchange Activities", \$900,000.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

The appropriation granted under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, shall remain available until June 30, 1955.

(31) PAYMENT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

For payment to the Federal Republic of Germany for the acquisition or construction of an Embassy in the District of Columbia, \$300,000: Provided, That this appropriation

1 *shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation set forth*
 2 *in either H. R. 9988 or S. 1573, Eighty-third Congress.*

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

6 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 7 general legal activities", (32)~~\$275,000~~ \$350,000.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

9 MARSHALS

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 11 United States attorneys and marshals", (33)~~\$400,000~~
 12 \$525,000.

13 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees
 15 and expenses of witnesses", \$135,000, to be derived by trans-
 16 fer from "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", fiscal
 17 year 1954.

18 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 21 \$3,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head for
 22 the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for the purchase of
 23 twenty-four passenger motor vehicles and three aircraft in
 24 addition to those heretofore provided.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$750,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(34) BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CENSUSES OF BUSINESS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINERAL

INDUSTRIES

For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$8,430,000, to remain available until December 31, 1957.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

(35) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$860,000.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR-NAVIGATION FACILITIES

Not to exceed \$600,000 of the funds previously appropriated under this head shall be available for construction

1 and alteration of aeronautical facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska,
2 including construction and furnishing of quarters and related
3 accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil
4 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, and
5 meteorological facilities for the Weather Bureau.

6 LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

7 For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, addi-
8 tional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judg-
9 ments rendered by United States District Courts, \$16,297,
10 together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay
11 interest as specified in such judgments.

12 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—FEDERAL-AID

13 AIRPORT PROGRAM, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

14 For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Air-
15 port Act of May 13, 1946, as amended (except section
16 5 (a)), \$22,000,000, of which (1) \$20,000,000 shall
17 be for projects in the States in accordance with section
18 6 of said Act, (2) \$250,000 for projects in Puerto Rico,
19 (3) \$50,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands, (4) \$225,-
20 000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, (5) \$225,000
21 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and (6) \$1,250,000
22 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, re-
23 search, and administrative expenses (including not to exceed

1 \$125,000 "Civil Aeronautics Administration" for neces-
 2 sary administrative expenses, including the maintenance
 3 and operation of aircraft): *Provided*, That the amount
 4 made available herein for administrative expenses shall be
 5 in addition to the amount made available for such pur-
 6 poses in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,
 7 1955.

8 CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

9 For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport
 10 Act", to remain available until expended, as follows: Mu-
 11 nicipal Airport, Elko, Nevada, \$69,449.

12 (36) *WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT*

13 (37) *Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-*
 14 *port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, main-*
 15 *tenance and protection of the Washington National Airport,*
 16 *including purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and*
 17 *arms and ammunition; \$1,350,000.*

18 (38) *Construction, Washington National Airport: For an*
 19 *additional amount for "Construction, Washington National*
 20 *Airport", including additional loading gate positions and*
 21 *related paving; and expansion of gasoline and baggage facili-*
 22 *ties; \$635,000, to remain available until expended.*

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

For payment of construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense features incident to construction of four passenger-cargo ships under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1154) ; for reconditioning and betterment of not to exceed four ships in the national-defense reserve fleet; and for necessary expenses for the acquisition of used tankers pursuant to section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1160) , and the payment of cost of national-defense features incorporated in new tankers constructed to replace such used tankers, \$82,600,000 (39): ~~Provided, to remain available until expended: Provided, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$500,000) and for reserve fleet expenses and such amounts as may be required, and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses: Provided further, That appropriations granted herein shall be available to pay construction-differential subsidy granted by the Federal Maritime Board, pursuant to section 501 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to aid in the reconstruction of any Mariner-class ships sold under the provisions of title VII~~

1 of the 1936 Act: *Provided further*, That all ship con-
 2 struction, reconditioning and betterment of vessels appro-
 3 priated for herein, be performed in shipyards in the con-
 4 tinental United States.

5 SHIP MORTGAGE-FORECLOSURE OR FORFEITURE

6 CONTINGENCIES

7 For necessary expenses incurred in connection with pro-
 8 tection, preservation, maintenance, acquisition, or use of ves-
 9 sels involved in mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture proceedings
 10 instituted by the Government, including payment, as author-
 11 ized by law, of prior claims and liens, expenses of sale, or
 12 other charges incidental thereto, \$2,500,000.

13 (40) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

14 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

15 *Repair of Reserve Fleet Vessels*

16 *(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)*

17 *For the payment of obligations incurred pursuant to*
 18 *authority granted under the "Emergency Ship Repair Act*
 19 *of 1954", \$18,000,000, to remain available until December*
 20 *31, 1956: Provided, That advances may be made from this*
 21 *appropriation to "Salaries and expenses, Maritime Activi-*
 22 *ties", for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$500,000),*
 23 *and for reserve fleet expenses (in such amounts as may be*
 24 *required), and such advances shall be in addition to amounts*

1 *otherwise made available for such expenses: Provided further,*
 2 *That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment*
 3 *into law during the Eighty-third Congress of S. 3546.*

4 **(41) BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**

5 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

6 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 7 *\$600,000.*

8 **BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS**

9 **INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY**

10 *For an additional amount for "Inter-American High-*
 11 *way", (42) ~~\$4,750,000~~ \$5,000,000, to remain available until*
 12 *expended.*

13 **(43) REIMBURSEMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

14 *For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of*
 15 *Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad*
 16 *grade separation structure in the District of Columbia on*
 17 *New York Avenue in the vicinity of South Dakota Avenue*
 18 *Northeast, \$290,000: Provided, That this appropriation*
 19 *shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of*
 20 *H. R. 6080, Eighty-third Congress.*

21 **(44) WEATHER BUREAU**

22 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

23 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 24 *\$175,000.*

CHAPTER (45) ~~III~~ IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

(46) BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$500,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9366 or similar legislation of the Eighty-third Congress.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
(47) ~~\$8,750,000~~ \$7,750,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles in addition to those heretofore provided, \$229,000, to be derived by transfer from such appropriations contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses. White House Police", \$62,000, to be derived by transfer from such appropriations contained in the Treasury Depart-

1 ment Appropriation Act, 1955, as the Secretary of the Treas-
 2 ury may designate.

3 BUREAU OF THE MINT

4 For a medal for Irving Berlin as authorized by law,
 5 \$1,500.

6 COAST GUARD

7 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

8 For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction,
 9 and improvements", \$4,000,000, to remain available until
 10 expended.

11 RETIRED PAY

12 For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$80,000, to
 13 be derived by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast
 14 Guard for "Operating expenses, 1955".

15 CHAPTER (48)IV V

16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17 (49)BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 20 *\$25,000; and the amount made available under this head in*
 21 *the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955, for the*
 22 *work of the President's Committee on National Employ the*
 23 *Physically Handicapped Week, is increased from \$75,000*
 24 *to \$100,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be ef-*
 25 *fective only upon the enactment during the Eighty-third*

1 Congress of legislation increasing the authorization for appro-
 2 priations for such purpose.

3 **(50)BUREAU OF VETERANS REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS**

4 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 6 \$100,000.

7 **BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY**

8 **(51)SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 10 \$145,000.

11 **GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**
 12 **AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION**

13 For an additional amount for "Grants to States for
 14 unemployment compensation and employment service
 15 administration", **(52)\$4,600,000 \$30,000,000**, and the limi-
 16 tation on the amount available only to the extent the Secre-
 17 tary finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration
 18 is increased to "\$21,000,000" to be available for increased
 19 salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compen-
 20 sation plans embracing employees of the State generally in
 21 addition to the purposes set forth in the Department of Labor
 22 Appropriation Act, 1955.

23 **UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS**

24 For an additional amount for "Unemployment compen-
 25 sation for veterans", **(53)\$88,400,000 \$70,400,000**.

(54) UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL
EMPLOYEES

3 *For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either*
4 *directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title*
5 *XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$10,000,000,*
6 *to remain available until expended.*

7 **(55)** *UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL*
8 *EMPLOYEES, NEXT SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR*

9 *For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year,*
10 *payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social*
11 *Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required*
12 *for payment to unemployed Federal employees for the first*
13 *quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations*
14 *and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appro-*
15 *priation therefor for that fiscal year.*

(56) The two immediately preceding paragraphs in this Act under the head "Bureau of Employment Security" shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9709, Eighty-third Congress, except that \$896,000 of the appropriation for "Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration" shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9640 or S. 2759, Eighty-third Congress.

1 (57) SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR

2 PROGRAM

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
4 Mexican farm labor program", \$350,000.

5 (58) BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$110,000.

9 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
10 WELFARE

11 (59) FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION AND

13 INSPECTION SERVICES

14 The paragraph under this head in the Department of
15 Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955,
16 is amended to read as follows:

17 "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection
18 services: For expenses necessary for the certification or in-
19 spection of certain products in accordance with sections 406,
20 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal
21 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
22 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 375), the aggregate
23 of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to

1 cover payments of fees by applicants for certification or
 2 inspection of such products, to remain available until ex-
 3 pended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be
 4 available for personal services; purchase of chemicals, appa-
 5 ratus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory commit-
 6 tees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no
 7 service has been rendered."

8 (60)OFFICE OF EDUCATION

9 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

10 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (c) (1) of
 11 Public Law 874, Eighty-first Congress, as amended, the
 12 amount payable to a local educational agency for the fiscal
 13 year ending June 30, 1955, with respect to the number of
 14 children determined under subsection (a) or (b) of section 3
 15 thereof shall be computed on the same basis as was used
 16 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, under subsec-
 17 tions (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 3 of said law.

18 (61)WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

19 Salaries, expenses, and grants: For carrying out the Act
 20 of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 530), including services
 21 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 22 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,250,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be
 23 for grants to the States in accordance with section 2 of such

1 *Act: Provided, That a Conference Director may be appointed*
2 *by the Secretary at a salary of \$15,000 per annum.*

3 **(62)OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION**

4 **GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES**

5 *For grants to States and other agencies in accordance*
6 *with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$6,000,-*
7 *000, of which \$1,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation*
8 *services under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for ex-*
9 *tension and improvement projects under section 3 of said*
10 *Act; and \$3,000,000 is for special projects under section 4*
11 *of said Act: Provided, That the amounts appropriated for the*
12 *Office of Vocational Rehabilitation under the heads "Payments*
13 *to States" in the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-*
14 *fare Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available, without*
15 *regard to the limitations set forth therein, for the purposes*
16 *of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended:*
17 *Provided further, That the paragraphs under the head "Office*
18 *of Vocational Rehabilitation" in this Act shall be effective*
19 *only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9640 or S. 2759,*
20 *Eighty-third Congress.*

21 **(63)TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS**

22 *For grants for training and traineeships pursuant to*
23 *section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,*

1 and for carrying out the training functions provided for in
2 section 7 of said Act, \$1,831,000.

3 (64) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$400,000, of which \$8,800 shall be transferred to the appro-
6 priation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General
7 Counsel": Provided, That the limitation under this head in
8 the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appro-
9 priation Act, 1955, on the amount available for production,
10 purchase, and distribution of educational films, is hereby
11 repealed.

12 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

13 SURVEYS AND PLANNING FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

14 For payments to States for surveys and planning ac-
15 tivities pursuant to title VI of the Public Health Service
16 Act, as amended, \$2,000,000.

17 GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

18 For an additional amount for "Grants for hospital con-
19 struction", to remain available until expended, (65) \$15,-
20 ~~700,000~~ \$35,000,000, to be available for payments under
21 part G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, as follows: For
22 diagnostic or treatment centers, (66) \$5,225,000 \$10,-
23 000,000; for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired,
24 (67) \$5,225,000, \$10,000,000; for rehabilitation facilities,
25 (68) \$2,625,000 \$10,000,000; and for nursing homes,

1 ~~(69)\$2,625,000~~ \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That allotments
 2 under such part G to the several States for the current fiscal
 3 year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limi-
 4 tations specified herein.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

6 SERVICES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
 8 hospital construction services", ~~(70)\$200,000~~ \$300,000.

9 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

10 BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

11 ~~(71)None of the funds available to the Bureau of Old Age~~
 12 ~~and Survivors Insurance shall be used to pay any costs,~~
 13 ~~direct or indirect, of moving any group of employees of the~~
 14 ~~Bureau from Baltimore, Maryland, to Washington, District~~
 15 ~~of Columbia.~~

16 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 17 *\$6,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the Federal Old-*
 18 *Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, of which not*
 19 *more than \$59,300 may be transferred to "Salaries and*
 20 *expenses, Offices of Field Services" for expenses of activities*
 21 *relating to the old-age and survivors insurance program.*

22 ~~(72)ADVANCES TO STATES, NEXT SUCCEEDING FISCAL~~

23 YEAR

24 *For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year,*
 25 *advances to States under section 221 (e) of the Social*

1 *Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next*
 2 *succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from*
 3 *the above authorization may be expended from the Federal*
 4 *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.*

5 (73) *The two immediately preceding paragraphs under the*
 6 *head "Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" in this*
 7 *Act shall be effective only upon enactment into law of*
 8 *H. R. 9366 or similar legislation of the Eighty-third*
 9 *Congress.*

10 (74) CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
 11 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

12 *For construction of an office building and appurtenant*
 13 *facilities for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insur-*
 14 *ance, including equipment, acquisition of land (including*
 15 *donations thereof), and preparation of plans and specifica-*
 16 *tions, \$22,290,000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age*
 17 *and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and to remain avail-*
 18 *able until expended.*

19 (75) SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

20 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 21 *Children's Bureau", \$165,000.*

1 (76)OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 (77)SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE

3 SECRETARY

4 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
5 *Office of the Secretary", \$75,000, of which \$52,000 shall be*
6 *available only for administrative and operational studies.*

7 (78)NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

8 *For expenses necessary for the National Advisory Com-*
9 *mittee on Education and the conduct of studies of national*
10 *concern in the field of education recommended by the Com-*
11 *mittee as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (Public*
12 *Law 532), and studies of the educational problems of the*
13 *Indian population, \$100,000.*

14 (79)CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

15 *For expenses necessary to enable the Department of*
16 *Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out functions*
17 *delegated to it pursuant to the Federal Civil Defense Act*
18 *of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at*
19 *meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation,*
20 *\$1,800,000.*

1 CHAPTER (80)✓ VI
2 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
3 FOREST SERVICE

4 (81)SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 (82)For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 for national forest protection and management, \$375,000.

7 (83)For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 for forest research, \$515,000.

9 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

10 For an additional amount for "Forest Roads and Trails",
11 \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

12 (84)SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

13 WATERSHED PROTECTION

14 For an additional amount for "Watershed protection",
15 to remain available until expended, \$2,425,000, of which
16 not to exceed \$50,000 shall be transferred to and made a
17 part of the appropriation "Office of the Solicitor", 1955:
18 Provided, That funds appropriated under this head shall be
19 available for carrying out the purposes of the Act of
20 (Public Law , Eighty-third Congress): Provided fur-
21 ther, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enact-
22 ment into law of H. R. 6788, Eighty-third Congress.

23 (85)FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

24 For an additional amount for "Foreign Agricultural
25 Service", including not to exceed \$15,000 for representation

1 allowances, \$1,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be de-
 2 rived from such appropriation or appropriations available
 3 to the Department of State as the Director of the Bureau of
 4 the Budget may determine: Provided, That transfers shall
 5 be made under this authorization in lieu of any similar
 6 transfers which may be authorized under the Agricultural
 7 Act of 1954 (H. R. 9680, Eighty-third Congress): Provided
 8 further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon
 9 the enactment into law of H. R. 9680, Eighty-third Congress.

10 (86)COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

11 For an additional amount for "Commodity Exchange
 12 Authority", \$93,000: Provided, That \$39,000 of this appro-
 13 priation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation
 14 which would add "coffee" under the definition of the word
 15 "commodities" as defined in section 2 (a) of the Commodity
 16 Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a); \$34,000
 17 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6435,
 18 Eighty-third Congress; and \$20,000 shall be effective only
 19 upon enactment into law of S. 2313, Eighty-third Congress.

20 (87)FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

21 (88)LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

22 For loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as
 23 amended, \$5,000,000: Provided, That not to exceed the
 24 foregoing amount shall be borrowed from the Secretary of
 25 the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head

1 *in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Admin-*
 2 *istration Appropriation Act, 1955: Provided further, That*
 3 *this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into*
 4 *law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, Eighty-third Congress.*

5 (89)OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

6 *For an additional amount for "Office of the Solicitor",*
 7 *\$54,000: Provided, That \$40,000 shall be effective only upon*
 8 *enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, Eighty-*
 9 *third Congress.*

10 CHAPTER (90)~~VI~~ VII

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

12 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

13 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

14 *For an additional amount for "Health, education, and*
 15 *welfare services," \$1,180,000.*

16 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

17 *For an additional amount for "Resources management",*
 18 *\$100,000, and this amount may be transferred to and merged*
 19 *with the appropriation for "Office of the Solicitor", in addi-*
 20 *tion to any other amounts authorized to be so transferred*
 21 *(91): Provided, That hereafter hearing officers appointed*
 22 *for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to*
 23 *the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as*
 24 *amended.*

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", ~~(92)\$3,900,000~~ \$6,931,000, to remain available until expended ~~(93),~~ and the limitation under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$1,000,000: *Provided, That \$3,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available to provide financial assistance to public school districts for the construction and equipment of public school facilities for Navajo Indian children from reservation areas not included in such districts; and \$31,000 shall be for the payment of the excess value of land, water rights, and irrigation structures to be received by the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in exchange for tribal lands of said tribe located in the State of Nevada: Provided, That title to the land to be acquired for said tribe described as southeast quarter of section 22, township 21 north, range 24 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, and structures shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for said tribe: Provided further, That the prohibition against the use of funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, for the*

1 acquisition of land or water rights within the State of
 2 Nevada, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing
 3 reservations shall not apply to this transaction: Provided
 4 further, That the limitation under this heading in the Interior
 5 Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount avail-
 6 able for personal services is increased by \$1,000,000.

7 **(94)RELOCATION OF THE YANKTON SIOUX TRIBE**

8 For necessary expenses of relocating the Yankton Sioux
 9 Tribe, South Dakota, in accordance with section 8 of Public
 10 Law Numbered 478, Eighty-third Congress, to remain avail-
 11 able until expended, \$106,500: Provided, That said amount
 12 shall be assessed against the costs of the Fort Randall Dam
 13 and Reservoir, Missouri River Development.

14 **BUREAU OF RECLAMATION**

15 **(95)GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS**

16 For an additional amount for "General investigations",
 17 \$500,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund.

18 **CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION**

19 For an additional amount for "Construction and reha-
 20 bilitation", ~~\$1,707,000~~ **(96)**\$8,120,000, to remain available
 21 until expended **(97)**, of which \$2,320,000 shall be derived
 22 from the reclamation fund, and the limitations under this
 23 heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
 24 1955, on the amount available for personal services and
 25 travel are increased by **(98)**~~\$2,500,000~~ \$4,840,968 and

1 \$200,000 respectively: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
 2 propriation shall be used to initiate construction of the Helena
 3 Valley unit, Montana, until a repayment contract has been
 4 executed (99): *Provided further*, That \$375,000 of the
 5 unobligated funds heretofore appropriated for the Missouri
 6 River Basin project shall be available for additional inves-
 7 tigation on the Garrison diversion unit, including the Shey-
 8 enne Farm and the Oakes Development tract in North
 9 Dakota, and for the White River and for emergency rehabili-
 10 tation of the Willow Creek Dam in South Dakota

11 BUREAU OF MINES

12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For an additional amount for "Construction", (100) \$5,-
 14 ~~000,000~~ \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

16 The unexpended balance of \$19,000 available to the Bu-
 17 reau of Mines for construction of the drainage tunnel at Lead-
 18 ville, Colorado, is to be carried to the surplus fund and cov-
 19 ered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts immediately
 20 upon the approval of this Act.

21 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For an additional amount for "Construction", \$5,562,-
 24 101, to remain available until expended.

1 (101)OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

2 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

3 For an additional amount for "~~Administration of Terri-~~
4 ~~teries~~", \$47,000.

5 (102)GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 (103)SEC. 702. *Limitations on amounts to be expended for*
7 *personal services under appropriations in the Interior De-*
8 *partment Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465,*
9 *Eighty-third Congress), shall not apply to lump-sum leave*
10 *payments pursuant to the Act of December 21, 1944 (5*
11 *U. S. C. 61b-d).*

12 (104)SEC. 703. *The limitation for personal services under the*
13 *heading "Construction, Bonneville Power Administration,"*
14 *contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,*
15 *1955 (Public Law 465, Eighty-third Congress), is hereby in-*
16 *creased from \$6,250,000 to \$7,450,000.*

17 (105)SEC. 704. *Funds appropriated under the heading,*
18 *"Administration of Territories" in the Interior Department*
19 *Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law Numbered 465,*
20 *Eighty-third Congress) shall be available to carry out the*
21 *provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands*
22 *(Public Law Numbered 517, Eighty-third Congress).*

CHAPTER (106)~~VII~~ VIII

(107) COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENTAL USE OF INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Governmental Use of International Telecommunications, established by Act of July 29, 1954 (Public Law 558), \$125,000: Provided, That the date of termination of such Commission is hereby changed from December 31, 1954, to December 31, 1955.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$414,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles and shall remain available until March 1, 1955: *Provided further*, That the limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of travel. is increased to "\$222,000".

1 COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE

2 BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 5 ~~(108)\$497,835~~ \$753,150, to remain available until ex-
 6 pended: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount avail-
 7 able for expenses of travel is increased by "~~(109)\$62,700~~
 8 \$137,700".

9 ~~(110)~~FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF
 10 THE UNITED STATES

11 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (KOREAN CLAIMS)

12 For expenses necessary to enable the Foreign Claims
 13 Settlement Commission to carry out the provisions of the
 14 amendments of 1954 to the War Claims Act of 1948, as
 15 amended (50 U. S. C. App. 2004), including services as
 16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 17 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attendance at meetings con-
 18 cerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$100,000:
 19 *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon
 20 the enactment into law of H. R. 9390, Eighty-third Congress.

21 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

22 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

23 For expenses necessary for alteration of Federal build-
 24 ings to provide facilities for additional Federal judges as

authorized by the Act of February 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 8), and additional court personnel, and for expansion of existing court facilities, including costs of moving agencies thereby displaced from space in Federal buildings, ~~(111)\$2,820,600~~ \$2,970,600, to remain available until June 30, 1956 ~~(112):~~*Provided, That* none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for providing facilities at Flint, Michigan.

~~(113)~~PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, LEASE-PURCHASE

CONTRACTS

The unobligated balances of the funds made available by section 1 (a) of the Act of June 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 257), the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, and the General Appropriation Act, 1951, for the acquisition of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications for Federal public building projects outside the District of Columbia, as authorized by title I of the Act of June 16, 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended, and by the Act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, shall be available also for expenses of preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract or otherwise, and administrative expenses, for carrying out the purposes of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (Public Law 519, Eighty-third Congress), approved July 22, 1954.

(114) HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA

3 The appropriation item under the heading “General
4 Services Administration, hospital facilities in the District
5 of Columbia” contained in the Act approved July 15, 1952
6 (66 Stat. 637), as amended, is hereby amended by inserting
7 after the word “Asylum” at the end of the first proviso, as
8 amended, and before the colon, the phrase “and Georgetown
9 University Hospital”.

10 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

11 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Operat-
12 ing expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$60,000; and the
13 limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
14 priation Act, 1955, on the amount available for travel ex-
15 penses is hereby increased from "\$40,600" to "\$46,600":
16 *Provided*, That this paragraph shall take effect only upon the
17 enactment into law of S. 3155 or H. R. 8735, Eighty-third
18 Congress.

19 EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

20 Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operat-
21 ing requirements may be subleased to commercial organiza-
22 tions and the proceeds (115) shall be covered into the Treas-
23 ury as miscellaneous receipts *credited to the fund from which*
24 *rental payments are made.*

1 (116) SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT RECORDS, RECORDS MAN-
2 AGEMENT, AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

3 *For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$25,000*
4 *for administrative expenses, in connection with conducting*
5 *surveys of Government records, and records creation, main-*
6 *tenance, management and disposal practices in Federal*
7 *agencies, pursuant to sections 505 and 506 of the Federal*
8 *Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as*
9 *amended, \$500,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any*
10 *other provision of said Act, the Administrator shall have final*
11 *authority in all matters involving the conduct of surveys and*
12 *the implementation of recommendations based on such surveys:*
13 *Provided further, That the General Services Administration*
14 *is authorized to procure services in accordance with section 15*
15 *of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): Provided*
16 *further, That a detailed quarterly report on the progress of*
17 *each survey conducted hereunder shall be made to the Appro-*
18 *priations Committees of the Congress.*

19 STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

20 *For an additional amount for "Strategic and critical ma-*
21 *terials", \$380,000,000, to remain available until expended:*
22 *Provided, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be used*
23 *for construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities.*

1 (117)HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

2 (118)OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

3 (119)SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$1,350,000; and the limitation under this head in the Inde-
6 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount
7 available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$169,-
8 325" to "\$260,825": Provided, That the authority con-
9 tained under this head in the Third Supplemental Appro-
10 priation Act, 1954 (Public Law 357) for transfer of funds
11 to this appropriation is continued through December 31,
12 1954, but additional amounts transferred pursuant to this
13 extension shall not exceed \$250,000, including not to exceed
14 \$25,000 for expenses of travel.

15 (120)REIMBURSEMENT TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF

16 INVESTIGATION

17 For reimbursing the Federal Bureau of Investigation for
18 expenses incident to investigation of matters in connection with
19 programs authorized by the National Housing Act, as
20 amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), \$560,000.

21 (121)RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS

22 For advances to public agencies and for surveys to carry
23 out the purposes of section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954,
24 \$5,000,000.

(122) PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

Public facility loans, payment to revolving fund: For payment to the revolving fund pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act as amended, (40 U. S. C. 459) \$18,000,000: Provided, That the provisions of the first proviso under the head "Office of the Administrator, Salaries and expenses" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428) with respect to expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at project sites shall apply to projects or facilities financed by loans from the revolving fund hereby established, and the limitation on such nonadministrative expenses in said proviso is increased from "\$500,000" to "\$525,000".

(123) URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

For grants to State, regional and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$2,500,000.

(124) PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses", \$800,000.

(125) CORPORATIONS

(126) Federal National Mortgage Association: The limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses under

1 *this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation*
2 *Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), shall be exclusive of expenses*
3 *(including expenses for fiscal agency services performed on a*
4 *contract or fee basis) in connection with the issuance and*
5 *servicing of obligations as authorized by title II of the*
6 *Housing Act of 1954.*

7 **(127)***Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to*
8 *exceed \$210,000 of funds in the revolving fund established*
9 *pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Cor-*
10 *poration Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459),*
11 *shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount*
12 *shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of*
13 *the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Fed-*
14 *eral home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the*
15 *meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance*
16 *Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12*
17 *U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary*
18 *of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United*
19 *States.*

20 **(128)***Federal Housing Administration: The amount made*
21 *available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices*
22 *Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for admin-*
23 *istrative expenses, is increased from "\$5,150,000" to*
24 *"\$6,500,000" and the limitation on the amount available for*
25 *expenses of travel is increased from "\$175,000" to "\$355,-*

1 000": *Provided, That the limitation under said head on*
 2 *the amount available for certain nonadministrative expenses*
 3 *of said Administration is increased from "\$25,000,000" to*
 4 *"\$28,000,000".*

5 (129) *Public Housing Administration: The amount made*
 6 *available under this head in title II of the Independent*
 7 *Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for*
 8 *administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administra-*
 9 *tion in carrying out duties imposed by law, is increased from*
 10 *"\$6,950,000" to "\$7,750,000"; and the limitation under*
 11 *said head on the amount available for expenses of travel is*
 12 *increased from "\$500,000" to "\$580,000".*

13 (130) *NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION*
 14 *LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,*
 15 *AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM*

16 *For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, Na-*
 17 *tional Capital park, parkway, and playground system",*
 18 *\$60,000, to remain available until expended, to be used for*
 19 *carrying out the provisions of section 1 (a) of the Act of May*
 20 *29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended.*

21 *NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION*
 22 *INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR*

23 *For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of*
 24 *the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended*
 25 *(42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), as they pertain to the United*

1 States program for the International Geophysical Year,
2 (131) ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$2,500,000, to remain available until
3 expended.

4 SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

5 The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
6 is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the
7 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to it and
8 in accord with law, including not to exceed \$250,000 for
9 administrative expenses, and to make such contracts and
10 commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as
11 provided in section 104 of the Government Corporation
12 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
13 out its authorized functions for the fiscal year 1955: *Pro-*
14 *vided*, That said funds shall be available for the acquisition of
15 not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles from excesses
16 reported by other agencies, or from forfeitures; for services
17 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100
19 per day; and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the
20 procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification
21 Act of 1949, to place not more than four positions in grades
22 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said

1 Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number
2 authorized by said section.

3 (132) *SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION*

4 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

5 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
6 *\$350,000.*

7 *VETERANS ADMINISTRATION*

8 *INPATIENT CARE*

9 *For an additional amount for "Inpatient Care",*
10 *\$3,000,000: Provided, That this amount is predicated on*
11 *furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of*
12 *570 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1955 in addition*
13 *to those heretofore provided for.*

14 *WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION*

15 *ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES*

16 *For an additional amount for "Administrative ex-*
17 *penses", \$400,000, to be derived from the war claims fund*
18 *created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948*
19 *(Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948): Provided, That*
20 *the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices*
21 *Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for ex-*
22 *penses of travel is increased to "\$8,000".*

1 CHAPTER (133) VIII IX
2 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
3 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
4 INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES
5 ACCESS ROADS

6 For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Depart-
7 ment of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the
8 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended,
9 and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950
10 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized
11 therein are certified as important to the national defense by
12 the Secretary of Defense, \$13,500,000, to remain available
13 until expended.

14 (134) FAMILY HOUSING

15 *For family housing authorized by the enactment into law*
16 *of H. R. 9924, Eighty-third Congress, not to exceed \$175,-*
17 *000,000 to be made available to the respective military depart-*
18 *ments in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary*
19 *of Defense, to remain available until expended: Provided,*
20 *That funds appropriated under this heading shall not be used*
21 *for family housing unless the Secretary of Defense certifies*
22 *that (1) it is impracticable to construct family housing under*
23 *the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act,*
24 *and (2) that adequate housing at reasonable rental rates is not*
25 *available in the immediate vicinity of the military installation,*

1 *and (3) it is impracticable to acquire suitable housing under*
 2 *other existing provisions of law: Provided further, That the*
 3 *provisions of section 708 of Public Law 458, approved June*
 4 *30, 1954 (68 Stat. 350), shall not apply to two hundred and*
 5 *fifty units of family housing provided for by this Act but*
 6 *the individual cost of such units shall in no event exceed*
 7 *\$20,000 per unit.*

8 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

9 ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, CONSTRUCTION

10 For construction, installation, and equipment of tem-
 11 porary or permanent public works, including buildings, fa-
 12 cilities, appurtenances, and utilities, at stations of the Alaska
 13 Communication System, as authorized by the Act of June
 14 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), the Act of October 27, 1949
 15 (Public Law 414), and the (135)Act of —, 1954 (Public
 16 Law —, H. R. 9242 Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law
 17 534, Eighty-third Congress), without regard to sections
 18 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire
 19 of passenger motor vehicles, \$503,000, to remain available
 20 until expended.

21 (136)ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

22 *The Secretary of the Army may transfer not to exceed*
 23 *\$3,000,000 to the appropriation "Army National Guard,*
 24 *1955" for additional State National Guard civilian em-*

1 *ployees from any appropriation available to the Department*
 2 *of the Army when such transfers are determined by the*
 3 *Secretary of the Army to be in the national interest.*

4 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

5 PUBLIC WORKS, NAVY

6 For construction, installation, and equipment of tempo-
 7 rary or permanent public works, naval installations, and
 8 facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of June
 9 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the Act of September 28, 1951
 10 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of
 11 July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress),
 12 and the ~~(137) Act of —, 1954 (Public Law —, H. R.~~
 13 ~~9242~~ *Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534, Eighty-*
 14 *third Congress)*; including not to exceed ~~(138)\$2,500,000~~
 15 ~~\$5,000,000~~ for advance planning as authorized by section
 16 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; furniture for public
 17 quarters; personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and
 18 other personal services necessary for the purposes of this
 19 appropriation; and engineering and architectural services as
 20 authorized by section 3 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (34
 21 U. S. C. 556); ~~(139)\$73,517,000~~ *\$114,000,000*, to remain
 22 available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209, Eighty-third Congress), the Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325, Eighty-third Congress), and the ~~(140)~~Act of —, 1954 ~~(Public Law —, H. R. 9242)~~ Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; ~~(141)\$484,080,000~~ \$796,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. ~~(142)802~~ 902. Funds appropriated to the military departments for military public works in prior years are hereby made available for military public works authorized for each such department by the ~~(143)~~Act of —, 1954

1 ~~(Public Law —, H. R. 9242~~ *Act of July 27, 1954 (Pub-*
 2 *lic Law 534, Eighty-third Congress) : Provided, That not*
 3 *to exceed \$5,000,000 of such prior year funds appropriated*
 4 *to the Department of the Army shall be available for the*
 5 *purposes of advance planning as authorized by section 504*
 6 *of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-*
 7 *second Congress).*

8 SEC. ~~(144)~~⁸⁰³ 903. None of the funds appropriated in
 9 this Act shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-
 10 fixed fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed
 11 \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United
 12 States without the specific approval in writing of the Secre-
 13 tary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

14 SEC. ~~(145)~~⁸⁰⁴ 904. None of the funds appropriated in
 15 this Act shall be expended for additional costs involved in
 16 expediting construction: *Provided, That the Secretary of*
 17 *Defense, or his designee for the purpose, shall establish a*
 18 *reasonable completion date for each project, taking into con-*
 19 *sideration the type and location of the project, the climatic*
 20 *and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the*
 21 *application of economical construction practices.*

22 SEC. ~~(146)~~⁸⁰⁵ 905. None of the funds appropriated in
 23 this Act shall be used for the construction, replacement, or

1 reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility
2 in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to
3 which the Secretary of Defense does not certify, in writing,
4 giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished
5 by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources
6 at reasonable rates.

7 (147) SEC. 906. (a) *The Department of Defense is author-*
8 *ized to acquire by purchase, or by lease or otherwise for a*
9 *period not to exceed seven years, not to exceed six vessels*
10 *capable of transporting, loading and unloading railroad*
11 *rolling stock, on rails by the roll-on, roll-off method, as well*
12 *as, wheeled and tracked military equipment to be loaded and*
13 *discharged under their own power.*

14 (b) *Any appropriation of the Department of Defense*
15 *shall be available for the purposes of this Act.*

16 (148) SEC. 907. *The Secretary of the Army is authorized to*
17 *convey, subject to such terms, conditions, and restrictions as*
18 *are required by this Act and the public interest, to the Los*
19 *Angeles City High School District of Los Angeles County,*
20 *California, all right, title, and interest of the United States*
21 *to the Birmingham General Hospital tract (consisting of*
22 *one hundred seventeen and thirty-one one-hundredths acres*
23 *of land, more or less, and all improvements thereon) located*

1 at Van Nuys, California. In addition to other consideration
2 required by this section for the conveyance authorized here-
3 under, such school district shall be required to pay to the
4 Secretary of the Army the sum of \$500,000. Upon receipt
5 by the Secretary of the Army such sum shall be credited to
6 the appropriation, "Military Construction, Army", and shall
7 be available for (1) the construction and other costs involved
8 in moving to a suitable Government owned site the buildings
9 to be reconveyed to the Secretary under the provisions of this
10 section, and (2) the construction of additional supporting
11 facilities at such site as may be required for authorized
12 defense construction.

13 In addition to other terms, conditions, and restrictions
14 contained in the deed whereby the Birmingham General
15 Hospital is conveyed to such School District, the School Dis-
16 trict shall agree, as a part of the consideration for the convey-
17 ance, (1) to reconvey to the Secretary of the Army, imme-
18 diately upon acceptance of the deed, and without considera-
19 tion, title to the buildings which are located at the Birming-
20 ham General Hospital and which are occupied by troops on
21 the date of enactment of this Act, and (2) to permit such
22 buildings to remain in place for continued occupancy by
23 troops until substitute facilities are constructed by the Sec-
24 retary of the Army, and such buildings are removed.

(149)CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

(150)RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

(151)For an additional amount for "Construction, General", \$8,415,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$1,600,000 shall be available for advanced engineering and design by the Corps of Engineers for projects which have been authorized for development with participation by State, local government or private groups and for authorized projects which are under consideration for participation by such agencies: Provided, That \$140,000 of this appropriation shall be available only for the prosecution of the project for beach erosion control at Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, as authorized by law: Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 of unexpended funds appropriated for the current or any previous fiscal year to the Department of the Army for Construction, General, Rivers and Harbors, shall be available until expended for use on such authorized river and harbor projects as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense to be essential to the national defense program.

(152)For contribution to the city of Muskogee, toward the construction of a water supply pipeline from the existing city

1 *water supply intake on the Grand River near its junction*
 2 *with the Arkansas River to Fort Gibson Dam, in settlement*
 3 *for all damages to the water supply of the city of Muskogee,*
 4 *on account of the construction and operation of Fort Gibson*
 5 *Reservoir, \$200,000 out of funds previously appropriated.*
 6 **(153)***The project for bank protection on the Missouri River*
 7 *from Kenslers Bend, Nebraska, to Sioux City, Iowa au-*
 8 *thorized by the Act approved August 18, 1941, and modified*
 9 *and extended upstream to include Miners Bend and vicinity,*
 10 *South Dakota and Nebraska, by the Act of June 30, 1948,*
 11 *is hereby further modified to include dredging McCook Lake*
 12 *at an estimated Federal cost of not to exceed \$500,000.*

13 **(154)***OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL*

14 *For an additional amount for "Operation and main-*
 15 *tenance, general", \$840,000 to remain available until*
 16 *expended.*

17 **(155)***FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND*
 18 *TRIBUTARIES*

19 *For an additional amount for "Flood control, Mississippi*
 20 *River and tributaries", \$1,000,000 to remain available until*
 21 *expended.*

CHAPTER (156)~~IX~~ XI

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary of \$14,800; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first

1 paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the
 2 United States Code when such claims arise in foreign coun-
 3 tries; expenses for translation and reproduction rights; ac-
 4 quisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of reha-
 5 bilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria;
 6 medical and health assistance for the civilian population of
 7 Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining dis-
 8 cipline and order (including trial and punishment by courts
 9 established by or under authority of the President) ; printing
 10 and binding outside continental United States without regard
 11 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ;
 12 purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and
 13 binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; purchase
 14 (one at not to exceed \$3,000 for replacement only) and hire
 15 of passenger motor vehicles; transportation to Germany or
 16 Austria of property donated for the purposes of this appro-
 17 priation; unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$150,000) ,
 18 to be accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section
 19 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107) ; representa-
 20 tion allowances (not to exceed ~~(157)\$35,000~~ \$50,000) simi-
 21 lar to those authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Serv-
 22 ice Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) ; and for administering, in
 23 Germany and Austria, programs authorized by section 32 (b)
 24 (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50
 25 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)) ; ~~(158)\$14,000,000~~ \$14,500,000,

1 and in addition, \$1,000,000 for acquisition of sites and purchase
2 or construction of buildings for living quarters in Austria, to re-
3 main available until expended: *Provided*, That provisions of
4 law, including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the
5 Department of State shall be available for application to ex-
6 penditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*,
7 That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as
8 amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the
9 purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may
10 utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Pro-*
11 *vided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may
12 be made outside the continental United States, when neces-
13 sary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355
14 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided further*,
15 That for the purposes of this appropriation appointments
16 may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve without regard
17 to the four-year limitation contained in section 522 of the
18 Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided further*, That in the
19 event the President assigns to the Department of State re-
20 sponsibilities and obligations of the United States in connec-
21 tion with the government, occupation, or control of foreign
22 areas in addition to Germany and Austria, the authorities
23 contained in this appropriation may be utilized by the Depart-
24 ment of State in connection with such government, occupa-
25 tion, or control of such foreign areas: *Provided further*, That

1 when the Department of the Army, under the authority of
2 the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253),
3 furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies
4 of the United States Government serving in Germany and
5 Austria, payment therefor by such personnel shall be made
6 at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the
7 Department of the Army serving in Germany and Austria,
8 respectively: *Provided further*, That amounts for acquisition
9 of sites and purchase or construction of buildings for living
10 quarters in Austria shall be used exclusively for purchase of
11 foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by
12 the United States and may be transferred to the appropria-
13 tion "Acquisition of buildings abroad".

14 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

15 (159) EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

16 *For expenses necessary to enable the President to take*
17 *such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary*
18 *or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs*
19 *of the Government, \$5,000,000, to remain available until*
20 *expended, for use in the President's discretion and without*
21 *regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: Pro-*
22 *vided, That the President shall transmit to the Committees*
23 *on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Repre-*
24 *sentatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of ex-*
25 *penditures under this appropriation.*

REFUGEE RELIEF

For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; not to exceed ~~(160)\$80,000~~ \$174,000 for expenses of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by the President from this appropriation, and not to exceed ~~(161)\$600,000~~ \$1,500,000 for capital for the making of loans; ~~(162)\$7,000,000~~ \$9,025,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available in accordance with authority granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated~~(163)~~: *Provided further*, That the entire amount herein appropriated may, if found necessary by the Bureau of the Budget for effective administration

1 of the program, be apportioned for use during the first nine
2 months of the fiscal year.

3 (164) CONSTRUCTION OF TANKERS

4 For construction of tankers as authorized by the Act of
5 1954, Public Law , \$37,500,000 to remain
6 available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation
7 may be transferred to such appropriation as the President
8 may designate.

9 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

10 GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

11 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
12 meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States
13 in connection with the government or occupation of the
14 Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations
15 and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the
16 department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses,
17 and fees incident to instruction in the United States or else-
18 where of such persons as may be required to carry out the
19 provisions of this appropriation; travel expenses and trans-
20 portation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
21 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of
22 \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number;
23 translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and
24 dissemination of information, including preview and review

1 expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles
2 and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities,
3 facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities,
4 and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes
5 of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which not to exceed
6 \$1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses:
7 *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation
8 Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions
9 of the Department of the Army shall apply to expendi-
10 tures made by that Department from this appropriation:
11 *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropria-
12 tion may be made outside continental United States, when
13 necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sec-
14 tions 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as
15 amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of
16 law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the
17 United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures from
18 this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry
19 out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised
20 Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement
21 Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*,
22 That expenditures may be made hereunder for the pur-
23 poses of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands
24 in such manner as to be consistent with the general objec-

1 tives of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended,
2 and in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) and
3 the first sentence of section 111 (c) (1) thereof: *Provided*
4 *further*, That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended
5 at the time of the termination of occupation by the United
6 States, of any area for which such funds are made avail-
7 able, may be expended by the President for the procure-
8 ment of such commodities and technical services, and com-
9 modities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropri-
10 ated for government and relief in occupied areas and not de-
11 livered to such an area prior to the time of the termination
12 of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be
13 necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and
14 economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That
15 before any such assistance is made available, an agreement
16 shall be entered into between the United States and the
17 recognized government or authority with respect to such
18 area containing such undertakings by such government or
19 authority as the President may determine to be necessary in
20 order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in further-
21 ance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agree-
22 ment shall, when applicable, include requirements and under-
23 takings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings
24 specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of
25 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947);

1 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may
2 be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and
3 regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the depart-
4 ment or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation
5 charges from United States ports, including territorial ports,
6 to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated
7 to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief
8 agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory
9 Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages
10 consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided*
11 *further*, That under the rules and regulations to be pre-
12 scribed, the head of the department or agency concerned
13 shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean
14 transportation of all relief packages of food or other general
15 classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regard-
16 less of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by
17 particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall
18 not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals:
19 *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any
20 other department or agency any function or functions pro-
21 vided for under this appropriation, and there shall be trans-
22 ferred to any such department or agency without reimburse-
23 ment and without regard to the appropriation from which
24 procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of

1 the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any func-
 2 tion or functions so transferred.

3 FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

4 OPERATIONS

5 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in car-
 6 rying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of
 7 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), includ-
 8 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
 9 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the Civil Serv-
 10 ice Commission for full field investigations of employees oc-
 11 cupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint
 12 of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings con-
 13 cerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the
 14 General Services Administration for security guard services;
 15 not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodi-
 16 cals, and teletype news services; and not to exceed \$6,000
 17 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended
 18 under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes
 19 as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be
 20 final and conclusive; ~~(165)\$8,525,000~~ \$11,000,000.

21 FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

22 For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise
 23 provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the
 24 Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally
 25 matched with State funds, ~~(166)\$10,500,000~~ \$14,750,000

1 to remain available until June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That not
 2 to exceed \$1,300,000 of the unobligated balance of the 1954
 3 appropriation for this purpose shall remain available until
 4 June 30, 1955.

5 EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

6 For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil
 7 defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section
 8 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended,
 9 ~~(167)\$25,000,000~~ \$32,100,000.

10 JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION

11 COMMISSION

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the
 13 Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576), including services
 14 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 15 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
 16 individuals; transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem
 17 in lieu of subsistence for members of the Commission serving
 18 without compensation; ~~(168)\$25,000~~ *purchase of not to*
 19 *exceed two passenger motor vehicles; and entertainment;*
 20 \$170,000.

21 ~~(169)~~ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL

22 COMMISSION

23 *For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of*
 24 *Senate Joint Resolution Numbered 140, \$10,000: Provided,*
 25 *That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the*

1 *enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 140 of the Eighty-third*
2 *Congress.*

3 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

4 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ABACA FIBER PROGRAM

5 The General Services Administration is hereby author-
6 ized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
7 available to it and in accord with law, and to make such
8 contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year
9 limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government
10 Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary
11 in carrying out the program set forth in the budget sub-
12 mitted to the Congress for the activities authorized by the
13 Abaca Production Act of 1950 for the fiscal year 1955, but
14 not to exceed \$135,000 of such funds shall be available
15 during said fiscal year for administrative expenses of the
16 abaca fiber program, to be computed on an accrual basis,
17 and to be exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capi-
18 talized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acqui-
19 sition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or
20 disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca
21 fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a con-
22 tract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal
23 services.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

The Federal Facilities Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget submitted to the Congress for such Corporation for the fiscal year 1955, but not to exceed \$1,954,000 shall be available during the said fiscal year for all administrative expenses of the Corporation (including use of the services and facilities of Federal reserve banks), to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies: *Provided, That*, so long as the Corporation shall have succession, all real prop-

erty transferred to or acquired by it shall continue to be subject to taxes (including assessments for local improvements) to the same extent as authorized by law immediately prior to such transfer, and any Government officer, agency, or instrumentality to whom any such property is so transferred is authorized and directed to pay such taxes and assessments, but said Corporation, its income, and property, shall not otherwise be subject to any Federal, State, or local taxes.

CHAPTER ~~(170)~~ *XII*

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in ~~(171)~~ *Senate Documents Numbered 144 and 146 and House Document Numbered 461, Eighty-third Congress, (172)* ~~\$9,296,561~~ *\$11,472,202*, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency:

1 *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be
 2 paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against
 3 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or other-
 4 wise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically
 5 required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest
 6 wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more
 7 than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

8 CHAPTER ~~(173)~~^{XI} XIII

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

11 SEC. ~~(174)~~¹¹⁰¹ 1301. Unless otherwise specifically pro-
 12 vided, the maximum amount allowable during the current
 13 fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August
 14 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger
 15 motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, and station
 16 wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400. Notwithstanding any
 17 limitation on cost of passenger motor vehicles carried in the
 18 1955 Appropriation Acts, ~~(175)~~¹¹⁰² *except cars for Chiefs of*
 19 *Missions abroad*, not more than \$3,000 may be expended
 20 during the current fiscal year for any such vehicle.

21 SEC. ~~(176)~~¹¹⁰² 1302. Unless otherwise specified and
 22 during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation
 23 contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the
 24 compensation of any officer or employee of the Government
 25 of the United States (including any agency the majority of

1 the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
2 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
3 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2)
4 is a person in the service of the United States on the date
5 of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship,
6 had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the
7 United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes
8 allegiance to the United States or (4) is an alien from the
9 Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for per-
10 manent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this sec-
11 tion, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be
12 considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of
13 this section with respect to his status have been complied
14 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
15 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
16 shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not
17 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
18 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in
19 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Pro-*
20 *vided further*, That any payment made to any officer or
21 employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be
22 recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This sec-
23 tion shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philip-
24 pines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United
25 States in the current defense effort.

1 SEC. ~~(177)~~~~1103~~ 1303. Appropriations of the executive
 2 departments and independent establishments for the current
 3 fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses
 4 of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
 5 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
 6 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
 7 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
 8 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in
 9 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of
 10 the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
 11 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
 12 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to
 13 the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of
 14 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected
 15 hereby.

16 SEC. ~~(178)~~~~1104~~ 1304. No part of any appropriation for
 17 the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall
 18 be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which
 19 he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
 20 to approve the nomination of said person.

21 SEC. ~~(179)~~~~1105~~ 1305. No part of any appropriation
 22 contained in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year
 23 shall be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the cur-
 24 rent and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated,
 25 and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with

1 the understanding that latest published cumulative annual
2 pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be
3 furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume
4 for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal
5 Digest.

6 SEC. ~~(180)~~1106 1306. Funds made available by this or
7 any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal
8 year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Govern-
9 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C.
10 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such
11 funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of
12 Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act
13 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects speci-
14 fied under this head, all the provisions of which shall be
15 applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise
16 specified in the Act by which they are made available:
17 *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as
18 administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or
19 paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative
20 expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

21 SEC. ~~(181)~~1107 1307. No part of any funds of or avail-
22 able to any wholly-owned Government corporation shall be
23 used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for
24 the purchase or construction of any office building, without
25 specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy

1 by any department or agency of the United States Gov-
2 ernment or by any corporation owned by the United States
3 Government.

4 SEC. (182)~~1108~~ 1308. During the current fiscal year,
5 personnel and appropriations or funds available for salaries
6 and expenses to any department, agency, or corporation in the
7 executive branch of the Government, shall be transferred to
8 any defense activity under the jurisdiction of such department
9 or agency in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary
10 for the discharge of responsibilities relating to the national
11 defense assigned to such department, agency, or corporation
12 by or pursuant to law.

13 SEC. (183)~~1109~~ 1309. During the current fiscal year,
14 the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated
15 June 3, 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all de-
16 partments, agencies, and corporations of the Government:
17 *Provided*, That said circular may be amended or changed dur-
18 ing such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval
19 of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the
20 House of Representatives: *Provided further*, That the
21 Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not
22 later than January 31, 1955, of the operations of this
23 order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of
24 the Government: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding
25 the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall

1 be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters un-
2 less the head of the agency concerned shall determine that
3 necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the
4 United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

5 SEC. (184)~~1110~~ 1310. Pursuant to section 1415 of the
6 Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (includ-
7 ing currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may
8 be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appro-
9 priations are made for the current fiscal year (including the
10 carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such
11 credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred
12 against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when re-
13 imbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from appli-
14 cable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
15 That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds
16 of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part
17 payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in
18 the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the
19 Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 1415 of
20 the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed
21 to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing
22 contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods
23 in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts,
24 agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess
25 of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this

1 Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act
2 of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)),
3 and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or
4 executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of
5 appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by
6 law.

7 ~~(185)SEC. 1111. (a)~~ After the date of enactment hereof no
8 amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government
9 of the United States unless it is supported by documentary
10 evidence of—

11 ~~(1)~~ a binding agreement in writing between the
12 parties thereto, in a manner and form and for a purpose
13 authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the
14 period of availability for obligation of the appropriation
15 or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real
16 property to be purchased or leased, or work or services
17 to be performed; or

18 ~~(2)~~ a valid loan agreement, showing the amount
19 of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment
20 thereof; or

21 ~~(3)~~ an order required by law to be placed with a
22 Government agency; or

23 ~~(4)~~ an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing
24 purchases without advertising when necessitated by

1 public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or
2 within specific monetary limitations; or

3 ~~(5)~~ a grant or subsidy payable ~~(i)~~ from appro-
4 priations made for payment of or contributions toward,
5 sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by
6 law or in accord with formulae prescribed by law, or
7 ~~(ii)~~ pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans ap-
8 proved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

9 ~~(6)~~ a liability which may result from pending liti-
10 gation brought under authority of law; or

11 ~~(7)~~ employment or services of persons or expenses
12 of travel in accord with law, and services performed by
13 public utilities; or

14 ~~(8)~~ any other legal liability of the United States
15 against an appropriation or fund legally available
16 therefor.

17 ~~(b)~~ Not later than September 30 of each year, the head
18 of each Federal agency shall certify, as to each appropriation
19 or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof
20 remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof
21 remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies
22 of such certification shall be forwarded by him to the chair-
23 men of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and
24 the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General
25 of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of

1 the Budget. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
2 duty of making certifications as required by this subsection
3 shall not be delegated: *Provided*, That such certification for
4 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later
5 than October 31, 1954, and shall include only such obliga-
6 tions as could have been recorded under the provisions of
7 subsection (a) hereof.

8 (c) Each certification made pursuant to subsection
9 (b) shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts
10 which are certified therein as having been obligated and
11 such records shall be retained in the agency in such form
12 as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as
13 may be necessary for such purposes.

14 (d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for
15 obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be avail-
16 able for expenditure after the expiration of such period
17 except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with
18 subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund
19 shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond
20 that otherwise authorized by law.

21 (e) Any statement of obligation of funds furnished by
22 any agency of the Government to the Congress or any com-
23 mittee thereof shall include only such amounts as may be
24 valid obligations as defined in subsection (a) hereof.

25 SEC. (186)1112 1311. No part of any appropriation con-

1 tained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by
2 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
3 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against
4 the Government of the United States or who is a member of
5 an organization of Government employees that asserts the
6 right to strike against the Government of the United States, or
7 who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advo-
8 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
9 by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
10 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
11 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
12 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
13 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
14 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
15 the Government of the United States, or that such person
16 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
17 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
18 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
19 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
20 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
21 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
22 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
23 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
24 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
25 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or

1 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
2 contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony
3 and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
4 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
5 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
6 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
7 existing law.

8 (187)SEC. 1312. *The appropriations, authorizations, and*
9 *authority with respect thereto in this Act shall be available*
10 *from July 1, 1954, for the purposes provided in such appro-*
11 *priations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations in-*
12 *curred during the period between June 30, 1954, and the*
13 *date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appro-*
14 *priations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified*
15 *and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof and*
16 *the terms of Public Law 475, Eighty-third Congress.*

Passed the House of Representatives July 22, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments August 4 (legisla-
tive day, July 2), 1954.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 9936

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for
other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 4, 1954

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

United States convicted of certain offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 9115. An act to provide that contributions received under Public Law 485, 80th Congress, for the construction of a merchant marine chapel shall be invested in Government obligations pending their use for such construction;

H. R. 9397. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer certain property to the Panama Canal Company, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 9868. An act to amend the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 to provide for the charter of passenger ships in the domestic trade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. J. Res. 550. Joint resolution to permit the United States of America to release reversionary rights in a thirty-six and seven hundred and fifty-nine one-thousandths acre tract to the Vineland School District of the county of Kern, State of California; and

H. J. Res. 563. Joint resolution relating to sales of Commodity Credit Corporation feed grains; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. J. Res. 565. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution providing for the membership of the United States in the Pan American Institute of Geography and History and authorize appropriations therefor; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CHARTER OF PASSENGER SHIPS IN DOMESTIC TRADE—ADDITIONAL REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I report favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 9868) to amend the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 to provide for the charter of passenger ships in the domestic trade, and I submit a report (No. 2213) thereon. It is a companion bill to Senate bill 3732.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. THYE:

Address delivered by Senator SARTONSTALL before conference of Small Business Administration regional directors, at Washington, D. C., on June 2, 1954.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Article entitled "The National Capital Is His Monument," written by William A. Millen, and published in the Washington Star of August 2, 1954.

Paragraphs 12-17, relating to the housing scandal, published in the Whaley-Eaton American letter of September 24, 1949.

Statement relating to recommendations for improvement of the diplomatic corps.

Prize-winning talk entitled "I Speak for Democracy," delivered by Elizabeth Ellen Evans, and published in the Kiwanis magazine for July 1954, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR FARM PARITY BILL

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I was pleased to receive a telegram today from

the Wisconsin Creameries Association expressing opposition to a substitute bill which has been offered to the Senate Agriculture Committee's version of the farm parity bill.

I may say that the provisions for surplus disposal, as provided in the original committee version, are exceedingly important to the dairy industry, as are other provisions of S. 3052, as reported.

I send to the desk the text of the telegram from Mr. Oscar Christianson and ask unanimous consent that it be printed at this point in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MADISON, WIS., August 3, 1954.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,

Senate Office Building:

Senators AIKEN, SCHOEPEL, HICKENLOOPER, HOLLAND, ANDERSON have proposed amendment, to be substitute for S. 3052, reported by Senate Agriculture Committee July 15. Proposed amendment utterly unsatisfactory. Does not provide disposal program. Proposed substitute unsatisfactory to producers of manufacturing milk and urge enactment dairy provisions in S. 3052 reported by committee July 15.

OSCAR CHRISTIANSON,

Wisconsin Creameries Association,
Madison, Wis.

RESOLUTIONS OF UNITED STATES JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk three resolutions which were adopted at the recent annual convention of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, held in Colorado Springs, Colo.

There, 7,500 delegates representing 200,000 members of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in 2,750 communities, expressed their judgment on several important issues. One relates to congressional hearings, a matter now under study by the Senate Rules Committee, of which I am not a member.

The second and third do bear, however, on committees in which I personally participate. One resolution relates to strengthening efforts against the narcotics evil and the other relates to the future of the Antarctic.

I may say, with respect to the former, that I believe that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will shortly report a new International Opium Protocol which was the subject of a hearing held in New York by a subcommittee of which I was chairman.

The 93-page printed transcript of the hearing has just been printed by the GPO.

Finally, I may say that it is extremely important that the United States not lose sight of the great Antarctic frontier which may one day play so crucial a role in the future of the world.

I ask unanimous consent that the three resolutions, as forwarded to me by Mr. E. LaMar Buckner, the new president of the junior chamber, be printed at this point in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION ON CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS

Whereas congressional hearings have and will serve as an instrument to protect the public welfare; and

Whereas such hearings, when conducted without proper procedural safeguards, can and have adversely affected the prestige of the Nation in the eyes of the world; and

Whereas the conduct of such hearings without proper procedural rules, can and has caused irreparable damage and harm to the character and reputation of certain individuals without just cause; and

Whereas certain congressional investigations have infringed unduly upon the prerogatives of the executive branch of the Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in convention duly assembled at Colorado Springs, Colo., on this 18th day of June 1954, That the Senate and the House of Representatives be separately memorialized to forthwith adopt rules governing investigations by committees of their respective bodies, to effectuate the following objectives:

1. To establish a uniform quorum rule for all committee investigations, and expressly prohibit one-man committee or subcommittee hearings.

2. To perpetuate the principles of just treatment and fair play, rules governing the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

3. To assure the public full access to information without abuse of the use of the public information facilities, by the adoption of uniform rules governing radio and television broadcasting of such hearings.

4. To adopt adequate rules to preserve and perpetuate the principle of the division of governmental powers; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forthwith transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States, every Member of Congress, and every member of the President's Cabinet.

RESOLUTION ON NARCOTICS

Whereas the postwar period has witnessed a substantial and alarming increase in the illicit supply and demand for narcotic drugs in the United States, notwithstanding strenuous efforts on the part of Federal and State authorities; and

Whereas illicit traffic in narcotic drugs for profit are the primary and sustaining sources of addiction and are of material danger to public morals, health, safety, and welfare; and

Whereas narcotic drug addiction on the part of minors is particularly undesirable, is observed similarly to have increased in the postwar period, and is known historically to occur during periods of increased juvenile delinquency such as appears today; and

Whereas strongly deterrent penal laws, with alert enforcement, are acknowledged to be the most effective method of terminating illicit traffic and supply of narcotic drugs for profit; and

Whereas the need continues and grows for reduction of the demand for such drugs through proper treatment, cure, and rehabilitation of persons already addicted to the use of narcotics: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in convention assembled this 18th day of June 1954, in Colorado Springs, Colo., That this corporation go on record as favoring and urging the following program by the appropriate State and Federal authorities:

1. A reexamination of the effectiveness of existing Federal laws directed to cope with illicit narcotic drug activities.

2. The creation of a scale of punishment for profiteering traffickers and suppliers of narcotic drugs, separate and more severe than that provided for those found guilty of other

violations of the Federal narcotic drugs law, to wit: for the first offense, imprisonment not less than 5 years; for the second offense, not less than 10 years; and for a third or subsequent offense, not less than 20 years to life.

3. The amendment of the penal provision of the Federal narcotic drugs law to provide especially severe punishment for the trafficker and supplier of narcotic drugs to minors.

4. The amendment of the Federal and State narcotic drugs laws to provide for the confinement in a suitable Federal or State institution for purposes of cure and rehabilitation until released by the institution for return to society to persons who are convicted of offenses which they have committed solely because of their addiction to a habit-forming narcotic drug.

5. The enactment of State legislation providing compulsory treatment of the addict after court hearing similar to the law passed by the 83d Congress and now in operation in the District of Columbia; be it further

Resolved, That the president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce shall transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and Members of Congress urging immediate Federal action and to all State organization members urging their support of appropriate State legislation.

Submitted by Chicago Jaycees.

RESOLUTION ON ANNEXATION OF ANTARCTIC REGIONS AND ECONOMY AND SECURITY

Whereas there exist in the Antarctic region some 6 million square miles of land with natural resources of strategic materials invaluable to the interests, economy, and security of the United States of America, yet unpossessed; and

Whereas while there is an international race to claim this area, no claim has been officially adjudicated by decision of an international tribunal; and

Whereas the United States has explored more territory in this region than all the other nations of the world combined, and hundreds of thousands of square miles having been chartered and explored by Admiral Byrd; and

Whereas Adm. Richard E. Byrd has stated that it is not too late for the United States to press her rightful claim, but as of now we are doing nothing at all about same, and we cannot afford to underestimate Antarctica; and

Whereas the strategic values of this area would prove a greater asset to America should the Panama Canal be destroyed, thereby sending American ships the long voyage around the southern tip of South America; and

Whereas to deny immediate action would let our claims for the South Pole go by default: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in convention assembled this 18th day of June 1954, in Colorado Springs, Colo., That this body does hereby recommend that the United States Government take immediate and necessary steps to continue chartering the Antarctic regions, and establish its rightful and just claims to all areas explored by the United States of America; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be mailed by the president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States and all Members of the entire Congress of the United States.

Submitted by Maryland Jaycees.

SAVINGS MADE BY THE FIRST ARMY

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an editorial entitled "No Scorn of Small Savings," which was published in the Wall Street Journal. The editorial relates that the First Army has made savings of \$1,200,000 in the first 9 months of this year, and has not done away with any of its activities. Mr. President, I feel that the commanding general of the First Army, Lt. Gen. Withers Burrell, deserves the commendation of all Americans. This accomplishment on the part of the First Army shows what can be done in making savings in the armed services.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NO SCORN OF SMALL SAVINGS

One of the stock arguments against anyone who wants to reduce the Government's military budget is that this can only be done by sacrificing defense. Now the Army itself has just come up with the best answer to the argument; it has shown that sometimes at least the same things can be done for less money.

The savings that have just been reported by the First Army, which covers New England, New York, and New Jersey, may seem relatively small in a multi-billion-dollar defense budget. But the fact that it has reduced its expenditures \$1,200,000 in the first 9 months without reducing any of its programs shows what can be done.

The method was unspectacular; it consisted of tighter manpower control, more economical maintenance and more efficient handling of its inventories. For instance, the largest single saving—\$106,720—came from greater use of accounting machines in making up payrolls. At Fort Devens, Mass., \$3,686 was cut from maintenance costs by salvaging unserviceable electronic tubes. Improved stock control in the New York district reduced inventories from \$110,000 to \$10,000 in 6 months. Camp Kilmer saved \$15,000 by shutting down buildings only partly in use and consolidating activities.

Commenting on these and other savings, Lt. Gen. Withers Burrell, First Army commander, said that they indicate "definite progress in control over expenditures of funds, with particular emphasis on supply economy and better utilization of manpower."

And they also indicate what can be done in any organization, business or Government, when people get over their scorn of small savings. A million dollars, multiplied in enough places, can add up to quite a lot.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1955

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	George	McCarthy
Anderson	Gillette	McClellan
Barrett	Goldwater	Millikin
Beall	Gore	Monroney
Bennett	Green	Morse
Bowring	Hayden	Mundt
Bricker	Hendrickson	Murray
Bridges	Hennings	Neely
Burke	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Bush	Hill	Payne
Butler	Holland	Potter
Byrd	Humphrey	Purtell
Capehart	Ives	Reynolds
Carlson	Jackson	Robertson
Case	Jenner	Russell
Chavez	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Cordon	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Crippa	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Daniel	Kuchel	Sparkman
Dirksen	Langer	Stennis
Douglas	Lehman	Symington
Duff	Lennon	Thye
Dworshak	Long	Upton
Eastland	Magnuson	Watkins
Ellender	Malone	Welker
Ervin	Mansfield	Wiley
Ferguson	Martin	Williams
Flanders	Maybank	Young
Fulbright	McCarran	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief explanation in connection with the amendment which I have offered.

Last evening there seemed to be some confusion on the part of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] in stating that there was nothing in the RECORD of the hearings that would indicate why the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, was requesting that this headquarters unit be moved from Baltimore to the District of Columbia.

Therefore, I must call to the attention of the Senate that on page 1153 of the Senate committee hearings, there is the statement of Secretary Hobby concerning this transfer, and it carries over to page 1154. I shall not take the time to read this part of the record of the hearing, because all Senators have such record on their desks, and can refer to the pages I have called to their attention.

Mr. President, I have moved to strike lines 9 through 13 on page 25. My amendment would eliminate the House provision, which would prevent the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance from paying the moving expenses of the headquarters employees of the Bureau who are now being transferred from Baltimore to Washington. The House provision is designed to prevent this move.

The decision to make this move was announced by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on May 11, and since that time, until the House action, the Bureau staff members had been con-

fidently planning for this move. We are now only 4 weeks from the announced date of the move, September 1. Any action, therefore, of the Congress, to interfere with this move would be seriously disruptive of the work of the Bureau and to the personal plans of the employees involved.

Mr. President, I agree wholeheartedly with the statement in the report of the committee on this point which says:

The committee recommends striking out the limitation adopted by the House and the allowance of the estimate as presented to the Congress. It feels that the decision to move or not to move employees is an administrative one, and that if the move is made it should not be an undue burden upon the employees.

Last evening in the discussion upon this question the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] indicated that there had been no testimony in the hearings on House bill 9936 concerning this move.

I have already called attention to the hearings and the point in the printed hearings where reference is made to the statement of Mrs. Hobby. Mrs. Hobby addressed a letter to each member of the Committee on Appropriations, in which she expanded on the reasons for her conviction that it was important to move members of the headquarters staff to Washington. I should like to read that letter to the Senate because I believe it summarizes very well the position of the Department. I shall proceed with the reading of Mrs. Hobby's letter.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. THYE. I am happy to yield for a question.

Mr. BUTLER. Did the Senator have that letter before him at the time the committee considered this question?

Mr. THYE. Oh yes; the letter was addressed to all members of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BUTLER. Why was it not inserted in the record? Why was not something said about it at the time of the hearings?

Mr. THYE. The Senator will find Mrs. Hobby's statement at page 1153 of the hearings. I have already called the Senator's attention to it. I can read it, but I do not believe it is necessary to take the time to do so.

I will correct my statement to the Senator from Maryland, Mr. President. The letter from Mrs. Hobby was a supplement to her testimony before the committee, and was mailed to the members of the committee following the close of the hearings. That was the reason it was not placed in the record of the committee hearings. Mrs. Hobby had testified specifically on the question in the hearings, and she gave the members of the committee the additional benefit of her views by mailing this letter to them.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. THYE. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. BUTLER. Did Mrs. Hobby tell the members of the committee at the time she testified that I had consistently resisted this move and had told her I would continue to resist it?

Mr. THYE. I do not recall that Mrs. Hobby made mention of that point. I do not know whether it would be necessary for Mrs. Hobby to tell us about the objection of one member of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. THYE. I am happy to yield.

Mr. BUTLER. I notice that at page 382 of the committee report there is included a copy of my letter to the President of the United States setting forth my objections to the removal.

Mr. THYE. I cannot answer the distinguished Senator from Maryland on that point. We tried to extend every courtesy to the Senator. In fact, we requested that his letter be printed in the Record of the hearings, so that everyone would have an opportunity to read the Senator's objection.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. THYE. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. BUTLER. Apparently there was no opposition to the letter because no one controverted the points made in it.

Mr. THYE. It seems to me it would not be necessary to make an objection. We receive many communications in committee and we request that they be printed in the hearings. That is the way in which we handle objections. It is not necessary on the part of any member of the committee or anyone else to do anything about it. It is a matter of record and the record is now open before us.

Mr. BUTLER. Did the committee feel that the objections raised by the Senator from Maryland were not worthy of consideration or worthy of answer by the interested department? Is that the impression the Senator from Maryland is to get from this colloquy?

Mr. THYE. I can only say to my friend from Maryland that the committee had the letter of objection to the proposed transfer which the Senator from Maryland had written, and therefore the committee had the letter before it when it approved the amendment and the language in the bill. That is the best answer I can give the Senator.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I am delighted to yield for a question.

Mr. WELKER. I believe the Senator will agree with me that we have been working unusually long hours. Perhaps many of us do not understand the legislation as well as we should. I wonder whether the Senator would not agree that there was a good deal of confusion in the mind of the junior Senator from Idaho with respect to the bill immediately preceding the one on which the Senator from Minnesota worked so diligently. We had the argument made to us that we had to move one headquarters out of Washington because of danger; then the next bill involved bringing another headquarters into Washington. It was quite confusing. I hope my distinguished friend from Minnesota will understand that if I did wrong it was because of the confusion.

Mr. THYE. The Senator from Idaho did not do anything wrong. We en-

deavored to follow an orderly parliamentary procedure. The Senator from Idaho thought he was properly raising an objection to the language in the bill, and he thought it had the effect of legislation. I did not object. I should like to have had an opportunity to completely explain what we were considering. However, the point of order being raised, my explanation was shut off. I assure the Senator from Idaho there was no ill feeling last night, and there is none today. All I want to do is to assure the two distinguished Senators from Maryland that Mrs. Hobby is not endeavoring to deprive the city of Baltimore of people in her Department who are residing there and who are assigned to the headquarters unit involved. All she is endeavoring to do is to bring the policymaking executives back to her family here in Washington, so that when she wants to talk to some of the executives who are engaged in administrative and policymaking duties, she will not have to communicate with them by long-distance telephone or ask them to spend an hour or more traveling from Baltimore to Washington.

Under new legislation we have enacted this year there will be an increase in the staff in Baltimore. I assure the Senators from Maryland that there will be additional personnel assigned to the Baltimore office. I question whether sufficient space will be available to accommodate all of them. However, additional personnel will be employed in Baltimore by Mrs. Hobby's Department in the administration of this welfare program. As a result, there will be more people in the Baltimore office than there are now. That is the assurance I can give to the Senators from Maryland.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. BEALL. Is it not a fact that the work of these people is primarily connected with work in the Baltimore office? Are not most of them legal officers, whose duties are connected with the office of administrator in the Baltimore office?

Mr. THYE. The best answer I can give to the question raised by the distinguished Senator from Maryland is Mrs. Hobby's own letter. When I am permitted to do so, I shall read the letter, and that will be the best answer I can give. Before I read the letter I wish to call to the attention of the senior Senator from Maryland—because I do not want to have any misunderstanding—the fact that all members of the committee had the objection of the Senator from Maryland before them, and his letter was inserted in the sideslips.

In our consideration of appropriation bills we must always refer to the sideslips. The importance of the Senator's letter was recognized by its being printed in the sideslips. We did everything except to announce from time to time on the floor that the Senator from Maryland was objecting to the transfer.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator did everything but what I wanted him to do.

Mr. THYE. I am trying now to undo what the Senator successfully tied us up on last night.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. BEALL. Is it not a fact that the Senate acted on this legislation last night?

Mr. THYE. The fact is that we acted on one phase. I have offered an amendment in the identical manner that the junior Senator from Maryland offered an amendment last evening. I am submitting my amendment and hoping to get action on it.

I shall now read the letter that Mrs. Hobby addressed to all the members of the Appropriations Committee:

Hon. STYLES BRIDGES,

Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BRIDGES: After months of consideration of the most effective grouping of the functions of the Social Security Administration it was announced on May 11, that the headquarters staff of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance would be returned to Washington. A final decision on the matter had been pending ever since the staff, because of the wartime space shortage, was moved to Baltimore in 1942.

On July 22 the House adopted a floor amendment to H. R. 9936 which, if enacted, will upset that decision. I feel obliged to bring to your individual attention the serious consequences that the House action entails and to point out the compelling reasons for the decision to bring the headquarters staff of the Bureau to the same location as the other top staff of the Department and the Social Security Administration. The House action, coming as it does only 5 weeks before the scheduled move on September 1, is seriously disruptive of the work of the Bureau and of the personal plans of the employees involved. Most seriously, the House action would prevent the Department from achieving the on-the-spot leadership of this program that we feel is of major importance in carrying out our statutory responsibilities.

The date of September 1 had been chosen for the move to give the people involved as much time as possible to arrange their personal affairs and still be at the new location in time for the opening of school. Since May 11 and until the House action of last Thursday the Bureau staff members have been confidently arranging their affairs for this move. Many have sold their homes or terminated their leases in Baltimore and have already purchased or rented quarters in the Washington area.

The House has passed and the Senate is now considering a social security bill that greatly increases the scope and effectiveness of the old-age and survivors insurance program. Hand in hand with the increased effectiveness of the program goes greatly increased administrative responsibility. Old-age and survivors insurance is already one of the most important functions of government and by far the largest single program in this Department, employing a total of about 14,000 people. Under present law we have responsibility for certifying eligibility to benefits each month for about six and a half million people. About 70 million persons are insured under the program and each year wage records must be posted to the individual accounts of over 60 million workers. Given the size and complexity of this governmental function, the fact that its proper adminis-

tration is so importantly concerned with the well-being of the aged, the widows and the orphans of the country and the fact that the amendments to the law now under consideration will greatly increase our administrative tasks have all led me to the conclusion that it would be unwise for the Commissioner of Social Security and myself to continue to exercise our responsibility for administration of this program entirely by remote control.

There is, of course, no intention to bring to Washington any employees other than the approximately 450 who are in the headquarters staff of the Bureau. Some 4,500 employees in the Division of Accounting Operations will remain in Baltimore and the other Bureau employees will remain in locations throughout the country. The administration of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance has always been on a decentralized basis with the service of the Bureau being brought as close to the people as possible. For example, the Bureau now maintains 512 field offices throughout the country and its claims review and certification work is performed in six different major cities. The Department believes strongly in keeping the operations of the Bureau close to the grassroots, but the very policy of decentralization in operation, in my judgment, requires personal leadership of the immediate top staff. With all of the top departmental officials and the officials of the Social Security Administration located in Washington, it seems to me of great importance that the top staff of the Bureau be located here also.

There is nothing new in the proposal to move the headquarters staff of the Bureau back to Washington. As I indicated above, this staff was once located in Washington and was transferred to Baltimore only in order to relieve the space shortage during the war. Since the close of the war the location of the headquarters staff has been periodically considered. We hope now to end the long uncertainty concerning the permanent location of this administrative group.

I believe the decision to locate the headquarters staff of the Bureau in Washington to be a wise and proper exercise of administrative discretion directed to the end of achieving the best and most effective and economical operation. I, therefore, urge that the Senate eliminate the provision from H. R. 9936 which would prevent the achievement of this objective.

Sincerely yours,

_____, Secretary.

All the other members of the Appropriations Committee received a copy of the letter.

Mr. President, I believe there can be no question that Mrs. Hobby endeavored to acquaint all Members of Congress with her problems and what she endeavored to accomplish by transferring the headquarters unit back to Washington so that it would again become a part of her administrative family. It was disturbing to me to think that we might have passed this bill including language denying her the right to transfer the headquarters staff of the Bureau to Washington, because if the Senate denies the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the right to spend a penny for the transfer of the headquarters unit, she will be faced with the problem that approximately 30 families have already moved to Washington and acquired living space, and others have canceled their contracts for their apartments and homes in Baltimore. So the entire unit of 450 people would be left in chaotic confusion. It was for that reason that I endeavored to make his question understandable to Senators who

do not serve on the Appropriations Committee and who have not had contact with the question.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

Mr. BUTLER. May we have the amendment stated?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 25, it is proposed to strike out lines 9 through line 13.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, for many years the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance has effectively operated as a unit in the city of Baltimore. So effective has been its operations that on several occasions Congress has commended the unit for its very efficient work.

If not all, substantially all, of the persons whom it is now proposed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to bring to Washington have been residents of Maryland since 1941. They have been told by the Department that they were to remain as permanent residents of Maryland. They were told to buy their homes there and to settle in that State.

Until May 11, 1954, there was no intimation whatsoever that they would be disturbed. Meantime, the wives and children of some of the employees of the Bureau have sought employment in the city of Baltimore, and are there engaged in work. To now bring them to Washington would break up or seriously disrupt their families.

As I have said, there has never been any intimation that such a move would occur. At this time, when Congress has appropriated money to construct a \$22 million building in or near the city of Baltimore for the purpose of housing in one place the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, it is now proposed to transfer the 450 persons back to Washington. I can see no reason for that, and I do not think it should happen.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Do I correctly understand that an order has been issued to move these persons to Washington?

Mr. BUTLER. I cannot believe, I may say to my dear friend from Nebraska, that such an order has been issued. We all know the appropriation must be approved by Congress, and no one in the Department, including Secretary Hobby herself, has the right to issue an order to move anyone until that has occurred. If such an order has been issued, it is no fault of mine, because I have told Mrs. Hobby over the months that I would strenuously oppose the move, and I have repeatedly asked her for reasons why such a move is necessary. I have never received a satisfactory reason for the intended move.

The hearings have been held, and the question is now on the floor of the Senate. The Senate has expressed itself, and has said that these persons shall not

be moved. Now, for the first time, we have a letter from Mrs. Hobby, introduced into the proceedings, giving reasons why the move should occur.

I say that that is no way to treat a representative of the people involved.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. REYNOLDS. My next question is, if an order has been issued—and apparently it has been, because we have been told that some persons already are moving—does such a move require an appropriation?

My next question would be, is it proper Government procedure to issue an order which requires an appropriation, before the issuer of the order comes to Congress and gets the appropriation?

Mr. BUTLER. As I have said, I do not believe any order has been issued. Certainly no order should be issued until an appropriation has been made.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. For a period of more than 20 years, has there been any foundation laid to lead an administration official to believe that Congress would seriously oppose any order which the executive branch issued?

Mr. BUTLER. Will the Senator restate his question?

Mr. MALONE. For more than 20 years Congress has gone along with the orders issued by the executive branch. Has there been any real evidence that Congress has ever seriously opposed any order of the administration or any bill submitted by the administration?

Mr. BUTLER. I shall not address myself to that problem. I know there has been much talk to the effect that Congress has not assumed its full responsibility in these matters. But this is a matter in which Congress should assert its full responsibility. I think the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare should come before the committee and tell us why the move is necessary. I think the reasons should be made known to the persons who are interested.

Mr. MALONE. Would there be any sort of prima facie case in favor of the Secretary, as a basis for assuming that any wish she might express would be granted by Congress? Should we not take a little time before we revert to the use of the authority of Congress, and give the Department some time to realign its procedure?

Mr. BUTLER. I do not think so. I think Congress should assert its authority now. We have already done it in this case, and I hope that the Senate will back up its action by rejecting the amendment.

Mr. MALONE. I appreciate all that the Senator has said. I believe there are many requests and orders that come from the administration which Congress should seriously consider from now on. I hope that Congress will begin such a procedure next January.

Mr. BUTLER. I now wish to address myself briefly to the persons who are

said to have purchased homes in the District or who are making commitments in Washington. Four hundred and fifty families are involved. With respect to those 450 families, my information, gathered only this morning—I did not have it last night—is that 24 have made some type of commitment within the District of Columbia. In my opinion, Secretary Hobby had no right to lead those persons to believe that the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance would be moved to Washington until such time as Congress had acted. If she did mislead them then I say that Congress must afford them redress.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Does not the executive department have the right to make an executive decision?

Mr. BUTLER. It certainly does.

Mr. THYE. Was not Secretary Hobby exercising a right which was within her legal responsibility?

Mr. BUTLER. She has a right to exercise her executive responsibility; but when, to implement that responsibility, it is necessary to have an appropriation from Congress, she has no right to act until the appropriation has been made.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. PURTELL. Is my understanding correct, that 24 persons were notified that they were to move to Washington?

Mr. BUTLER. So far as I can learn, all 450 of them had some sort of notice that they would be required to move to Washington. They came to see the Senators from Maryland, pointing out to us the hardships which would be entailed. We wrote to Secretary Hobby.

In my letters to Mrs. Hobby, I told her consistently that I would fight the move. I wanted some good reason why it was necessary to make the move; otherwise, I intended to fight. I have never received a satisfactory answer to my inquiry.

Mr. PURTELL. Can the Senator from Maryland inform me whether the 450 persons were officially notified that they were to be moved to Washington?

Mr. BUTLER. I cannot answer the question as to whether the notification was official or not. I do not believe it was.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I think I can shed a little light on the question raised by my friend, the distinguished Senator from Connecticut.

The transfer of the headquarters staff will result in only about 250 persons either moving from Baltimore or commuting to Washington from Baltimore. Some 450 positions will be moved, but 39 persons in these positions are now commuting from Washington to Baltimore, and it is estimated that about 160 have either already left the bureau or will be transferred to other OASI positions in Baltimore.

The Senator from Connecticut will understand that this division was in Washington prior to 1942, but was moved because of wartime congestion. Now it is being brought back to the parent center.

There is one more sentence in explanation of the number of persons involved. With the indulgence of the Senator from Maryland, I should like to state it.

The amendments to the act which have passed the House, and which have been reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, will result in the establishment of from 800 to 1,100 new positions in Baltimore. Thus the net gain in jobs for Baltimore is from 550 to 850.

The moving of this headquarters unit will facilitate the use of office space by the new personnel for whom Congress has enacted legislation creating new positions.

Mr. BUTLER. In the first place, those persons are permanently rooted in Baltimore. They have been there for 13 years. They have been consistently told that Baltimore was to be their home. That is where they want to live. They have been told that the headquarters staff would be kept in Baltimore permanently. Just after \$22 million is appropriated to construct a building in or near Baltimore to house the whole unit intact, it is proposed to bring this small part to Washington to be housed in 22,000 square feet, when it requires 55,000 square feet.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Senator from Maryland will yield, I should like to remind him that 39 persons of that unit have been commuting all these years between the District of Columbia and Baltimore, because they either love the District of Columbia and did not desire to move to Baltimore, or they were hopeful and praying for the day when the unit would return to Washington.

Mr. BUTLER. I may say to my friend, the Senator from Minnesota, that many of the persons employed by the unit have deep roots in Maryland. They regret the fact that they will have to break ties and move. Even if 39 of those persons have been commuting, and 24 have made some kind of commitment to move to Washington, it must be remembered that 450 persons are involved in the move. I have received over a hundred requests from employees requesting that the move not be made.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UP-
TON in the chair). Does the Senator from Maryland yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. PURTELL. Is the Senator from Connecticut correct in his understanding that not the whole division, but only certain members of the division, are to be moved from Baltimore?

Mr. BUTLER. Only the headquarters staff is to be moved, and the rest of the division will remain in Baltimore, where it has been for 13 years.

Mr. PURTELL. Are we to understand that the contemplated move would not require all the employees in the division to move out of Baltimore, but it is de-

sired that some of the management group be located in Washington?

Mr. BUTLER. Only the headquarters staff. If the headquarters staff were to move to Washington, it would be found that there is not sufficient space to house it.

Mr. PURTELL. Am I correct in my understanding, in the first place, that many persons in that division will remain in Baltimore? From the letter which was read by the Senator from Minnesota, I think we can understand that many more employees will make arrangements to move to Washington. So the question of employment in Baltimore is not a compelling force in this argument. The question is whether persons in the management group should be brought to Washington, near headquarters, where they rightfully belong.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not agree that they rightfully belong in Washington. They can operate more efficiently and effectively in Maryland, according to the information I have. If the Senator from Connecticut had been present earlier, he would have heard that the Congress has commended the unit for its effective and efficient work. After the staff has gained its experience over a past number of years, it is proposed to pick up a portion of the unit and bring it back to Washington.

Mr. PURTELL. The reason why the Senator from Connecticut was not present in the Senate early today is that he was present in the Senate late yesterday. I wonder if the Senator from Maryland will yield further for another question?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. PURTELL. Will the Senator from Maryland not agree that the head of the department has the authority to bring heads of her department to Washington so that they may be accessible, in the interest of better operation of the Department, and so that those employees will not be forced to make frequent trips and incur traveling expenses?

Mr. BUTLER. The headquarters staff employees are supervisors. They are not policymaking persons. They are the supervisors. They supervise the whole operation which is now in Baltimore, and which will continue to remain in or near Baltimore.

Mr. President, I am willing to have the Senator from Connecticut speak on the subject on his own time. I yield the floor. Apparently the Senator from Connecticut has no further questions.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, to avoid repetition, I wish to concur in what my senior colleague has stated. I also wish to state that I have protested several times to Mrs. Hobby in regard to the contemplated move of the employees. It seems to me it has not been contradicted that the employees involved could operate much more efficiently in Baltimore than in Washington. Their work has been performed in Baltimore for many years. I cannot understand why, in the

interest of efficiency of operations, it is desired that they be moved to Washington. I certainly hope the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota will be defeated. I do not wish to say anything further, because I think my colleague, the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] has very ably covered the whole subject. I simply wish to concur in what he has stated.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will accept the amendment. In acting upon the amendment I think we all ought to bear in mind that no one knows better than the head of a department how that department could best operate. I think we should give weight to the opinion of the head of a department who desires to move a certain group of her employees to Washington.

Mr. BUTLER. Is the Senator from Connecticut stating that the head of a department can never make a mistake?

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PURTELL. I yield to the junior Senator from Maryland.

Mr. BEALL. Is the Senator inferring that the agency in question has not been operating efficiently since 1941?

Mr. PURTELL. I certainly was not inferring that.

Mr. BEALL. Does the Senator from Connecticut not know that the agency has been commended many times by Members of Congress for its efficient operation in Baltimore?

Mr. PURTELL. There is no question about that, but the amendment does not involve the question of moving the entire operation to Washington. The proposal is merely to move to Washington those employees who can assist the head of the department in managing the affairs of the department. I certainly hope the Congress will not say to the head of a department, whoever he or she may be, that even though the head of a department thinks the operation would become more efficient if certain employees were to move to Washington, the employees will not be moved to Washington.

I hope the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota is favorably acted on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], on page 25, to strike out lines 9 to 13.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I think the Chair acted a little too quickly. I should like to have the opportunity of suggesting the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland may move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, in order that every Senator may be satisfied, I suggest that the yeas and nays be ordered.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not wish to go that far. It is apparent the vote will go against me, but I think the Chair acted too quickly. I could not tell and was trying to determine whether the amendment was agreed to or not when the Chair ruled.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to is in order.

If the motion is not to be made, the bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the roll be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 39, line 5, it is proposed to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,350,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, that particular proposal was submitted to the Committee on Appropriations and was discussed. I think the majority of the members of the committee felt that this program could be accomplished within the \$1-million figure. I believe the report so indicates.

In view of the new information which has come to us from the Banking and Currency Committee, as well as from the distinguished Senator from Ohio, if there is a strong feeling that this amendment should be further considered in conference, I shall be glad to take it to conference so that the subject may be explored further. In so doing, I do not desire to commit myself.

Mr. BRICKER. I appreciate that. This amendment was requested by Mr. Cole, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator. It involves a provision which was approved by the committee and enacted into legislation in the new housing bill. Frankly, it concerns the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program, which will ultimately, we hope, take the place of the secondary mortgage market in which the Government is now investing so much money. We have all fought for a long time to get private capital into that field. This procedure is an avenue by which it can be done.

The \$350,000 is, in the judgment of Mr. Cole, the Administrator of the HHFA, the amount which will be necessary to start an effective operation.

I appreciate the chairman's willingness to take this item to conference. I ask that the complete statement which I have prepared here be inserted in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to be read by the clerk and ask for its immediate consideration.

This amendment will make available \$350,000 to operate the voluntary home mortgage

credit program included as title VI of the Housing Act of 1954. Justification for this appropriation was submitted to the Committee on Appropriations and appears on page 1277 of the hearings on H. R. 9936 before the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

This is a very important part of the new housing program intended to encourage private enterprise to take over the secondary mortgage market, thus decreasing the need for a Government financed FNMA. Moreover, this voluntary credit program is designed to channel mortgage money into areas of the country needing it most. While the members of the National Committee and the Regional Subcommittees all serve on a voluntary basis, it is anticipated that a staff of some 70 members will be necessary by the end of the fiscal year. Section 609 of Title VI of the Housing Act of 1954 directs the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, upon request of the National Committee, to provide it with suitable office space and staff assistance. The \$350,000, which would be supplied by this amendment, would be available for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Title VI, including costs of the staff and expenses of committee and subcommittee members for communications, transportation and not exceeding \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence when away from homes or places of business in connection with the business of the committee or subcommittees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, there is one further matter which I should like to discuss with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. BRIDGES], if it is within his knowledge, with regard to Senate Joint Resolution 96, the appropriation for which was considered last night at the instance of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER].

Last year when this question arose, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] discussed it on the floor. The purpose of this commission is to investigate the Voice of America and our international information program in other lands. The resolution had been restricted and limited to that field.

This Commission is to be appointed by the President, with 2 Members from the House and 2 Members from the Senate. However, the report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee indicated an intention that it would go into facilities for the transmission of news. The House report mentions NARCOM—North Atlantic Relay Communications System—I believe.

Such procedure would be in direct contrast with the intent of the Senate at the time the original motion was presented, at the instance of the chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

If the Commission is going to consider facilities, and if it is going into subjects outside the field of international information, the Voice of America, and similar programs, it would be operating in a field which is wholly within the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

I should appreciate an expression of the judgment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] as to whether or not this program is to be limited to the field of information, or whether in his judgment an effort is being made to

expand the jurisdiction of this Commission into the field of news facilities and the transmission of news.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Ohio that this is one of the "blind spots" which are still in the bill.

That subject did not come before the committee. The legislation was passed, and was called to our attention later. Because the Congress had passed this legislation when the amendment was presented to the Senator from New Hampshire, he agreed to take it, but he only agreed to take to conference \$125,000 of the \$250,000 authorized.

The Senator from New Hampshire took this amendment largely on faith in the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and the statements in the Senate last night. I do not claim to be an expert on the subject. I think certainly the intent should be clarified.

So far as the Senator from New Hampshire is concerned, he does not believe that this Commission or anyone else should invade the field of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Mr. BRICKER. We thought the situation was protected at the time the original resolution was passed. Had it not been for the report of the House committee, which mentioned a new facility for the transmission of news, not in the field of the Voice of America or the international information program abroad, there would have been no question in the mind of the Senator from Ohio.

If that is the understanding of the chairman of the committee, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point my statement of the existing situation, and my protest against the Commission going into any other field except the original field intended to be investigated.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wish to say to the Senator from Ohio that the Senator from New Hampshire does not pretend to be an authority on the subject.

Mr. BRICKER. I appreciate that.

Mr. BRIDGES. As to the form of the resolution—

Mr. BRICKER. So far as the Senator from New Hampshire is concerned—and I think the other Members were on the floor at that time and I was not—it involved only the extension of the date and the appropriation of \$125,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. BRICKER. With that understanding, I shall ask unanimous consent that this memorandum be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the memorandum regarding Senate Joint Resolution 96 was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMO REGARDING SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 96, PUBLIC LAW 558

Mr. President, at the time Senate Joint Resolution 96 was reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the scope of the resolution was so broad that it called for the creation of an International Telecommunications Commission which would study the present status and potentialities of the international use of all forms of telecommunications. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is designated as the

committee to which shall be referred all legislation and matters relating to communications by telephone, telegraph, radio, and television.

When Senate Joint Resolution 96 was considered by the Senate, Senator EDWIN C. JOHNSON, former chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, referred to the broad scope of Senate Joint Resolution 96 and the conflict of jurisdiction between the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee and introduced a number of amendments to remove the conflict and clarify the scope of the resolution. Senator JOHNSON stated at the time (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, July 23, 1953, pp. 9964-9965) that "the object and effect of the amendments which have been offered, and which are being considered en bloc, are to remove from the joint resolution all matters which come under the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the Senate."

Senator HICKENLOOPER who was managing the resolution for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stated, "Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado very properly raised the question upon which his amendment is based. I submitted it to the various authors of the joint resolution. We agree that he has a good point, and that these amendments may properly be incorporated in the joint resolution. Therefore, I am perfectly willing to accept them."

The amended bill was passed by the House without further amendments. However, the report (H. Rept. No. 1049) adopted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee stated:

"The United States is already linked to the other regions of the world by shortwave and cable. It is now believed feasible from an engineering standpoint to link the United States with the other parts of the world by communications which could be used for television as well as other types of instantaneous communications and that would supplement existing facilities. Technicians are presently considering a plan for transatlantic television called NARCOM—North Atlantic Relay Communications System.

"The growth of television abroad is no less phenomenal than it is in the United States. More than 50 nations are now developing television networks. It is estimated that about 3 million television sets were in use in 1952.

"Television can become an important medium in the overseas information program of the United States. Its impact upon other people could be greater than that of the Voice of America. It can serve as an effective instrument of education and supplement the work of our technical assistance experts. Television could become a great stimulus for the growth of international understanding, international trade, and international peace.

"The United States has been a leader in the development of television. It is important that it play a similar role in the evolution of international television. Such a position will permit the rational and orderly development of the industry and insure a place for United States information telecasts on the networks of other countries as they come more fully into operation.

"The first step is a complete study of the developments in international telecommunications and for an exploration of the problem and prospects for establishing international cooperation in this field."

In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, as chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, I want it clearly understood that insofar as the International Communications Commission that is created by Senate Joint Resolution 96 is concerned, it should proceed to study and deal only with all the matters concerning our information, program, and other matters properly under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Relations Committee.

If the amendments introduced by Senator JOHNSON and accepted by Senator HICKENLOOPER are to have any meaning, matters concerning the facilities used to transmit communications including television are outside the scope of the authority of the proposed Commission created by Senate Joint Resolution 96. Otherwise, it is my responsibility to object to the use of these funds because the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee does contemplate looking into the international communications field in the near future.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to have printed in the body of the RECORD a very brief statement relating to this appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I have been gratified with the action taken by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in connection with the supplemental appropriations bill in meeting the request of President Eisenhower for additional funds to permit participation by the United States in international fairs and expositions during the coming year.

The President advised the committee that there will be approximately 75 such international trade fairs and that the administration feels that participation in at least 30 of them would be useful in drawing attention to American products and the benefits of the free-enterprise system.

The committee has proposed \$5 million for this and related purposes.

I am convinced that American participation in these international trade fairs is of great importance to this country in its international affairs and I am very much pleased at the action taken by the Senate Committee on Appropriations of which I am a member.

It will enable our Government to help in coordinating American exhibits and make possible a better rounded and more impressive picture of what America has done not only in the field of machine development, but also in the field of culture, art, and human relations.

When I returned from my trip to the Orient last winter one of the first things I did was to bring to the attention of President Eisenhower my impression of a visit to a trade fair being conducted at Bangkok in Thailand where I saw the extensive and well-displayed exhibits of the Soviet Union in a building which dominated the fairgrounds.

The automobiles and farm machinery displayed did not in any manner compare with machines and equipment of American manufacturers, and I question whether some would be serviceable in actual field operations.

But they did capture the imagination of the people and thousands saw this exhibit and passed through the Soviet building.

It was this impact on the imagination of the people who could not help feel the power of a nation presenting such a display, which on the surface, at least, was the best coordinated and the most impressive that aroused my concern.

I know that the totalitarian government of Russia can simply commandeer the material for such exhibits and is willing to spend thousands to set them up, but I am certain also that American industry and business under the encouragement of our Government could far exceed anything the Soviet Union can do in this field.

It seems to me the Secretary of Commerce is to be commended for recommending to

the President and the Congress that the United States should assume reasonable participation in international fairs both in our fight for markets in the international field and in showing to the people of the world what has been achieved in the United States under our free enterprise system and our democratic principles of government.

I am sure that much good will flow from this effort and I strongly endorse it on the basis of my own observations in the areas where it is so important that America be understood and appreciated by the people.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan would like to put into the RECORD a letter which he received from the executive assistant to the Hoover Commission, in answer to a question asked by the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING]. I think it explains that the two surveys, and the basic material therefor about which he was speaking, have been and are being used by the present Task Force on Land and Water Resources. I have sent a copy of this letter to the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING].

I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUGUST 4, 1954.

HON. HOMER FERGUSON,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR FERGUSON: In compliance with your request, I have determined from Mr. Charles Curran, Task Force Administrator of the Hoover Commission's Task Force on Water Resources and Power, that the report of the Missouri Basin Survey Commission entitled "Land and Water" has been secured for study.

I am further informed that copies of the report have been transmitted to members of the Commission's Task Force and that the result of that study will be considered before recommendations by this Commission are finally evolved.

At the commencement of the work program for this task force, basic reference documents were secured and transmitted to task force members, including the following: Pertinent reports of the first Hoover Commission; reports and summary of the President's Water Resources Policy Commission (established by President Truman); reports of the President's Materials Policy Commission (the Paley Commission); the Special Subcommittee to Study Civil Works of the House Public Works Committee (the Jones subcommittee).

Therefore, five reports of study groups established during the prior administration are being considered by this task force.

Yours very truly,

LAWRENCE B. LINDEMER.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on page 4, lines 14 through 25, and running over to page 5, lines 1 to 10, there is an adjustment of some of the salaries of Members of the Senate staff based upon the recommendations of a special committee headed by the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH]. The item was inserted in the bill by the Appropriations Committee. Subsequent to its general approval, there have come to the attention of the committee headed by the Senator from Maine, and, in turn, the

Appropriations Committee, 1 or 2 minor changes involving, I am told, only \$1,725 in total, so it is a very minor item. I ask that the amendment which I send to the desk be incorporated in the bill rather than the language which is found in those lines.

The amendment was agreed to, as follows:

On page 4, strike out lines 14 through 25 and on page 5, lines 1 to 10, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND
DOORKEEPER

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$21,925: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: Assistant doorkeeper \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger at card door \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper \$2,760; and 2 messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each, in lieu of 3 messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each; clerk, Press Gallery, \$1,800; chief janitor, \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200; assistant chief janitor \$2,400 in lieu of \$2,220; foreman of duplicating department \$2,520 in lieu of clerk, \$2,280; 3 cabinetmakers at \$2,520 each in lieu of 2 cabinetmakers at \$2,520 each and 1 cabinetmaker at \$2,460; file clerk, \$1,980; 3 offset press operators at \$2,220 each; 4 clerks at \$2,160 each and 12 machine operators at \$1,740 each in lieu of 5 clerks at \$2,160 each and 13 machine operators at \$1,740 each; 2 mimeograph operators at \$1,800 each and 29 laborers at \$1,620 each in lieu of 30 laborers at \$1,620 each; repairman, \$2,460; chief machine operator, \$2,700 in lieu of chief machine operator at \$2,460; assistant superintendent, service department, \$2,760 in lieu of assistant superintendent, service department, \$2,460; foreman of warehouse, service department, \$2,580 in lieu of clerk, \$2,580.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 9936) was passed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. MCCARRAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to say a word about the distinguished chairman of the committee [Mr. BRIDGES]. In the 2 short years I have been with the committee, this has been one of the most difficult bills I have ever seen.

As a Member on the other side of the aisle, I commend and congratulate the Senator from New Hampshire for the excellent manner in which he has handled the bill. I hope the Senate con-



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

August 6, 1954
August 5, 1954
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CONTENTS

Adjournment.....21	FCA.....1	Mexican fence.....4
Appropriations.....8	Flammable fabrics.....11	Personnel.....6,17,21,25
Atomic energy.....18,30	Foreign aid.....7,20,24	Price supports.....1,32
Coffee.....31	Forestry.....34	Reclamation.....29
Committees.....15	Grain storage.....13	Reports.....9
Dairy industry.....14	Holiday.....38	Soil conservation.....3
Debt limit.....5	Investigations.....35	Surplus commodities.....20
Disaster relief.....1,22	Labor, farm.....16	Surplus property.....33
Economic report.....9	Law.....37	Taxation.....2,28
Education.....20	Legislative program.....21	Tobacco.....23
Employment.....27	Loans.....1	Transportation.....10,36
Farm prices.....26	farm.....1,12,22	Wheat.....1
Farm program.....1	Marketing.....14	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated farm program bill. Senate agreed to correction of tax revision bill. Senate committees reported bills to authorize Mexican fence, extend watershed law to territories, and increase debt limit. House received conference report on mutual security authorization bill. Joint Committee on Economic Report submitted its report. House sent supplemental appropriation bill to conference and authorized filing of report during recess. Rep. Hill outlined SBA's help in providing grain storage. Rep. Johnson, Wis., urged action on resolution for FTC investigation of milk marketing. Reps. Hope and McCormack discussed emergency farm loans bill.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on S. 3052, the farm program bill (pp. 12728-41, 12744-62, 12765-805). Sen. Knowland expressed a hope that a vote will be taken today on the Aiken amendment to provide for flexible supports, at 80% to 90% of parity, for 1955. Sens. McCarthy, Schoeppel, and Lehman submitted amendments which they intend to propose to the bill (p. 12721).

The amendments mentioned in Digest 148 would provide as follows: The Williams amendment would require a contribution of 25% to 50% by States to the cost of feed or seed furnished for drought relief. The Smith-Payne amendment would permit the Secretary to designate a State as outside the commercial wheat area if its allotment is 2,500 acres or less, provide that wheat quotas not apply in such cases, and fix price support for wheat to cooperators in such areas at 75% of the support to cooperators in commercial area. The Anderson amendment is identical to S. 3339, to authorize FCA to make Land Bank Commissioner-type loans, as passed by the Senate (see Digest 134).

2. TAXATION. Both Houses agreed to corrections in H. R. 8300, the tax revision bill (pp. 12834, 12777). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. SOIL CONSERVATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amend-

ments S. 3774, to extend the benefits of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico (S. Rept. 2218)(p. 12721).

4. MEXICAN FENCE. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 114, authorizing appropriations for construction, operation, and maintenance of the western land boundary fence project (S. Rept. 2227)(p. 12809).
5. DEBT LIMIT. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6672, to increase the Government debt limit (S. Rept. 2225)(p. 12809). The "Daily Digest" states that the committee "agreed to temporary increase of \$6 billion (from \$275 billion to \$281 billion) to be terminated June 30, 1955" (p. D948). As passed by the House during the last session, the bill would increase the limit by \$15 billion without the provision regarding its temporary nature.
6. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 3627, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to tighten up several "loopholes" (S. Rept. 2230)(p. 12809).
The Committee reported with amendments S. 2631, to prohibit the payment of Government retirement benefits to persons convicted of certain offenses (S. Rept. 2231)(p. 12809).
7. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley urged restoration of the provision for U. N. technical assistance (pp. 12727-8).

HOUSE

8. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 9936 (p. 12819). Senate conferees have been appointed. The House conferees were authorized to file a report during the House recess at any time through Sat. (p. 12834).
9. ECONOMIC REPORT. The Joint Committee on the Economic Report submitted a report (H. Rept. 2628)(p. 12855).
10. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 906, to establish the finality of contracts between the Government and common carriers of passengers and freight subject to the Interstate Commerce Act (S. Rept. 2629)(p. 12855).
11. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 3379, to amend the Flammable Fabrics Act so as to exempt from its application fabrics and wearing apparel which are not highly flammable (S. Rept. 2630)(p. 12855).
12. FARM LOANS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 8152, to extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farm-house loan authority of VA and to make additional funds available therefor (p. 12827). Senate conferees have been appointed.
13. GRAIN STORAGE. Rep. Hill outlined the contribution of loans by the Small Business Administration in providing grain-storage facilities (p. 12812).
14. MILK MARKETING. Rep. Johnson, Wis., urged action on H. J. Res. 554, his proposal for a study and investigation of the milk-marketing system by the Federal Trade Commission (p. 12813).

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1955

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. TABER, Mr. CANNON, and, on chapter 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, and 13, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, and Mr. GARY; on chapter 3, Mr. CLEVELER, Mr. Bow, and Mr. ROONEY; on chapter 5, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. BUDGE, and Mr. FERNANDEZ; on chapter 6, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. WHITTEN; on chapter 7, Mr. JENSEN, Mr. FENTON, and Mr. NORRELL; on chapter 8, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. JONAS of North Carolina, and Mr. THOMAS; on chapters 9 and 10, Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin, Mr. CEDERBERG, and Mr. RABAUT.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may have until midnight tonight to file reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

LABELING OF PACKAGES CONTAINING FOREIGN-PRODUCED TROUT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 687 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2033) relating to the labeling of packages containing foreign-produced trout sold in the United States, and requiring certain information to appear on the menus of public eating places serving such trout. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use, and then will yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois will proceed.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 687, which will make in order the consideration of the bill, S. 2033, relating to the labeling of packages containing foreign-produced trout sold in the United States, and requiring certain information to appear on the menus of public eating places serving such trout.

House Resolution 687 provides for an open rule with 1 hour of general debate on the bill.

Mr. Speaker, basically this bill is intended to protect the small American trout producing industry against unfair foreign competition. According to the report on this bill various restaurants throughout the country are advertising on their menus "Rocky Mountain Trout," or "Eastern Brook Trout," when actually the trout they serve is foreign produced and imported into the United States. The contention of the domestic trout producers is that over a long period of years during which great effort and money has been devoted to improving the product, the American producers of trout have built up a reputation for their product under the name of "Rocky Mountain Trout," or "Eastern Brook Trout." These domestic farmers of trout now claim that the misrepresentation of the origin of the trout by restaurants is injuring the reputation of the domestic trout as well as the market for it.

Specifically S. 2033 would amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to require that the packages of trout be stamped and labeled with the name of the country from which the trout came.

The second major provision in this bill would make it mandatory for restaurants to have the country from which the trout came printed on the menu in order that the public may know just what type of trout they are eating and therefore be able to judge the merits of the fish accordingly. If the restaurant does not use menus then it is mandatory for the restaurant to have displayed prominently within the restaurant itself the country from which the fish came.

I think that it should be noted here that the bill, if it is passed, will not go into effect for 6 months after the date of enactment.

Mr. Speaker, as the report on this bill points out, there is no limitation in this piece of legislation on the importation of trout from abroad. Neither does the bill regulate the manner or conditions under which foreign trout must be produced in order to qualify for importation into the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I thoroughly approve of this bill; it not only protects our domestic producer of trout from unfair competition but safeguards the trout-producing industry which stocks our streams as well as supplies our tables with this delicious fish.

I hope that the rule will be adopted and that the House will pass this bill which means so much to an important domestic industry.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I guess it may be said that this bill sounds a little fishy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial from the Washington Evening Star, and in the other an article by Doris Fleenor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I think this bill is worthy of the consideration of the Members of the House. I would be reluctant to designate as ridiculous any measure that comes out of the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I will therefore state to you what this bill does, and you may draw your own conclusions.

The bill made in order by this rule amends the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; and it does two things.

Of course, we might have a lot of important things to do around here in the last few days of the session but it seems we have got to deal with the question of fish and how the restaurants shall run their establishments in connection with fish. I thought they did a very good job themselves, but it seems now that we know more about their business than they know themselves.

This bill requires that trout, just one class of fish, must carry a label on the package showing what country they come from. That is not so objectionable, but when they get to the restaurant operator he has got to put on his menu the origin of that fish; in other words, he has to show the place of their birth, and their pedigree on the menu if he does not want to go to jail.

That might strike some people as being rather absurd. We ought not to do that to the restaurant and hotel operators. We have a very fine restaurant operator here in the House. He looks like he has been successful in running a restaurant. I believe he is. I believe he knows how to do it, and I think we ought to let him go on and run his business in the good old American way without telling him what kind of fish he has got to put on the menu and what the pedigree of that fish is, the point of origin, who was the father and grandmother, and where it was spawned.

Now, ought we take serious time to do a thing like that? Or ought we to defeat this rule that never should have been brought here?

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman, but I have not very much time. I will yield later. Let me first finish my statement.

Fish is a very important subject. There happen to be about six classes of trout. I could not pronounce the names and neither could you, but there are about six kinds of trout. There are about 6,000 classes of fish. Why should we discriminate against the trout? Why should we not make the restaurant menu show the pedigree of every fish, of all the 6,000 kinds of fish spawned in the world? Why discriminate against trout?

Seriously, I want to say that the trout fishermen, the people who raise these trout, are doing themselves a disservice. By the way, they say they are trout farms. Of course, "farm" is a very popular term around the House here and I suppose they call them trout farms because they think that gives it the farmer appeal and that everybody is going to vote for it because it is going to help the farmer, so they call these lakes trout farms. They raise trout. It is a very worthy enterprise. But they are going to cut their own throats.

Take our good friend from Chicago who has been successful running a business. He is a pretty sound, hardheaded old businessman. He may love trout and all that, and he wants to help all of these folks, but here is what is going to happen. Primarily he is a businessman. So when you pass a law saying that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KLUCZYNSKI] has got to put the pedigree of the trout on his menu or go to jail, do you know what JOHN is going to do? JOHN is going to quit selling trout. These trout people are fixing to ruin their own business, yet they do not realize it.

If we want to provide that foreign fish brought in here shall be labeled as to pedigree, that is all right, but to say that a restaurant keeper has got to guarantee the pedigree of every fish he puts on a plate he serves to you and me, is that not ridiculous? This bill would ruin the trout farmers. It would stop people from selling trout.

Unfortunately, I have to leave the House in just a few moments. But I want to ask my friends to do one thing for me. You know, a lot of you folks come down to Virginia. We have a specialty in Virginia. That is, Virginia ham. Restaurants put on their menus "Virginia ham." You order Virginia ham thinking you are getting a nice piece of Virginia ham, but when you get it, you know it never got any nearer to Virginia than a week before when it was murdered in Chicago, smoked, and sent down to Virginia a few days before. Yet, they call it Virginia ham. Do you not think it is just as important to protect my Virginia ham as it is to say what kind of fish, what his pedigree is, where it came from, where he was born, and where he died? They ought to protect my Virginia ham. I want you to offer an amendment to protect Virginia ham. You are all interested in Virginia ham.

We have a number of different kinds of shrimp from various parts of the country. Why not say where those shrimp

came from? We have some very fine oysters, Lynnhaven Bay oysters. If they are going to serve these Lynnhaven Bay oysters why do we not make them say that they are Lynnhaven Bay oysters?

Mr. Speaker, let us forget about this fish business a while and get down to some serious business.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I have the greatest respect for the gentleman from Virginia and I usually find myself wholeheartedly in agreement with him. However, he has oversimplified the matter which is before the House.

Last year in the United States there were 17½ million people who bought fishing licenses. Most of them wanted to fish for trout. There are 325 so-called trout farms, to which the gentleman referred, 325 in the United States. They are one of the most important sources of supply for restocking the trout streams in this country.

Another example of oversimplification: Thirty-one State fish and game commissions wrote to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee urging the adoption of this legislation. If these 325 small businesses in the United States are forced out of existence, then either the States or the Federal Government will have to replace the production of eggs, fingerlings, and of legal sized trout which are planted in the streams of this Nation.

There is another feature to this. We have here a practice which is downright dishonest. All of the manufactured products that come into this country from foreign nations must bear a label on them "Made in Japan" or "Made in Germany." These trout are shipped in frozen, in great big boxes, and as the gentleman from Massachusetts remarked the other day, you cannot get trout eggs out of a frozen trout. They ship them in these great big boxes, and on the outside of the box it will say "Produce of Denmark" or "Produce of Japan." But, you open up the box, and what does it have inside of it? Individual bundles of trout. And, incidentally, they are not even the same species of fish that are raised in this country. But, it will say on the package containing maybe a dozen trout, "Rocky Mountain rainbow trout," "Sierra Mountain trout," "Eastern brook trout," a deliberate attempt to deceive the people of this country who want to eat that type of fish.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. When the application was made for a rule on this bill and the testimony was adduced, the thing that concerned me was why the sportsmen would be interested in this particular legislation. My mind is perfectly open. I am seeking information. Bear in mind that in a good many States—I know it is true in my State—trout is a game fish. I speak now of fresh-water trout, of course. It is a game fish, and it is not permitted to be taken commercially. They cannot be served in the various

restaurants of the State. Therefore, it would seem to me that from a sportsmen's angle, the sportsmen would be opposed to this bill rather than endorsing it. Would the gentleman throw some light on that question?

Mr. BUDGE. I shall be happy to attempt to. I think the resolutions which were considered by the committee and which are part of the record bear the endorsement of the National Wildlife Federation, the Isaak Walton League, and the endorsement of 31 fish and game departments as well as several sporting magazines. They are interested in it for this reason:

The streams of the various States are stocked normally over a 60- or 90-day period during the calendar year. During the remainder of the year, in order for the fish farms to stay in business, they must sell trout on the commercial market. It is a year-round operation. They cannot operate for just 2 or 3 months. But a great many of the States and a great many individual organizations, sporting organizations, and a great many private individuals buy eggs and fingerling trout and legal-sized trout to put into their streams and lakes, and they buy them from these commercial hatcheries. They augment the State and the Federal hatcheries in that regard, and that is where the sportsmen's interest comes in.

Mr. COLMER. I thank the gentleman for that information. I wonder if he could tell us how many States prohibit the sale of trout commercially.

Mr. BUDGE. Well, I notice that the gentleman just said that his State prohibited it. I am also informed that the State of Virginia prohibits the sale of any trout in a public eating house. So I cannot understand why the gentleman from Virginia would be too excited about it, in view of the fact that you cannot sell any kind of trout in his State, whether it came from Virginia, Denmark, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Japan, or wherever they did come from.

Mr. COLMER. I may say that that is not true in my State. As I understand it, in my State, trout may not be taken for commercial purposes, but that does not prevent our purchase of imported trout. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BUDGE. The State of Virginia goes even further than that and prohibits the sale of it in any public eating house, which, as I have said, goes a lot farther than this bill. It seems to me, it is one thing to say that we are going to have trade all over the world which will be beneficial to everybody. This bill does not in any way attempt to prohibit the importation of a foreign product. It does not attempt to put any tariff on it. It simply says that if you are going to sell that product in the United States, be fair about it; do not attempt to sell it as an American product. I think somewhere along the line we have got to take a look at the little fellow in this country who is trying to stay in business. If he goes out of business, you are going to have 17½ million trout fishermen in this country who are going to want to know why. Incidentally, those 17½ million trout fishermen buy an awful lot of rubber

who defy compartmentation. I was accused of attempting to impose "censorship" on the visual arts. This, in spite of the fact that the production, *Salt of the Earth*, was widely condemned throughout the moving-picture industry by producers and union leaders alike. The people who make moving pictures know well the power and the propaganda impact that can be carried on film, and in the earliest stages of discussions which were later to lead to the production of *Salt of the Earth*, farsighted men in the moving-picture industry anticipated exactly what has since transpired.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I charge that *Salt of the Earth* and other propaganda pictures of like ilk are new weapons for the Soviet Union. The People's Daily World has just reported that the picture has been awarded highest honors in the International Film Festival held in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The report of the Red kudos is as follows:

SALT OF EARTH, REVUELTAS, WIN TOP PRIZES IN PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

(Special to the Daily People's World)

PRAGUE.—The independently made United States movie *Salt of the Earth* shared the grand prize with the Soviet film *Faithful Friends* in the Eighth International Film Festival just ended in Karlovy Vary (the former Carlsbad Spa) in Czechoslovakia.

Rosaura Revuektas, Mexican star of *Salt*, won the award for the best acting performance by a woman.

The citation to the American movie said: "It is a work of great artistic and ideological value."

Faithful Friends is Soviet humor at its best.

The countries represented in the film festival competitions included Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

The prizes were awarded by an international jury headed by A. M. Brouill, rector of the Academy of the Dramatic Arts and Music in Prague.

The festival opened on July 11 and ended on July 24. The prizes were announced on July 25. There was a moving moment during the presentation of the grand prize when V. Meruriyev, who played the lead in *Faithful Friends* fervently embraced Miss Revuektas, after handing the principal festival prize to her.

The actress stopped over in Czechoslovakia on the way back from a visit to the Soviet Union. She saw the completed version of *Salt* for the first time in Moscow. Miss Revuektas, it will be recalled, was arrested by United States immigration officers on a manufactured charge and deported to Mexico while the movie was still in production in Silver City, N. Mex.

Salt of the Earth was a big hit at the Karlovy Vary film festival. It is now making the rounds of people's film festivals in Czechoslovakia.

Soviet and satellite film honors are not being bestowed these days on any film production which does not further enhance and glorify the Soviet system or seek to forward its purposes of economic and political aggression. It is interesting to note that the Soviet film,

Faithful Friends, shared the top honors with *Salt of the Earth*. The faithful friends of the Soviet Union in Hollywood have been faithful indeed.

It is quite likely that the "moving love story" will net the producers a substantial profit on their investment. It is quite likely that additional productions will be forthcoming from the same source. I shall continue in my efforts to keep the Congress and the American people informed as to the activities of those "faithful friends" whose work wins such high approval behind the Iron Curtain.

It is assumed that Rosaura Revuektas, the Mexican actress who created such a furor when her deportation from the United States was ordered, had an enjoyable and productive visit in the Kremlin. Her protestations of innocence with respect to her alleged sympathy for the Communist conspiracy can now be evaluated for what they were worth at the time they were uttered.

Salt of the Earth is doing the job it was designed to do. It is carrying distortion, inaccuracy, and American-made Red propaganda to millions of human beings who are apt to accept this vehicle of hatred and bitterness as a true expression of life in the United States.

[Mr. CHUDOFF addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will now read the substitute amendment printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(h) The President may designate one or more organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons who, if alive, would be eligible to receive returns under the provisions of subdivision (C) or (D) of subsection (a) (2) thereof. An organization so designated shall be deemed a successor in interest by operation of law for the purpose of subsection (a) (1) hereof. Return may be made, to an organization so designated, (a) before the expiration of 2 years from the vesting of the property or interest in question, if the President or such officer or agency as he may designate determines from all relevant facts of which he is then advised that there is no basis for reasonable doubt that the former owner is dead and is survived by no person eligible under section 32 to claim as successor in interest by inheritance, devise, or bequest; and (b) after the expiration of such time, if no claim for the return of the property or interest is pending. Total returns pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed \$3 million.

"No return may be made to an organization so designated unless it files notice of claim before the expiration of 1 year from the effective date of this act and unless it gives firm and responsible assurance approved by the President that (i) the property or interest returned to it or the proceeds of any such property or interest will be used on the basis of need in the rehabilitation and settlement of persons in the United States who suffered substantial deprivation of liberty or failed to enjoy the

full rights of citizenship within the meaning of subdivisions (C) and (D) of subsection (a) (2) hereof; (ii) it will transfer, at any time within 2 years from the time that return is made, such property or interest or the equivalent value thereof to any person whom the President or such officer or agency shall determine to be eligible under section 32 to claim as owner or successor in interest to such owner, by inheritance, devise, or bequest; (iii) it will make to the President, with a copy to be furnished to the Congress, such reports (including a detailed annual report on the use of the property or interest returned to it or the proceeds of any such property or interest) and permit such examination of its books as the President or such officer or agency may from time to time require; and (iv) will not use such property or interest or the proceeds of such property or interest for legal fees, salaries, or any other administrative expenses connected with the filing of claims for or the recovery of such property or interest.

"The filing of notice of claim by an organization so designated shall not bar the payment of debt claims under section 34 of this act."

"As used in this subsection, 'organization' means only a nonprofit charitable corporation incorporated on or before January 1, 1950, under the laws of any State of the United States or of the District of Columbia with the power to sue and be sued."

SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 33 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of such sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following: "except that return may be made to successor organizations designated pursuant to section 32 (h) hereof if notice of claim is filed before the expiration of 1 year from the effective date of this act."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 2420) to amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, pursuant to House Resolution 690, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I am opposed to the bill, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota moves to recommit the bill S. 2420 to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota) there were—ayes 18, noes 37.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings in connection with the passage of this bill be postponed until Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Minnesota withdraw his point of order of no quorum?

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. I withdraw the point of order of no quorum, Mr. Speaker.

INTERNAL REVENUE ACT, 1954

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. Con. Res. 268) relating to the enrollment of H. R. 8300.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 8300) to revise the internal revenue laws of the United States, is authorized and directed—

(1) In section 116 (a), to strike out "to the extent" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "from domestic corporations, to the extent."

(2) In the last sentence of section 404 (d), to strike out "applies is" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "applies, is."

(3) In section 556 (b) (6), to strike out "403" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "404."

(4) In the table of sections immediately preceding section 641, to insert after "subparts" the following: "A."

(5) At the end of section 691 (b) (2), to strike out "received—" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "received."

(6) In section 804 (a) (3), to strike out subparagraph (B) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(B) the reserve earnings rate, bears to a denominator comprised of the aggregate of the excess of taxable incomes (computed without any deduction for tax-free interest, partially tax-exempt interest, or dividends received) over the adjustment for certain reserves provided in section 806."

(7) In section 853 (e) (2), to strike out "sections" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "section."

(8) In section 1033 (b), to strike out "of residence," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of the residence."

(9) In section 2513 (b) (2) (A) and in section 2513 (c) (1), to strike out "March" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "April."

(10) To add at the end of the table of sections immediately preceding section 4341 the following "Sec. 4345. Cross references."

(11) To strike out section 4551 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 4551. Imposition of tax.

"In addition to any other tax or duty imposed by law, there is hereby imposed upon the following articles imported into the United States, unless treaty provisions of the United States otherwise provide, a tax at the rates specified. For the purposes of such tax, the term 'United States' includes Puerto Rico.

"(1) In General: Lumber, rough or planed or dressed on one or more sides, except flooring made of maple (other than Japanese maple), birch, or beech, \$3 per 1,000 feet, board measure.

"(2) Wood dowels:

"(A) Dowels made of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock, larch, or cedar (except cedar commercially known as Spanish cedar), 75 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure.

"(B) Dowels made of Japanese maple, Japanese white oak, teak, box, ebony, lancewood, or lignum vitae, \$3 per 1,000 feet, board measure.

"(C) Dowels made of wood and for which no rate of tax is specified under subparagraph (A) or (B), \$1.50 per 1,000 feet, board measure."

"(12) In section 4601 (2), to strike out "duty," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "duty; and."

"(13) In section 4601, to strike out paragraphs (3) and (4).

"(14) In section 4601 (5), to strike out "(5)" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "(3)."

"(15) In section 4602, to add at the end thereof the following:

"Each reference to any provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 in any agreement entered into, or in any proclamation of the President made, under the authority of such section shall be deemed also to refer to the corresponding provision of this title."

"(16) In section 4773, to strike out "4732 (c)" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "4732 (b)."

"(17) In section 4883 (c), to strike out "4884 (a) (4)," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "4884 (a) (3)."

"(18) In section 5044, to strike out "of his delegate" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "or his delegate."

"(19) In section 7601 (b), to strike out "7211" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "7212."

"(20) In the table of subparts preceding section 351, to strike out "Special rules" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Special rule."

"(21) In section 2031 (a), to strike out "by determined" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "be determined."

"(22) In section 2038 (a) (2), to strike out "of where" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "or where."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill S. 2420.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REFERENCE OF COMMUNICATION TO JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Executive Communication 1783 from the Attorney General, transmitting the draft of a bill to provide rewards for information concerning illegal introduction into the United States or illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States of special nuclear material and weapons, be re-referred from the Committee on the Judiciary to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H. R. 9936

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight Saturday night to file a conference report on the bill H. R. 9936.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire what will be the situation on Monday with reference to the bill S. 2420, upon which I made the point of order that a quorum was not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to state that the vote will have to be taken all over again on Monday next.

AMENDING THE HATCH ACT

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, I renew my consent request for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7745) to amend certain provisions of the act of August 2, 1939, commonly known as the Hatch Act, relating to employees of State or local agencies whose activities are financed in whole or in part by loans or grants from the United States, with amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 12 of the act of August 2, 1939, entitled "An act to prevent pernicious political activities" (5 U. S. C., sec. 118k (a), (b), and (c)), are hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. (a) No officer or employee of any State or local agency whose principal employment is in connection with any activity which is financed in whole or in part by loans or grants made by the United States or by any Federal agency shall (1) use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or a nomination for office, or affecting the result thereof, or (2) directly or indirectly coerce,

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued August 17, 1954

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

For actions of August 16, 1954

(For Department Staff Only)

83rd-2nd, No. 159

CONTENTS

Agricultural attaches.....2	Furniture.....5	Records.....2
Appropriations.....2,10	Import quotas.....29	REA.....28
Atomic energy.....4,18	Insect and plant diseases	Research.....2
Budget.....24	34	Retirement.....12
Buildings.....2	Intergovernmental	Social security.....9
Census.....2	relations.....2	Soil conservation.....21,26
Claims.....2	Investigations.....14	Solicitor.....2
Commodity exchange.....2	Labor, farm.....2,9,13	Stockpiling.....2
Convening of Congress.....15	Lands, grazing.....1	Surplus commodities.....8
Customs simplification.....7	reclamation.....2,17,32	Taxation.....20,28,30,35
Dairy products.....1,28	Legislative program.....22	Unemployment compensation:
Debt limit.....6	Loans, farm.....16	2
Dual compensation.....19	Minerals.....33	Vehicles.....2,5
Education.....2,11	Obligations.....2	Vocational rehabilitation
Farm prices.....25	Organization, executive.....2	Water facilities.....2
Farm program.....4	Personnel.....2,3,12,14,19,23	Watershed protection.....2
Foreign aid.....8,10,31	Prices, support.....1,28	Wheat.....1,2
Forestry.....1,2,27	Public works.....2	Wool.....1

HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference reports on: Farm program bill, supplemental appropriation bill, fringe-benefits personnel bill, atomic energy bill. House concurred in Senate amendments to bills to: Simplify customs laws, provide for motor vehicle pools, etc., increase debt limit. House passed bill to authorize investigations by Justice Department. Senate concurred in House amendment to emergency farm loans bill. Senate agreed to conference report on atomic energy bill. Senate discussed and passed over bill authorizing Interior loans to privately owned reclamation projects.

HOUSE

1. **FARM PROGRAM.** Received the conference report on H. R. 9680, the farm program bill (H. Rept. 2664)(pp. 13860-67). The report includes the full text of the bill as reported from conference and is printed in the Record. The House conferees agreed to Senate amendments retaining present support levels of 75-90% of parity for dairy products, requiring compliance with acreage allotments on the basic commodities as a condition of eligibility for receiving agricultural conservation payments, prohibiting limitation on consecutive terms of county committeemen, and placing jurisdiction of agricultural attaches under the Secretary of Agriculture. The Senate conferees agreed to the limitation on wool price support at 110% of parity through direct payments, etc., and to limiting such program to 4 years beginning Apr. 1, 1955, and deletion of the provisions regarding grazing policies on national forest lands. The House conferees agreed to delete provisions of the House bill for an election regarding a two-price system of wheat price supports.

2. **SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 9936 (H. Rept. 2663)(pp. 13888-93). The conferees agreed to \$250,000 for forest-fire protection on national forest lands in Calif. because of drought conditions (Senate figure, \$375,000); \$505,000 for forest research

(Senate, \$515,000) with a statement by the House conferees that "the \$10,000 provided in the regular...Act for 1955 should be used for this purpose rather than for the special study authorized"; \$1,750,000 for watershed protection (Senate, \$2,425,000); \$175,000 for the Labor Department in connection with the Mexican farm labor program (Senate, \$350,000); \$25,000 for a National Advisory Committee on Education (Senate, \$100,000); \$1,500,000 for advances to public agencies to finance public-works construction plans (Senate, \$5,000,000); \$653,150 for the Hoover Commission (House, \$497,835; Senate, \$753,150).

The following items were reported in disagreement; FAS, for agricultural attaches in foreign countries; to carry out Commodity Exchange Act and Water Facilities Act amendments; Office of the Solicitor, USDA; census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries; unemployment compensation for Federal employees; Office of Vocational Rehabilitation; provision to make available the unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated for acquisition of sites and preparation of drawings and specifications for Federal building projects outside D. C.; surveys of Government records, records management, and disposal practices; and provision to credit receipts, for temporary subleasing of excess space to commercial organizations, to the fund from which rental payments are made.

The conferees agreed to the House provision defining obligations with "minor changes." The statement of the House conferees includes the following:

"Section 1311 (a)(1) precludes the recording of an obligation unless it is supported by documentary evidence of a binding agreement between the parties as specified therein. It is not necessary, however, that this binding agreement be the final formal contract on any specified form. The primary purpose is to require that there be an offer and an acceptance imposing liability on both parties. For example, an authorized order by one agency on another agency of the Government, if accepted by the latter and meeting the requirement of specificity, etc., is sufficient. Likewise, a letter of intent accepted by a contractor, if sufficiently specific and definitive to show the purposes and scope of the contract finally to be executed, would constitute the binding agreement required.

"As to subsection (c) it is the intention of the committee of conference that the officials designated by the head of agency to make certifications of obligations shall be those officials having overall responsibility for the recording of obligations as distinguished from those engaged in detailed recording operations and in no event should the designation be below the level of the chief accounting officer of a major bureau, service, or constituent organizational unit."

The bill also includes the following provisions: Forest roads and trails, \$6,500,000; Government building in Pakistan, with labor in exchange for U. S. wheat, \$500,000; Immigration and Naturalization Service, to enlarge its border patrol to apprehend Mexican laborers entering illegally, \$3,000,000; Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, \$414,000; GSA, to establish interagency motor vehicle pools if H. R. 8753 is enacted; stockpiling of strategic and critical materials, \$380,000,000; Bureau of Reclamation, various amounts; and claims and judgments against the Government, various amounts.

The bill also includes general provisions, applying to all departments, as follows: Continues, at \$1,400 each, the amount that may be spent for purchase of passenger motor vehicles, and adds a new limitation of \$2,000 on any one passenger vehicle irrespective of any limitation carried in the 1955 appropriation acts. Includes language, carried in previous years, generally prohibiting employment of aliens, relating to living quarters allowances, prohibiting the filling of positions by anyone whose nomination has been disapproved by the Senate, limiting the amount that may be paid for copies of the U. S. Code Annotated and the Lifetime Federal Digest, relating to the use of funds by Government corporations,

authorizing the transfer of personnel and appropriations to defense activities of various departments and agencies pursuant to law, regarding rental of Government-owned living quarters. Contains language, similar to that in previous years, prohibiting the use of funds of corporations for purchase of construction of office buildings, and authorizing the use of appropriated funds to purchase foreign credits owed to or owned by the U. S.

3. PERSONNEL. Received the conference report on H. R. 2263, the so-called fringe-benefits bill (H. Rept. 2665)(pp. 13893-901). The text of the bill, as agreed to by the conferees, is printed in the Record.
4. ATOMIC ENERGY. Redeived the revised conference report on H. R. 9757, to make various changes in the Atomic Energy Act (H. Rept. 2666)(pp. 13873-88). The revised bill is printed in the Record.
5. VEHICLES; FURNITURE. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 8753, to authorize GSA to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct GSA to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize CSC to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles (p. 13824). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. DEBT LIMIT. By a division vote of 193 to 31, concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 6672, increasing the debt limit of the Government. The amendment provides for a temporary increase of \$6 billion until June 30, 1955. (pp. 13824-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 10009, to provide for the review of customs tariff schedules, to improve procedures for the tariff classification of unenumerated articles, and to repeal or amend obsolete provisions of the customs laws (pp. 13822-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. FOREIGN AID; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 9924, to provide for family housing for military personnel and their dependents, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to procure such housing for military personnel in foreign countries through the use of foreign currencies obtained through sale of surplus agricultural commodities, and to make Defense Department appropriations available to reimburse CCC in an amount equivalent to the dollar value of the currencies used (p. 13829). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
9. SOCIAL SECURITY; FARM LABOR. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 9366, the social security bill, which includes a provision extending social security retirement coverage to approximately 2.6 million additional farm workers (p. 13820). Senate conferees have been appointed.
10. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 10051 (p. 13821). Senate conferees have been appointed.
11. EDUCATION. Passed without amendment S. 3629, to amend Public Law 874, 81st Cong., so as to postpone the effective date of the 3 percent "absorption" requirement of school districts in areas affected by Federal activities for 1 additional year (through June 30, 1955). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed with amendment S. 3268, to amend Public Law 815, 81st Cong., so as to extend for 3 additional years the program of Federal assistance for school construction under title III thereof (p. 13857).

12. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Passed with amendment S. 3627, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to tighten up several "loopholes" (pp. 13828-9).
13. FARM LABOR. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 2862, to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special nonquota immigration visas available to certain skilled alien sheepherders (H. Rept. 2662) (p. 13902).
14. INVESTIGATIONS; PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 2308, to give the Attorney General concurrent jurisdiction over investigation of violations of title 18 of the U. S. Code (regarding crimes) by Government officers and employees, except for members of the armed forces and the Post Office Department (pp. 13859-60).
15. CONVENING OF CONGRESS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 585, to provide that the 84th Congress shall convene at noon on Wed., Jan. 5, 1955 (p. 13858).

SENATE

16. FARM LOANS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3245, to authorize the Secretary to use \$15,000,000 of the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund for emergency loans to farmers and stockmen until June 30, 1955 (p. 13942). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. RECLAMATION. Discussed and passed over, upon the objection of Sen. Smathers, H. R. 5301, to authorize the Interior Department to make loans to privately owned reclamation projects (pp. 13926-7).
Discussed and passed over, upon the objection of Sen. Smathers, H. R. 9981, to provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (p. 13928).
Sen. Watkins stated "there is an extreme need for facts to clarify much of the confusion which has resulted from misinformation spread about the upper Colo. River project" and inserted George D. Clyde's (commissioner of interstate streams for Utah) article which discussed the issues (pp. 13909-10).
18. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed, 59 to 17, to the revised conference report on H. R. 9757, the atomic energy bill (pp. 13982-5).
19. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 5718, to limit to 6 years the period for collection by the Government of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (p. 13928). This bill will now be sent to the President.
20. TAXATION. Sen. Ferguson inserted the President's statement made upon the signing of H. R. 8300, the general tax revision bill (pp. 13937-42).
21. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Watkins inserted a newspaper editorial and stated that the "role that can be played by the Federal Government in cooperating in watershed improvement program under the Hope-Aiken measure is adequately shown" in this editorial (pp. 13910-1).

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

AUGUST 16, 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9936]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the Bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 23, 24, 41, 42, 44, 50, 58, 107, 153, 158, 161, 163, and 175.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 26, 28, 29, 36, 37, 45, 47, 48, 53, 76, 80, 81, 87, 90, 92, 97, 101, 102, 106, 109, 111, 112, 117, 118, 125, 133, 135, 137, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 149, 150, 156, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, and 184, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$15,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: *Senate Office Building: For an additional amount for "Senate Office Building", \$4,100;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$450,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$430,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

REIMBURSEMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation structure in the District of Columbia on New York Avenue in the vicinity of South Dakota Avenue Northeast, \$290,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$87,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$175,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

For training and traineeships, \$900,000, of which \$500,000 shall be available for grants pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and \$400,000 shall be for carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act: Provided, That not more than \$2 of the funds herein appropriated, granted pursuant to section 4 of said Act, shall be expended for each dollar that such grantee, or the State and the grantee, expends for the training of the same individuals.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$75,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", \$50,000, of which \$35,000 shall be available only for administrative and operational studies.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

For expenses necessary for the National Advisory Committee on Education, as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 532), \$25,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$505,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE WATERSHED PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Watershed protection", to remain available until expended, \$1,750,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation "Office of the Solicitor", 1955: Provided, That funds appropriated under this head shall be available for carrying out the purposes of the Act of August 4, 1954 (Public Law 566, Eighty-third Congress).

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,120,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$653,150; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$1,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 123:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 123, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$1,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 124:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 131:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 131, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 138:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 139:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 139, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$98,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same. 1,

Amendment numbered 141:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$630,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 157:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 157, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$42,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 162:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 162, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 165:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 165, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,025,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 166:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 167:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 167, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 185:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 185, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1311. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government of the United States unless it is supported by documentary evidence of—

(1) a binding agreement in writing between the parties thereto, including Government agencies, in a manner and form and for a purpose authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real property to be purchased or leased, or work or services to be performed; or

(2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment thereof; or

(3) an order required by law to be placed with a Government agency; or

(4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing purchases without advertising when necessitated by public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or within specific monetary limitations; or

(5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appropriations made for payment of or contributions toward, sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord with formulae prescribed by law, or (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans approved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

(6) a liability which may result from pending litigation brought under authority of law; or

(7) employment or services of persons or expenses of travel in accord with law, and services performed by public utilities; or

(8) any other legal liability of the United States against an appropriation or fund legally available therefor.

(b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head of each Federal agency shall report, as to each appropriation or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies of such report shall be forwarded by him to the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget: Provided, That such report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later than December 31, 1954, and shall include only such obligations as could have been recorded under the provisions of subsection (a) hereof.

(c) Each report made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be supported by certifications of the officials designated by the head of the agency, and such certifications shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts which are reported therein as having been obligated. Such certifications and records shall be retained in the agency in such form as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as may be necessary for such purposes. The officials designated by the head of the agency to make certifications may not redelegate the responsibility.

(d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be available for expenditure after the expiration of such period except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond that otherwise authorized by law.

(e) Any statement of obligation of funds furnished by any agency of the Government to the Congress or any committee thereof shall include only such amounts as may be valid obligations as defined in subsection (a) hereof.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 186:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert 1312; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 27, 30, 31, 34, 38, 39, 40, 46, 49, 52, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 71, 71½, 72, 73, 74, 79, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 110, 113, 114, 115, 116, 119, 122, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134, 136, 147, 148, 151, 152, 154, 155, 159, 164, 168, 169 and 187.

JOHN TABER,
CLARENCE CANNON,

As to chapters 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, and 13:

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,

As to chapter 3:

CLIFF CLEVINGER,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN J. ROONEY,

As to chapter 5:

HAMER H. BUDGE,
BEN F. JENSEN,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,

As to chapter 6:

H. CARL ANDERSEN,
OAKLEY HUNTER,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,

As to chapter 7:

BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
W. F. NORRELL,

As to chapter 8:

JOHN PHILLIPS,
CHARLES R. JONAS,

As to chapters 9 and 10:

GLENN R. DAVIS.
E. A. CEDERBERG,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
HOMER FERGUSON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (except as
to amendment No. 151),
GUY CORDON (except as to
amendment No. 151),
CARL HAYDEN,
PAT MCCARRAN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Amendment No. 1: Inserts chapter heading.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$15,000 for "Regulatory agencies", for carrying out the provisions of the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act (Public Law 389, 83d Cong.), instead of \$30,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$13,967 for "Settlement of claims and suits" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$15,132 for the payment of judgments as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE—JUDICIARY

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8: Change chapter number and insert title.

Amendments Nos. 9-15: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 16-20: Authorize funds for various items inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22: Eliminates appropriations to implement H. R. 9413 for "United States Capitol Police Force", as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Eliminates funds and language inserted by the Senate for salaries under the Architect of the Capitol.

Amendment No. 24: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate relative to supervision of the "Legislative Garage".

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$4,100 for operation of the "Senate Office Building" as proposed by the Senate, and eliminates proviso inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$6,000,000 for "Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office Building" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Authorizes \$18,500 for "Salaries of referees" as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 29: Changes chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 31: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$300,000 for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", instead of \$275,000 as proposed by the House and \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$450,000 for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House and \$525,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$430,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", instead of \$860,000 as proposed by the Senate. The additional amount to provide the aeronautical services by the CAA at Cold Bay, Alaska, and Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, is to be absorbed from the regular annual appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" without affecting in any way safety in aviation.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 37: Appropriate \$1,350,000 for "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport", as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41: Strikes out the Senate proposal to appropriate \$600,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Business and Defense Services Administration".

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$4,750,000 for the "Inter-American Highway" as proposed by the House instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$290,000 for reimbursement to the highway fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation structure as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Strikes out the Senate proposal to appropriate \$175,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau".

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 45: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 46: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$7,750,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Internal Revenue Service", as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,750,000 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 48: Changes chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 50: Strikes appropriation of \$100,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans Reemployment Rights," proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates an additional amount of \$87,500 for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security," instead of \$145,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed upon includes \$20,000 for additional work in connection with the file-control unit for the program of unemployment compensation for veterans and \$25,000 for work aimed at minimizing the incidence of fraudulent and improper claims.

Amendment No. 52: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates an additional amount of \$70,400,000 for "Unemployment compensation for veterans" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$88,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 54: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 55: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57: Appropriates an additional amount of \$175,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program", instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed upon includes the full amount of \$159,220 requested for the activity "Supplying foreign labor requirements" and includes no funds for the Washington office.

Amendment No. 58: Strikes appropriation of \$110,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics", proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Amendment No. 59: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 60 and 61: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$900,000 for "Training and traineeships, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation", instead of \$1,831,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: Appropriates \$200,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation", instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate, and strikes special language proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69: Appropriate \$21,000,000 for "Grants for hospital construction, Public Health Service", instead of \$15,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$35,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and establish the following limitations: For diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 instead of \$5,225,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$6,500,000 instead of \$5,225,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; for rehabilitation facilities, \$4,000,000 instead of \$2,625,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and for nursing homes, \$4,000,000 instead of \$2,625,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70: Appropriates \$250,000 for "Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services", instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 71, 71½, 72, 73, and 74: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 75: Appropriates an additional amount of \$75,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration", instead of \$165,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 76: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates an additional amount of \$50,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", of which \$35,000 shall be available only for administrative and operational studies, instead of \$75,000 of which \$52,000 was to have been available only for administrative and operational studies, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 78: Appropriates \$25,000 for the "National Advisory Committee on Education" instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate, and deletes Senate language relating to conduct of studies.

Amendment No. 79: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81: Change chapter number and insert title.

Amendment No. 82: Appropriates \$250,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service", for national forest protection and management instead of \$375,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$505,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service", for forest research instead of \$515,000 as proposed by the Senate. In view of the action of the conferees, the \$10,000 provided in the regular Department of Agriculture Act for 1955 should be used for this purpose rather than for the special study authorized.

Amendment No. 84: Appropriates \$1,750,000 for "Watershed protection" instead of \$2,425,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 85: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 86: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 87: Inserts title.

Amendment No. 88: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 89: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Amendment No. 90: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 91: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 92: Appropriates \$6,931,000 for "Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs", as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,900,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount agreed upon \$3,000,000 is to provide financial assistance to public-school districts for the construction and equipment of public-school facilities for Navajo Indian children. This program is authorized under the Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act (25 U. S. C. 631) which was enacted to meet a special situation due to the large number of Navajo children for which no school facilities have been provided in accordance with the treaties made with these tribes. No statutory authority exists for this type of program for Indians other than Navajo and Hopi Tribes, therefore no precedent is established by this action.

Amendment No. 93: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 94: Appropriates \$50,000 for "Relocation of the Yankton Sioux Tribe" instead of \$106,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 95: Appropriates \$400,000 for "General investigations, Bureau of Reclamation", instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 96 and 97: Appropriate \$7,120,000 for "Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation", instead of \$1,707,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,120,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that of this amount \$2,320,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund. Of the amount agreed upon \$1,000,000 is for the Glendo Unit.

Amendment No. 98: Increases the personal services limitation in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, under the heading "Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation," by \$3,500,000 instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,840,968 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 99: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 100: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 101: Strikes out House language appropriating \$47,000 for "Administration of Territories" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 102: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 103: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 104: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 105: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VIII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Amendment No. 106: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 107: Strikes out Senate proposal to appropriate \$125,000 for "Commission on Governmental Use of International Telecommunications".

Amendments Nos. 108 and 109: Appropriate \$653,150 for "Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government"

instead of \$497,835 as proposed by the House and \$753,150 as proposed by the Senate, and increase the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel by \$137,700 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$62,700 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 110: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 111 and 112: Appropriate \$2,970,600 for "Additional court facilities" as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,820,600 as proposed by the House, and strike the House proviso as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 113: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 114: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 115: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 116: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 117 and 118: Insert headings.

Amendment No. 119: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 120: Inserts language for "Reimbursement to Federal Bureau of Investigation" as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$500,000 instead of \$560,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 121: Inserts language for "Reserve of planned public works" as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$1,500,000 instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 122: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 123: Inserts language for "Urban planning grants" as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$1,000,000 instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 124: Inserts language for "Public Housing Administration, Administrative expenses" as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$400,000 instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 125: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 126: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 127: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 128: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 129: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 130: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 131: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for "National Science Foundation, International Geophysical Year", instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 132: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IX

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Amendment No. 133: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 134: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 135: Inserts number and date of public law as proposed by the Senate instead of number of bill as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 136: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 137: Inserts number and date of public law as proposed by the Senate instead of number of bill as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 138: Makes \$3,750,000 available for "Advance planning, Navy", instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 139: Appropriates \$98,000,000 for "Public works, Navy", instead of \$73,517,000 as proposed by the House and \$114,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers on the part of the House and the Senate are in agreement that the public-works program for the Navy shall include those projects approved by the House and the following projects approved by the Senate:

Naval Shipyard, Mare Island Calif.: Acquisition of San Francisco & Napa Valley RR.....	\$225, 000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.: Pipefitters' shop.....	1, 000, 000
Recruit depot, Parris Island, S. C.: Classroom buildings.....	288, 000
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Gymnasium.....	4, 082, 000
Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Ammunition storage.....	848, 000
Naval Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan: Ammunition storage.....	540, 000

The managers are in complete agreement that the \$4,082,000 allocated for the Naval Academy gymnasium shall be for the complete facility including collateral equipment.

Amendment No. 140: Inserts number and date of public law as proposed by the Senate instead of number of bill as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 141: Appropriates \$630,000,000 for "Acquisition and construction of real property, Department of the Air Force", instead of \$484,080,000 as proposed by the House and \$796,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers on the part of the House and the Senate are in agreement that the military construction program for the Air Force shall include those projects approved by the House and the following projects approved by the Senate:

Kinross Air Force Base, Mich., theater.....	\$74, 000
Dover Air Force Base, Del.....	3, 337, 000
Dow Air Force Base, Maine.....	11, 501, 000
Stead Air Force Base, Nev., gymnasium.....	180, 000
Hickam Air Force Base, T. H., reconstruction, airmen's dormitory...	748, 000
Keflavik Air Base, Iceland.....	17, 493, 000
Columbus Air Force Base, Miss.....	105, 000

Amendment No. 142: Changes section number.

Amendment No. 143: Inserts number and date of public law as proposed by the Senate instead of number of bill as proposed by the House. The managers on the part of the House and the Senate are in agreement that the military construction program of the Department of the Army shall include those projects approved by the House and the following projects approved by the Senate:

White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex.: Gymnasium.....	\$369, 000
Sacramento Signal Depot, Calif.: Post exchange.....	95, 000
Fort Belvoir, Va.: Addition to officers' open mess.....	117, 000
Fort Campbell, Ky.: Main post exchange.....	541, 000
Camp Carson, Colo.: Main post exchange.....	558, 000
Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska: 2 enlisted men's barracks with mess (400 men).....	1, 200, 000

Amendments Nos. 144, 145, and 146: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 147: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 148: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

- Amendment No. 149: Inserts chapter heading.
- Amendment No. 150: Adds appropriation title.
- Amendment No. 151: Reported in disagreement.
- Amendment No. 152: Reported in disagreement.
- Amendment No. 153: Strikes out Senate language modifying project for bank protection on the Missouri River from Kenslers Bend, Nebr., to Sioux City, Iowa, to include dredging of McCook Lake.
- Amendment No. 154: Reported in disagreement.
- Amendment No. 155: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XI

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

- Amendment No. 156: Changes chapter number.
- Amendment No. 157: Provides not to exceed \$42,500 for representation allowances for "Government in occupied areas" instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the House and \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.
- Amendment No. 158: Appropriates \$14,000,000 for "Government in occupied areas" as proposed by the House instead of \$14,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.
- Amendment No. 159: Reported in disagreement.
- Amendment No. 160: Provides not to exceed \$150,000 for expenses of a confidential nature for "Refugee relief" instead of \$80,000 as proposed by the House and \$174,000 as proposed by the Senate.
- Amendment No. 161: Provides not to exceed \$600,000 for capital for the making of loans for "Refugee relief" as proposed by the House instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.
- Amendment No. 162: Appropriates \$8,000,000 for "Refugee relief" instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,025,000 as proposed by the Senate.
- Amendment No. 163: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate authorizing apportionment of entire amount for use during the first 9 months of the fiscal year.
- Amendment No. 164: Reported in disagreement.
- Amendment No. 165: Appropriates \$10,025,000 for "Operation, Federal Civil Defense Administration", instead of \$8,525,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is understood that from available funds headquarters may be moved from Washington, D. C., to Battle Creek, Mich.
- Amendment No. 166: Appropriates \$12,000,000 for "Federal contributions, Federal Civil Defense Administration", instead of \$10,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$14,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.
- Amendment No. 167: Appropriates \$26,000,000 for "Emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration", instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.
- Amendment No. 168: Reported in disagreement.
- Amendment No. 169: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

Amendment No. 170: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 171: Inserts Senate document numbers as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 172: Appropriates \$11,472,202 for "Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,296,561 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 173: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 174: Changes section number.

Amendment No. 175: Strikes out Senate language.

Amendments Nos. 176-184: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 185: Reinserts with minor changes the House proposed section on definition and reporting of obligations.

Section 1311 (a) (1) precludes the recording of an obligation unless it is supported by documentary evidence of a binding agreement between the parties as specified therein. It is not necessary, however, that this binding agreement be the final formal contract on any specified form. The primary purpose is to require that there be an offer and an acceptance imposing liability on both parties. For example, an authorized order by one agency on another agency of the Government, if accepted by the latter and meeting the requirement of specificity, etc., is sufficient. Likewise, a letter of intent accepted by a contractor, if sufficiently specific and definitive to show the purposes and scope of the contract finally to be executed, would constitute the binding agreement required.

As to subsection (c) it is the intention of the committee of conference that the officials designated by the head of agency to make certifications of obligations shall be those officials having overall responsibility for the recording of obligations as distinguished from those engaged in detailed recording operations and in no event should the designation be below the level of the chief accounting officer of a major bureau, service, or constituent organizational unit.

Amendment No. 186: Changes section number.

Amendment No. 187: Reported in disagreement.

JOHN TABER,
CLARENCE CANNON,

As to chapters 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, and 13:

RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,

As to chapter 3:

CLIFF CLEVINGER,
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JAMIE L. WHITTEN,

As to chapter 7:

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W. F. NORRELL,

As to chapter 8:

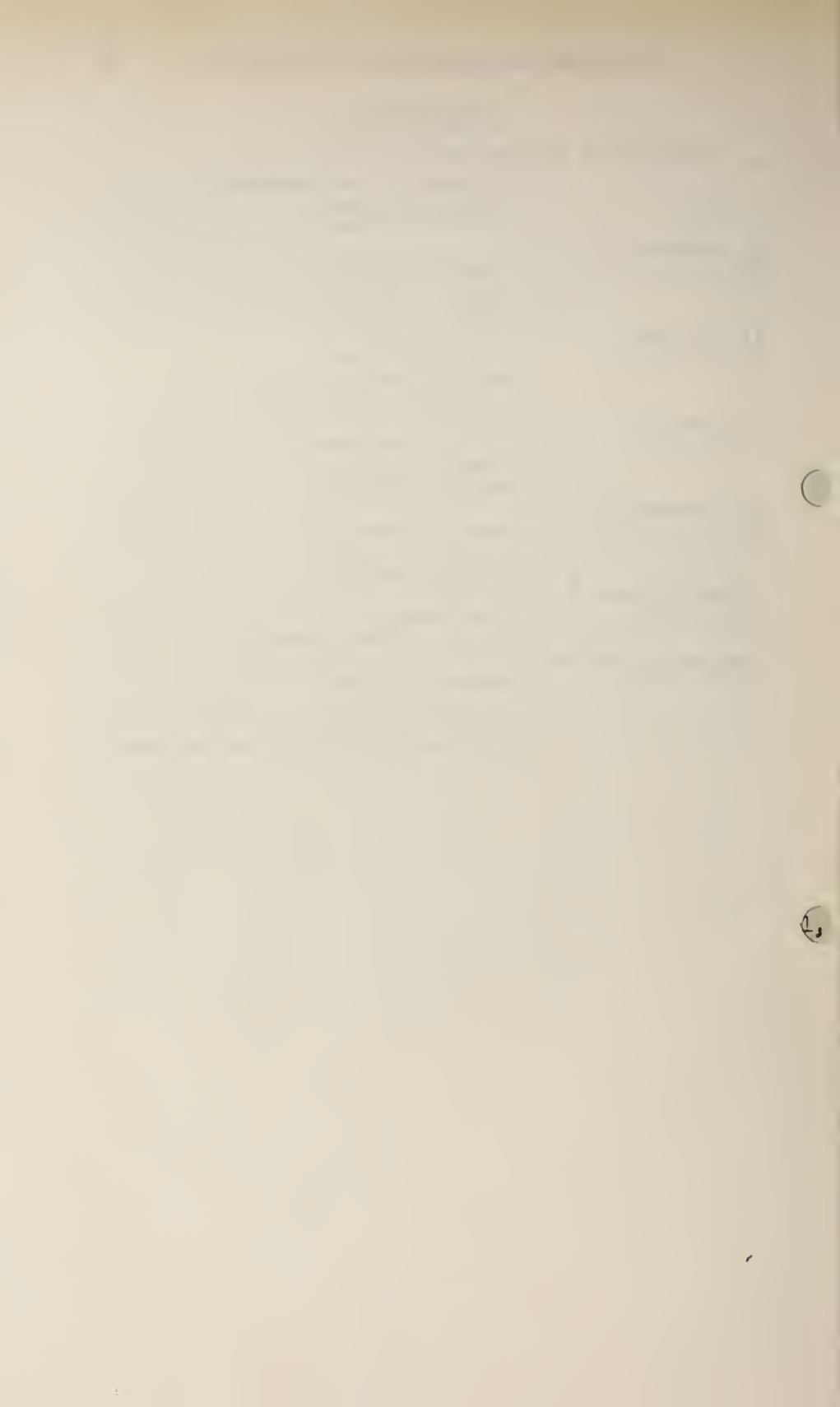
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CHARLES RAPER JONAS,

As to chapters 9 and 10:

GLENN R. DAVIS,
E. A. CEDERBERG,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

C



into County, New Mexico, thence south no degrees twenty-three minutes thirty seconds west one thousand nine hundred forty-seven and twenty one-hundredths feet, thence north eighty-nine degrees thirty-six minutes forty-five seconds east two thousand sixty-eight and forty one-hundredths feet, thence north eighty-nine degrees three minutes fifteen seconds east five hundred forty-six feet, thence north no degrees thirty-nine minutes no seconds east two hundred thirty-two and seventy one-hundredths feet, thence north eighty-nine degrees twenty-one minutes no seconds west eight hundred fifty-two and twenty one-hundredths feet, thence north no degrees thirty-nine minutes no seconds east five hundred and sixty one-hundredths feet, thence along the back of the south curb of West Sandia Drive, Sandia Base, Bernalillo County, New Mexico, eight hundred sixty-five and sixty one-hundredths feet, thence north no degrees thirty-nine minutes no seconds east one thousand three hundred thirty-five and three-tenths feet to a point south eighty-nine degrees twenty-seven minutes forty-five seconds west a distance of thirty feet from the quarter corner common to sections 30 and 29, township 10 north, range 4 east, thence south eighty-nine degrees, twenty-seven minutes forty-five seconds west two thousand six hundred twenty-three and forty one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning.

"This retrocession of jurisdiction shall take effect upon acceptance by the State of New Mexico."

And the Senate agree to the same.

W. STERLING COLE,
CARL HINSHAW,
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT,
CARL T. DURHAM,
MELVIN PRICE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
JOHN W. BRICKER,
ED C. JOHNSON,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9757) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate struck out all of the House bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute amendment. The committee of conference has agreed to a substitute for both the House bill and the Senate amendment. Except for technical, clarifying, and conforming changes, the following statement explains the differences between the House bill and the substitute agreed to in conference.

DIVISIONS OF THE COMMISSION

The House bill continued in effect the provision of existing law which establishes within the Atomic Energy Commission a Division of Military Application and such other program divisions, not exceeding 10, as the Commission may determine (subsec. 25 a.). The Senate amendment added to the House bill a requirement that there be within the Commission "a division or divisions the primary responsibilities of which include the application of civilian uses". The conference substitute retains the substance of the language added by the Senate amendment.

DISPOSITION OF ENERGY PRODUCED AT COMMISSION FACILITIES

The House bill provided for the disposition of energy produced in the production of spe-

cial nuclear material at production or experimental utilization facilities owned by the United States (sec. 44). It also provided for a preference to public bodies and cooperatives in the disposition of such energy, and prohibited the Commission from engaging in the sale or disposition of energy for commercial use except in the case of energy produced incidental to the operation of research and development or production facilities of the Commission.

The Senate amendment retained the provisions relating to disposition of energy produced by the Commission, but added a preference for high-cost power areas and a new section 45 which would authorize the Commission to engage in the production of electric power in its own facilities. It also would authorize other Federal agencies to be licensees of the Commission.

The committee of conference eliminated the Senate section 45 and revised section 44 so as to make it applicable to the disposition of energy produced at facilities of the Commission. It retained the requirement that the Commission give preference to public bodies and cooperatives and to utilities in high-cost areas. It also retained the provision prohibiting the Commission from engaging in the sale of energy for commercial use except in the case of energy produced by the Commission incident to the operation of research and development facilities of the Commission and of facilities of the Commission for the production of special nuclear material.

The committee of conference amended section 31 a. (4) so as to clarify the authority of the Commission to build or contract for the building of large-scale atomic energy utilization facilities for the purpose of demonstrating the practical value of such facilities in the generation of electric energy, or for other industrial or commercial purposes. The construction of such large-scale demonstration facilities would require specific authorization by the Congress as provided in section 261.

For the purpose of clarity, sections 103 and 104 (which relate to the licensing of production and utilization facilities) were amended by the committee of conference so as to include the authority to issue licenses to "persons applying therefor" instead of to "applicants". The effect of this amendment is to make it clear that Government agencies are on an equal footing with all others before the Commission with respect to obtaining licenses from the Commission, since the definition of "persons" (subsec. 11 h.) specifically includes Government agencies (other than the Commission). In order to make this effect even more specific, a new section 273 was added to the bill to incorporate the substance of the final sentence of section 45 as added by the Senate amendment. This new section states that nothing in the act shall preclude any Government agency authorized by law to engage in the production, marketing, or distribution of electric energy from obtaining a license under section 103, if qualified under the provisions of section 103, for the construction and operation of production or utilization facilities for the primary purpose of producing electric energy for distribution for ultimate public consumption.

Since there was no thought that the Commission, in carrying out its obligations under this act, should not be required to get congressional approval for its operations, the amendment made by the Senate to section 261 which exempted the Commission from the necessity of obtaining congressional approval for certain construction and acquisition projects was deleted by the conference substitute.

NOTICE OF LICENSES

The House bill contained a provision requiring the Commission to give notice of proposed licenses under section 103 to those

within transmission distance who might be engaged in the distribution of electricity. The Senate amendment required that notice be given to private utilities as well as to those persons included within the House provision. The conference substitute retains the Senate language with a minor amendment.

LICENSE PREFERENCES

The House bill contained a provision requiring the Commission to give preferred consideration in issuing licenses under section 103 to facilities which will be located in high cost power areas where there is a limited opportunity for such licenses (sec. 182 c.). The Senate amendment added a provision requiring that in such situations applications submitted by public and cooperative bodies were also to be given preferred consideration. The conference substitute follows the Senate amendment.

APPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL POWER ACT

The Senate amendment added to the House bill a requirement that licensees under section 103 transmitting electric energy in interstate commerce or marketing such energy at wholesale in interstate commerce are to be subject to the Federal Power Act. The conference substitute retains the substance of the provision added by the Senate amendment and makes it a new section (sec. 272) in the bill.

SOURCE MATERIALS

In connection with the leasing of lands belonging to the United States for prospecting for or mining of deposits of source material, the House bill provided for the award of leases or permits on a competitive bidding basis after notice has been published in a newspaper in the county in which the lands are situated (sec. 67). The Senate amendment deleted this provision, and the conference substitute follows the Senate amendment.

The problems involved in issuing leases on the basis of competitive bidding require further study. It was decided by the committee of conference that this matter should be taken up in the next session of Congress if the Commission does not itself institute such methods of procedure after holding hearings specifically on the point.

ADVICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ON LICENSES

In connection with the issuance of licenses for utilization and production facilities, the House bill provided certain requirements with respect to the antitrust laws (sec. 105). Among these was the requirement that the Commission obtain the advice of the Attorney General before issuing any such license. The Senate amendment required that the Commission follow the advice of the Attorney General unless the President made a finding that the issuance of such a license was essential to the common defense and security and the finding was published in the Federal Register. This amendment in effect made the advice of the Attorney General a decision binding upon the Commission and the applicant without hearing. The conference substitute deletes the portion of the provision added by the Senate amendment which required that the advice of the Attorney General be followed, but requires that the advice of the Attorney General be published in the Federal Register.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The House bill provided that agreements for cooperation (sec. 123) were to be submitted to the President by the Commission or the Department of Defense, whichever was responsible for the initiation of the agreement. The Senate amendment required in addition that the Commission or the Department of Defense favorably recommend the agreement for cooperation. The corresponding provision in the conference substitute requires that the Commission or the Department of Defense submit the agreement for cooperation to the President to-

gether with its recommendation concerning the agreement.

The House bill provided for the termination of agreements for cooperation by the President or by the Congress (sec. 123 (2) and (3)). A similar provision in section 54 of the House bill provided for the termination by the Congress of agreements for cooperation for the foreign distribution of special nuclear material. The Senate amendment eliminated these provisions, and the conference substitute follows the Senate amendment. In view of the requirement in section 123 that each proposed agreement shall include "the terms, conditions, duration, * * * of the cooperation," the committee of conference believed that the agreements themselves would provide for termination conditions which would be most suitable under the special circumstances in each case.

ELECTRIC UTILITY CONTRACTS

The House bill contained an authorization for the Commission to enter into contracts for electric utility services in connection with the construction and operation of facilities at Oak Ridge, Paducah, and Portsmouth. The Senate amendment authorized the Commission to enter into contracts to provide for replacement to the Tennessee Valley Authority of electric utility services furnished by TVA to the Commission in accordance with the basic authority, and also required any contract hereafter entered into to be submitted to the Joint Committee for a period of 30 days before becoming effective. The conference substitute follows the Senate amendment.

CONTRACT PRACTICES

The Senate amendment added to the House bill a provision (sec. 170) prohibiting the Commission from entering into a contract providing for the direct payment by the Commission of Federal income taxes on behalf of any contractor or for any payment to such contractor as reimbursement for any Federal income taxes paid by such contractor. The conference substitute limited the prohibition to the direct payment or direct reimbursement by the Commission of any Federal income tax, and made the prohibition as so limited a part of section 165. It was the intention of the committee of conference to prohibit the direct payment of Federal income taxes to contractors of the Commission, but it was not the intention of the committee of conference to bar inclusion of such taxes in the computation or adjustment of the base rate or cost structure of the Commission contract.

PATENTS

The House bill and the Senate amendment both provided, as does the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, that there shall be no patents issued in the field of atomic weapons. With respect to other areas in the atomic energy field the House bill permitted normal patents. However, it required that inventions or discoveries made under contract or other arrangement with the Commission shall be deemed to have been made by the Commission and patents therefor shall be the property of the Government unless the Commission either waives its claim or its claim is not held valid by the Board of Patent Interferences. The House bill provided a procedure for testing out the question of whether or not inventions were made or conceived under contract with the Commission, using the Board of Patent Interferences as the deciding tribunal. Each applicant for a patent in the atomic energy field would be required to file with the application for such patent a statement under oath setting forth the facts surrounding the making or conceiving of the invention. The Atomic Energy Commission would then be provided an opportunity to review the statement, and if it believed that the invention was made under a contract or other arrangement with the Commission, the Commission would be authorized to direct the Commissioner of Patents to issue the

patent to the Commission. If the applicant should not concur, he would be given an opportunity for a hearing before the Board of Patent Interferences. This Board would then have to decide when the invention was made and whether, under all the circumstances, the Commission's claim was valid. The resolution of any question of when an invention is made or conceived is, of course, a normal function of the Board of Patent Interferences.

The Senate amendment did not have this protective device to insure that the Commission would receive all of the patents which properly belonged to it. Instead it authorized the Commission to require compulsory cross-licensing of inventions of primary importance in the field. It also provided for the use by others of patents found by the Government to have been used by their owners in violation of the antitrust laws.

The conference substitute incorporates the provisions of both the House bill and the Senate amendment. It retains the House provision relating to inventions conceived during Commission contracts and it also provides for the compulsory licensing of patents in the atomic energy field if applications thereon are filed within the next five years.

Furthermore, the committee of conference accepted the Senate amendment which would require those licenses given by patent owners under the circumstances above to be nonexclusive. It also accepted the Senate amendment that the royalty determined in connection with such licensing shall not be less favorable than royalties levied by the owner of the patent or by the Commission to similar licensees for comparable use.

The committee of conference also retained the substance of the Senate amendment dealing with the use of any patents in the atomic field in a manner so as to violate the antitrust laws.

The managers on the part of the House reluctantly agreed to the inclusion of the provisions relating to compulsory licensing in the conference substitute. They thought that there was so much good in the balance of the provisions of the bill that the dispute over the patent provisions should not further delay passage in this session. The managers on the part of the House agreed to the conference substitute only because, as a condition precedent to their assent, they were assured that the patent problem would be fairly and fully studied at the next session of Congress. All of the members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, who were consulted, agreed that the patent problem would be the first order of business to be taken up by the joint committee in the next session of Congress. With the assurance that this passage would not in any way foreclose further investigation of the patent features, the managers on the part of the House felt that it was only proper to recede from their opposition to this one feature of the bill.

W. STERLING COLE,
CARL HINSHAW,
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT,
CARL T. DURHAM,
MELVIN PRICE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. TABER submitted the following conference report and statement:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2663)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9936) "making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and

for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 23, 24, 41, 42, 44, 50, 58, 107, 153, 158, 161, 163, and 175.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 26, 28, 29, 36, 37, 45, 47, 48, 53, 76, 80, 81, 87, 90, 92, 97, 101, 102, 106, 109, 111, 112, 117, 118, 125, 133, 135, 137, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 149, 150, 156, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, and 184, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Senate Office Building: For an additional amount for 'Senate Office Building', \$4,100." And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$430,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"REIMBURSEMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation structure in the District of Columbia on New York Avenue in the vicinity of South Dakota Avenue Northeast, \$290,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$87,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Training and traineeships

"For training and traineeships, \$900,000, of which \$500,000 shall be available for grants

pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and \$400,000 shall be for carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act: *Provided*, That not more than two dollars of the funds herein appropriated, granted pursuant to section 4 of said Act, shall be expended for each dollar that such grantee, or the State and the grantee, expends for the training of the same individuals."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$200,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary', \$50,000, of which \$35,000 shall be available only for administrative and operational studies."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

"For expenses necessary for the National Advisory Committee on Education, as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 532, \$25,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 83: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$505,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

"Watershed protection

"For an additional amount for 'Watershed protection', to remain available until expended, \$1,750,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation 'Office of the Solicitor', 1955: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head shall be available for carrying out the purposes of the Act of August 4, 1954 (Public Law 566, Eighty-third Congress)."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 96: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,120,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$653,150"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 123: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 123, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 124: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 124, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 131: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 131, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 138: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 139: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 139, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$98,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 141: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$630,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 157: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 157, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$42,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 162: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 162, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 165: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 165, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,025,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 166: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 167: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 167, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$26,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 185: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 185, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1311. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government of the United States unless it is supported by documentary evidence of—

"(1) a binding agreement in writing between the parties thereto, including government agencies, in a manner and form and for a purpose authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation or fund concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real property to be purchased or leased, or work or services to be performed; or

"(2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment thereof; or

"(3) an order required by law to be placed with a Government agency; or

"(4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing purchases without advertising when necessitated by public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or within specific monetary limitations; or

"(5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appropriations made for payment of or contributions toward, sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord with formulae prescribed by law, or (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans approved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

"(6) a liability which may result from pending litigation brought under authority of law; or

"(7) employment or services of persons or expenses of travel in accord with law, and services performed by public utilities; or

"(8) any other legal liability of the United States against an appropriation or fund legally available therefore.

"(b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head of each Federal agency shall report, as to each appropriation or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies of such report shall be forwarded by him to the chairman of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided*, That such report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later than December 31, 1954, and shall include only such obligations as could have been recorded under the provisions of subsection (a) hereof.

"(c) Each report made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be supported by certifications of the officials designated by the head of the agency, and such certifications shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts which are reported therein as having been obligated. Such certifications and records shall be retained in the agency in such form as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as may be necessary for such purposes. The officials designated by the head of the agency to make certifications may not redelegate the responsibility.

"(d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be available for expenditure after the expiration of such period except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond that otherwise authorized by law.

"(e) Any statement of obligation of funds furnished by any agency of the Government to the Congress or any committee thereof shall include only such amounts as may be valid obligations as defined in subsection (a) hereof."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 186; That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the number proposed by said amendment insert "1312"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 27, 30, 31, 34, 38, 39, 40, 46, 49, 52, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 71, 71½, 72, 73, 74, 79, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 93, 99, 100, 103, 104, 105, 110, 113, 114, 115, 116, 119, 122, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134, 136, 147, 148, 151, 152, 154, 155, 159, 164, 168, 169, and 187.

JOHN TABER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
As to chapters 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, and 13:

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,

As to chapter 3:
CLIFF CLEVENGER,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN J. ROONEY,

As to chapter 5:
HAMER H. BUDGE,
BEN F. JENSEN,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,

As to chapter 6:
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
OAKLEY HUNTER,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,

As to chapter 7:
BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
W. F. NORRELL,

As to chapter 8:
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
As to chapters 9 and 10:

GLENN R. DAVIS,
E. A. CEDERBERG,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
HOMER FERGUSON,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (except
151),

GUY CORDON (except
as to amendment No. 151),
CARL HAYDEN,
PAT MCCARRAN,

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

CHAPTER I

District of Columbia

Amendment No. 1: Inserts chapter heading.
Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$15,000 for "Regulatory agencies", for carrying out the provisions of the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act (Public Law 389, 83d Cong.), instead of \$30,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$13,967 for "Settlement of claims and suits" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$15,132 for the payment of judgments as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER II

Legislative—Judiciary

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8: Change chapter number and insert title.

Amendments Nos. 9–15: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 16–20: Authorize funds for various items inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22: Eliminates appropriations to implement H. R. 9413 for "United States Capitol Police Force", as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 23: Eliminates funds and language inserted by the Senate for salaries under the Architect of the Capitol.

Amendment No. 24: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate relative to supervision of the "Legislative Garage."

Amendment No. 25: Appropriates \$4,100 for operation of the "Senate Office Building" as proposed by the Senate, and eliminates proviso inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$6,000,000 for "Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office Building" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 28: Authorizes \$18,500 for "Salaries of referees" as proposed by the Senate.

CHAPTER III

Department of State

Amendment No. 29: Changes chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 31: Reported in disagreement.

Department of Justice

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$300,000 for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities," instead of \$275,000 as proposed by the House and \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$450,000 for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals," instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House and \$525,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 34: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$430,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," instead of \$860,000 as proposed by the Senate. The additional amount to provide the aeronautical services by the CAA at Cold Bay, Alaska, and Balboa, Panama Canal Zone, is to be absorbed from the regular annual appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" without affecting in any way safety in aviation.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 37. Appropriate \$1,350,000 for "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport," as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 40: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 41: Strikes out the Senate proposal to appropriate \$600,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Business and Defense Services Administration."

Amendment No. 42: Appropriates \$4,750,000 for the "Inter-American Highway" as proposed by the House instead of \$5 million as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 43: Appropriates \$290,000 for reimbursement to the highway fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation structure as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Strikes out the Senate proposal to appropriate \$175,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau."

CHAPTER IV

Treasury Department

Amendment No. 45: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 46: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 47: Appropriates \$7,750,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Internal Revenue Service," as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,750,000 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER V

Department of Labor

Amendment No. 48: Changes chapter number as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 50: Strikes appropriation of \$100,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans Reemployment Rights," proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Appropriates an additional amount of \$87,500 for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employment Security," instead of \$145,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed upon includes \$20,000 for additional work in connection with the file-control unit for the program of unemployment compensation for veterans and \$25,000 for work aimed at minimizing the incidence of fraudulent and improper claims.

Amendment No. 52: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 53: Appropriates an additional amount of \$70,400,000 for "Unemployment compensation for veterans" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$88,400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 54: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 55: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 56: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 57: Appropriates an additional amount of \$175,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program", instead of \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed upon includes the full amount of \$159,220 requested for the activity "Supplying foreign labor requirements" and includes no funds for the Washington office.

Amendment No. 58: Strikes appropriation of \$110,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics", proposed by the Senate.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Amendment No. 59: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 60 and 61: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 62: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 63: Appropriates \$900,000 for "Training and traineeships, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation", instead of \$1,831,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 64: Appropriates \$200,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation", instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate, and strikes special language proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69: Appropriate \$21,000,000 for "Grants for hospital construction, Public Health Service", instead of \$15,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$35,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and establish the following limitations: For diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000 instead of \$5,225,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$6,500,000 instead of \$5,225,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; for rehabili-

tation facilities, \$4,000,000 instead of \$2,625,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; and for nursing homes, \$4,000,000 instead of \$2,625,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70: Appropriates \$250,000 for "Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services", instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 71, 71½, 72, 73, and 74: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 75: Appropriates an additional amount of \$75,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration", instead of \$165,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 76: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 77: Appropriates an additional amount of \$50,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", of which \$35,000 shall be available only for administrative and operational studies, instead of \$75,000 of which \$52,000 was to have been available only for administrative and operational studies, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 78: Appropriates \$25,000 for the "National Advisory Committee on Education" instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate, and deletes Senate language relating to conduct of studies.

Amendment No. 79: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VI

Department of Agriculture

Amendments Nos. 80 and 81: Change chapter number and insert title.

Amendment No. 82: Appropriates \$250,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service", for national forest protection and management instead of \$375,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 83: Appropriates \$505,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service", for forest research instead of \$515,000 as proposed by the Senate. In view of the action of the conferees, the \$10,000 provided in the regular Department of Agriculture Act for 1955 should be used for this purpose rather than for the special study authorized.

Amendment No. 84: Appropriates \$1,750,000 for "Watershed protection" instead of \$2,425,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 85: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 86: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 87: Inserts title.

Amendment No. 88: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 89: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VII

Department of the Interior

Amendment No. 90: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 91: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 92: Appropriates \$6,931,000 for "Construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs", as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,900,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount agreed upon \$3,000,000 is to provide financial assistance to public-school districts for the construction and equipment of public-school facilities for Navajo Indian children. This program is authorized under the Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act (25 U. S. C. 631) which was enacted to meet a special situation due to the large number of Navajo children for which no school facilities have been provided in accordance with the treaties made with these tribes. No statutory authority exists for this type of program for Indians other than Navajo and Hopi Tribes, therefore no precedent is established by this action.

Amendment No. 93: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 94: Appropriates \$50,000 for "Relocation of the Yankton Sioux Tribe" instead of \$106,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 95: Appropriates \$400,000 for "General investigations, Bureau of Reclamation", instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 96 and 97: Appropriate \$7,120,000 for "Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation", instead of \$1,707,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,120,000 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that of this amount \$2,320,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund. Of the amount agreed upon \$1,000,000 is for the Glendo Unit.

Amendment No. 98: Increases the personal services limitation in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, under the heading "Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation," by \$3,500,000 instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,840,968 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 99: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 100: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 101: Strikes Out House language appropriating \$47,000 for "Administration of Territories" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 102: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 103: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 104: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 105: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER VIII

Independent Offices

Amendment No. 106: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 107: Strikes out Senate proposal to appropriate \$125,000 for "Commission on Governmental Use of International Telecommunications."

Amendments Nos. 108 and 109: Appropriate \$653,150 for "Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government" instead of \$497,335 as proposed by the House and \$753,150 as proposed by the Senate, and increase the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel by \$137,700 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$62,700 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 110: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 111 and 112: Appropriate \$2,970,600 for "Additional court facilities" as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,820,600 as proposed by the House, and strike the House proviso as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 113: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 114: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 115: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 116: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 117 and 118: Insert headings.

Amendment No. 119: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 120: Inserts language for "Reimbursement to Federal Bureau of Investigation" as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$500,000 instead of \$560,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 121: Inserts language for "Reserve of planned public works" as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$1,500,000 instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 122: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 123: Inserts language for "Urban planning grants" as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$1,000,000 instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 124: Inserts language for "Public Housing Administration, Administrative expenses" as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates \$400,000 instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 125: Inserts heading.

Amendment No. 126: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 127: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 128: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 129: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 130: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 131: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for "National Science Foundation, International Geophysical Year", instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 132: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER IX

Military construction—Department of Defense

Amendment No. 133: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 134: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 135: Inserts number and date of public law as proposed by the Senate instead of number of bill as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 136: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 137: Inserts number and date of public law as proposed by the Senate instead of number of bill as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 138: Makes \$3,750,000 available for "Advance planning, Navy", instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 139: Appropriates \$98,000,000 for "Public works, Navy", instead of \$73,517,000 as proposed by the House and \$114,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers on the part of the House and the Senate are in agreement that the public-works program for the Navy shall include those projects approved by the House and the following projects approved by the Senate:

Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, Calif.: Acquisition of San Francisco & Napa Valley RR.....	\$225, 000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif.: Pipefitters' shop.....	1, 000, 000
Recruit depot, Parris Island, S. C.: Classroom buildings.....	288, 000
Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Gymnasium.....	4, 082, 000
Naval Air Facility, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Ammunition storage.....	848, 000
Naval Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan: Ammunition storage....	540, 000

The managers are in complete agreement that the \$4,082,000 allocated for the Naval Academy gymnasium shall be for the complete facility including collateral equipment.

Amendment No. 140: Inserts number and date of public law as proposed by the Senate instead of number of bill as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 141: Appropriates \$630,000,000 for "Acquisition and construction of real property, Department of the Air Force," instead of \$484,080,000 as proposed by the House and \$796,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers on the part of the House and the Senate are in agreement that the military-construction program for the Air Force shall include those projects ap-

proved by the House and the following projects approved by the Senate:

Kinross Air Force Base, Mich., theater.....	\$74, 000
Dover Air Force Base, Del.....	3, 337, 000
Dow Air Force Base, Maine.....	11, 501, 000
Stead Air Force Base, Nev., gymnasium.....	180, 000
Hickam Air Force Base, T. H., reconstruction, airmen's dormitory.....	748, 000
Keflavik Air Base, Iceland.....	17, 493, 000
Columbus Air Force Base, Miss..	105, 000

Amendment No. 142: Changes section number.

Amendment No. 143: Inserts number and date of public law as proposed by the Senate instead of number of bill as proposed by the House. The managers on the part of the House and the Senate are in agreement that the military construction program of the Department of the Army shall include those projects approved by the House and the following projects approved by the Senate:

White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex.: Gymnasium.....	\$369, 000
Sacramento Signal Depot, Calif.: Post exchange.....	95, 000
Fort Belvoir, Va.: Addition to officers' open mess.....	117, 000
Fort Campbell, Ky.: Main post exchange.....	541, 000
Camp Carson, Colo.: Main post exchange.....	558, 000
Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska: 2 enlisted men's barracks with mess (400 men).....	1, 200, 000

Amendments Nos. 144, 145, and 146: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 147: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 148: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER X

Department of the Army—Rivers and harbors and flood control

Amendment No. 149: Inserts chapter heading.

Amendments No. 150: Adds appropriation title.

Amendment No. 151: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 152: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 153: Strikes out Senate language modifying project for bank protection on the Missouri River from Kenslers Bend, Nebraska, to Sioux City, Iowa, to include dredging of McCook Lake.

Amendment No. 154: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 155: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XI

Emergency programs and activities

Amendment No. 156: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 157: Provides not to exceed \$42,500 for representation allowances for "Government in occupied areas" instead of \$35,000 as proposed by the House and \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 158: Appropriates \$14,000,000 for "Government in occupied areas" as proposed by the House instead of \$14,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 159: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 160: Provides not to exceed \$150,000 for expenses of a confidential nature for "Refugee relief" instead of \$80,000 as proposed by the House and \$174,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 161: Provides not to exceed \$600,000 for capital for the making of loans for "Refugee relief" as proposed by

the House instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 162: Appropriates \$8,000,000 for "Refugee relief" instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,025,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 163: Eliminates language proposed by the Senate authorizing apportionment of entire amount for use during the first 9 months of the fiscal year.

Amendment No. 164: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 165: Appropriates \$10,025,000 for "Operation, Federal Civil Defense Administration", instead of \$8,525,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is understood that from available funds headquarters may be moved from Washington, District of Columbia, to Battle Creek, Michigan.

Amendment No. 166: Appropriates \$12,000,000 for "Federal contributions, Federal Civil Defense Administration", instead of \$10,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$14,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 167: Appropriates \$26,000,000 for "Emergency supplies and equipment, Federal Civil Defense Administration", instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$32,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 168: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 169: Reported in disagreement.

CHAPTER XII

Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments

Amendment No. 170: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 171: Inserts Senate document numbers as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 172: Appropriates \$11,472,202 for "Claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments" as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,296,561 as proposed by the House.

CHAPTER XIII

General provisions

Amendment No. 173: Changes chapter number.

Amendment No. 174: Changes section number.

Amendment No. 175: Strikes out Senate language.

Amendments Nos. 176-184: Change section numbers.

Amendment No. 185: Reinserts with minor changes the House proposed section on definition and reporting of obligations.

Section 1311 (a) (1) precludes the recording of an obligation unless it is supported by documentary evidence of a binding agreement between the parties as specified therein. It is not necessary, however, that this binding agreement be the final formal contract on any specified form. The primary purpose is to require that there be an offer and an acceptance imposing liability on both parties. For example, an authorized order by one agency on another agency of the Government, if accepted by the latter and meeting the requirement of specificity, etc., is sufficient. Likewise, a letter of intent accepted by a contractor, if sufficiently specific and definitive to show the purposes and scope of the contract finally to be executed, would constitute the binding agreement required.

As to subsection (c) it is the intention of the committee of conference that the officials designated by the head of agency to make certifications of obligations shall be those officials having overall responsibility for the recording of obligations as distinguished from those engaged in detailed recording operations and in no event should the designation be below the level of the chief accounting officer of a major bureau, service, or constituent organizational unit.

Amendment No. 186: Changes section number.

Amendment No. 187: Reported in disagreement.

JOHN TABER,
CLARENCE CANNON,
As to chapters 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, and 13:
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,

As to chapter 3:
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN J. ROONEY,

As to chapter 5:
HAMER H. BUDGE,
BEN F. JENSEN,
A. M. FERNANDEZ,

As to chapter 6:
H. CARL ANDERSEN,
OAKLEY HUNTER,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,

As to chapter 7:
BEN F. JENSEN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
W. F. NORRELL,

As to chapter 8:
JOHN PHILLIPS,
CHARLES R. JONAS,
As to chapters 9 and 10:
GLENN R. DAVIS,
E. A. CEDERBERG,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

FRINGE EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. REES of Kansas submitted the following conference report and statement:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2665)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2263) to authorize the Postmaster General to readjust the compensation of holders of contracts for the performance of mail-messenger service, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

"Number of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule

"SEC. 101. (a) Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 505. (a) No position shall be placed in grade 16 or 17 of the General Schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by, the Commission.

"(b) No position shall be placed in or removed from grade 18 of the General Schedule except by the President upon recommendation of the Commission.

"(c) At any one time there shall not be more than four hundred positions in grade 16 of the General Schedule, not more than one hundred and fifteen positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule, and not more than thirty-five positions in grade 18 of the General Schedule.

"(d) Positions that may be established under the proviso of section 203 (b) (1) of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 836), may be in addition to those authorized by the foregoing provisions of this section."

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall not affect positions allocated to grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,

pursuant to provisions of law (other than the Classification Act of 1949, as amended) and reorganization plans in effect prior to the effective date of this section.

"Longevity step-increases

"SEC. 102. (a) (1) Subsection (a) of section 703 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out the words 'change of grade or rate of basic compensation except such change as may be prescribed by any provision of law of general application' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'increase in grade or rate of basic compensation except such increase as may be prescribed by any provision of law of general application.'

"(2) Subsection (b) (1) of section 703 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(b) (1) No officer or employee shall be entitled to a longevity step-increase while holding a position in any grade above grade 15 of the General Schedule."

"(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall become effective at the beginning of the first pay period following the date of enactment of this Act.

"SEC. 103. (a) Section 704 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 704. In the case of officers and employees in grades 11 to 15, inclusive, of the General Schedule who are receiving compensation at or above the maximum scheduled rates for their respective grades on the date immediately preceding the effective date of this amendatory section, not to exceed three years of service performed immediately preceding such effective date shall be counted toward longevity step-increases under section 703. Notwithstanding subsection (b) (4) of section 703, longevity step-increases for grade 15 of the General Schedule shall be \$200."

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall become effective at the beginning of the first pay period following the date of enactment of this Act.

"Recruitment above the minimum rate of the class

"SEC. 104. Section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 803. (a) Whenever the Commission shall find (1) that a sufficient number of qualified eligibles for positions in a given class cannot be secured in one or more areas or locations at the existing minimum rate for such class, and (2) that there is a possibility that a sufficient number of such eligibles can be secured by increasing the minimum rate for such class in such areas or locations to one of the higher rates within the grade in which such class is placed, the Commission may establish such higher rate as the minimum rate for that class in each area or location concerned.

"(b) Minimum rates established under subsection (a) may be revised from time to time by the Commission. Such actions or revisions shall have the force and effect of law.

"(c) Any increase in rate of basic compensation resulting from the establishment of minimum rates under this section shall not be regarded as an "equivalent increase" in compensation within the meaning of section 701 (a)."

"Exclusion from classification act of 1949 of crafts, trades, and labor positions and application of prevailing wage policy to such positions

"SEC. 105. (a) Paragraph (7) of section 202 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(7) employees in recognized trades or crafts, or other skilled mechanical crafts, or in unskilled, semiskilled, or skilled manual-labor occupations, and other employees including foremen and supervisors in positions having trade, craft, or laboring experience

and knowledge as the paramount requirement, and employees in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the duties of whom are to perform or to direct manual or machine operations requiring special skill or experience, or to perform or direct the counting, examining, sorting, or other verification of the product of manual or machine operations: *Provided*, That the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates: *Providing further*, That whenever the Civil Service Commission concurs in the opinion of the employing agency that in any given area the number of such employees is so few as to make prevailing rate determinations impracticable, such employee or employees shall be subject to the provisions of this Act which are applicable to positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility."

"(b) Section 204 (c) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Section 202 (except paragraph (7) thereof) and section 203 shall not apply to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol."

"Transfer of certain positions from the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule to the General Schedule

"SEC. 106. (a) Not earlier than the first day of the second pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this Act, and not later than the first day of the first pay period which begins more than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, all positions in the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, not excluded from such Act by section 202 (7) thereof, as amended by section 105 of this title, shall be placed in corresponding grades of the General Schedule as set forth below:

<i>Grade of the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule</i>	<i>Corresponding new grade of the General Schedule</i>
1-----	1
2-----	1
3-----	1
4-----	2
5-----	3
6-----	4
7-----	5
8-----	6
9-----	7
10-----	8

"(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:

"(1) If the employee is receiving a rate of basic compensation in the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule which is less than the minimum scheduled rate of that grade in the General Schedule in which his position is placed, his compensation shall be increased to such minimum rate;

"(2) If the employee is receiving a rate of basic compensation in the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule which is equal to one of the scheduled or longevity rates of that grade in the General Schedule in which his position is placed, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at such scheduled or longevity rate;

"(3) If the employee is receiving a rate of basic compensation in the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled rate and a longevity rate, of that grade in the General Schedule in which his position is placed, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of such two rates;

"(4) If the employee is receiving a rate of basic compensation in the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial Schedule in excess of the maximum longevity rate of that grade in the General Schedule in which his position is placed, he shall continue to receive basic compensation without change in

rate until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but when such position becomes vacant the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee shall be fixed in accordance with such act, as amended.

"(c) The conversion to grades of the General Schedule of positions covered by this section, and the initial adjustments in compensation as prescribed herein, shall not be construed to be transfers or promotions within the meaning of section 802 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and the regulations issued thereunder.

"Abolishment of crafts, protective, and custodial schedule

"Sec. 107. Section 601 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 601. There is hereby established for positions to which this Act applies a basic compensation schedule, to be known as the "General Schedule", the symbol for which shall be "GS".

"Sec. 108. (a) Section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out '(a)' after 'Sec. 602'.

"(b) Subsection (b) of such section 602 is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 109. (a) Subsection (a) of section 603 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The rates of basic compensation with respect to officers, employees, and positions to which this Act applies shall be in accordance with the compensation schedule contained in subsection (b)."

"(b) Subsection (c) of such section 603 is hereby repealed.

"(c) Subsection (d) of such section 603 is amended to read as follows:

"(c) Whenever payment is made on the basis of a daily, hourly, weekly, biweekly, or monthly rate, such rate shall be computed from the appropriate annual rate specified in subsection (b) by the method prescribed in section 604 (d) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended."

"Sec. 110. (a) Section 105 of this title shall take effect on the date or dates specified by the head of a department, but not earlier than the first day of the second pay period which begins after the date of enactment of this Act, and not later than the first day of the first pay period which begins more than twelve months after the date of enactment of this Act, with respect to each employee and position in such department within the purview of such section 105.

"(b) Sections 107, 108, and 109 of this title shall take effect, with respect to employees and positions in a department, upon the completion of the actions required by sections 105 and 106 of this title to be taken with respect to such employees and positions, but in no event later than the first day of the first pay period which begins more than twelve months after the date of enactment of this Act.

"Miscellaneous provisions

"Sec. 111. Section 604 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 604. Employees receiving basic compensation at a rate authorized by law, immediately prior to the effective date of this title, in excess of the appropriate new rate of the grade as determined under paragraphs (1) to (10), inclusive, of section 604 (b) of this Act, as in effect prior to the date of enactment of this amended section, may continue to receive such rate so long as they remain in the same position and grade, but when any such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee shall be fixed in accordance with this Act."

"Sec. 112. Sections 703 (c) and 802 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,

are amended by striking out 'section 604 (b) (11)' and inserting in lieu thereof 'section 604.'

"Sec. 113. The Civil Service Commission is hereby authorized to issue such regulations as may be necessary for the administration of this title.

"Sec. 114. Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to decrease the existing rate of basic compensation of any present employee, but when his position becomes vacant any subsequent appointee to such position shall be compensated in accordance with the scale of pay applicable to such position.

"Sec. 115. The term 'department' shall have the same meaning in this title as when used in the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

"TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY ACT OF 1945, AS AMENDED

"Sec. 201. This title may be cited as the 'Federal Employees Pay Act Amendments of 1954'.

"Sec. 202. (a) Subsection (a) of section 101 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, is amended by striking out 'titles II and III' and inserting in lieu thereof 'titles II, III, and IV'.

"(b) Subsection (b) of such section 101 is hereby repealed.

"Compensation for overtime work

"Sec. 203. Section 201 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 201. All hours of work officially ordered or approved in excess of forty hours in any administrative workweek performed by officers and employees to whom this title applies shall be considered to be overtime work and compensation for such overtime work, except as otherwise provided for in this Act, shall be at the following rates:

"(1) For each officer and employee whose basic compensation is at a rate which does not exceed the minimum scheduled rate of basic compensation provided for grade GS-9 in the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, the overtime hourly rate of compensation shall be an amount equal to one and one-half times the hourly rate of basic compensation of such officer or employee, and all of such amount shall be considered premium compensation.

"(2) For each officer and employee whose basic compensation is at a rate which exceeds the minimum scheduled rate of basic compensation provided for grade GS-9 in the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, the overtime hourly rate of compensation shall be an amount equal to one and one-half times the hourly rate of such minimum scheduled rate of basic compensation, and all of such amount shall be considered premium compensation."

"Sec. 204. Section 202 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 202. (a) The head of any department, independent establishment, or agency, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, or the head of any legislative or judicial agency to which this title applies, (1) may, at the request of any officer or employee, grant such officer or employee compensatory time off from his scheduled tour of duty in lieu of payment for an equal amount of time spent in irregular or occasional overtime work, and (2) may, at his own discretion, provide that any officer or employee, whose rate of basic compensation is in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of basic compensation provided for grade GS-9 in the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be compensated for irregular or occasional overtime work for which compensation would be due under this Act with an equal amount of compensatory time off from his scheduled tour of duty in lieu of such compensation."

"Sec. 205. (a) Section 203 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, is redesignated as section 205, and wherever such section number appears in such Act or in any other provision of law it is amended to conform to the redesignation prescribed by this subsection.

"(b) The Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, is amended by inserting after section 202 thereof the following new sections:

"Call-back overtime

"Sec. 203. For the purposes of this Act, any unscheduled overtime work performed by any officer or employee on a day when no work was scheduled for him, or for which he is required to return to his place of employment, shall be considered to be at least two hours in duration.

"Time in travel status

"Sec. 204. For the purposes of this Act, time spent in a travel status away from the official-duty station of any officer or employee shall be considered as hours of employment only when (1) within the days and hours of such officer's or employee's regularly scheduled administrative workweek, including regularly scheduled overtime hours, or (2) when the travel involves the performance of work while traveling or is carried out under arduous conditions."

"Compensation for night and holiday work

"Sec. 206. Section 301 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 301. (a) Any regularly scheduled work between the hours of six o'clock postmeridian and six o'clock antemeridian (including periods of absence with pay during such hours due to holidays, and any such hours within periods of leave with pay if such periods total less than eight hours during any pay period) shall be considered nightwork, except as provided in subsection (b), and any officer or employee performing such work to whom this title applies shall be compensated for such work at his rate of basic compensation plus premium compensation amounting to 10 per centum of such rate, unless otherwise provided in title IV of this Act. This section shall not operate to modify the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law Numbered 394, Seventy-eighth Congress), or any other law authorizing additional compensation for nightwork.

"(b) The head of any department, independent establishment, or agency, including Government-owned or controlled corporations, may designate any time after six o'clock postmeridian and any time before six o'clock antemeridian as the beginning and end, respectively, of nightwork for the purpose of subsection (a) at any post outside the several States and the District of Columbia where customary hours of business extend into the hours of nightwork provided by such subsection."

"Sec. 207. Section 302 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 302. (a) All work not exceeding eight hours, which is not overtime work as defined in section 201 of this Act and which is performed on a holiday designated by Federal statute or Executive order, shall be compensated at the rate of basic compensation of the officer or employee performing such work on a holiday plus premium compensation at a rate equal to the rate of basic compensation of such officer or employee.

"(b) Any officer or employee who is required to perform any work on such a holiday shall be compensated for at least two hours of such work, and any such premium compensation due under the provisions of this section shall be in addition to any premium compensation which may be due for the same work under the provisions of section 301 of this Act providing premium compensation for nightwork."

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 18, 1954
For actions of August 17, 1954
S3rd-2nd, No. 160

CONTENTS

Agricultural attaches.....2	Flood control.....11	Reclamation.....6
Appropriations.....2,7	Foreign aid.....4,9,12	Records.....2
Atomic energy.....3	Foreign trade.....24,29	Reports.....10
Budget.....2,10	Forestry.....28	Research.....10
Buildings.....2	Holidays.....27	Soil conservation.....8,28
CCC.....14	Hoover Commission.....2	Solicitor.....2
Census.....2	Investigations.....16	Stockpiling.....30
Claims.....10	Labor, farm.....25	Surplus commodities...4,12
Commodity exchange.....2	Legislative program.....19	Surplus property.....5
Comptroller General.....18	Loans, farm.....28,32	Taxation.....22
Convening of Congress...17	Mangoes.....14	TVA.....31
Drought relief.....23	Marketing.....21	Under Secretary of State
Education.....2	Nomination.....15,31	15
Expenditures.....2,10	Personnel.2,13,16,18,27,33	Water conservation.....28
Farm program.....1,20	Price supports.....20,26	Water facilities.....2,32
FCA.....10		

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on farm program bill. House agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill and acted on amendments in disagreement. House agreed to conference report on atomic energy bill. Senate passed omnibus flood control bill. Senate passed bill to extend unemployment compensation to Federal employees. Senate agreed to conference report on fringe-benefits personnel bill. Senate made bill increasing CCC borrowing authority its unfinished business. Rep. Hill inserted statement of assistance available under drought-relief program. Rep. Houlder criticized administration of drought relief.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9680, the farm program bill, by a division vote of 208 to 47 (pp. 14027-40, 14043). The Senate agreed to this conference report by a yea-nay vote of 44 to 28 (pp. 14152-69). This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 9936, and acted upon amendments which had been reported from conference committee in disagreement.

Concurred in the following Senate amendments: Census of business, manufactures, and mineral industries, \$8,430,000; and unemployment compensation for Federal employees, \$10,000,000.

Concurred in the following Senate amendments with amendments: FAS, for agricultural attaches in foreign countries, \$1,400,000, to be transferred from the State Department (the Senate amendment would have provided \$1,500,000; of which \$1,000,000 would have been transferred from the State Department). Commodity Exchange Authority, \$93,000 (the House amendment brings up to date a citation to a bill). Water Facilities Act, \$5,000,000 (House amendment changes a reference from "appropriation" to "authorization"). Office of the Solicitor, USDA, \$45,000 (instead of \$54,000 as provided by the Senate amendment). Office

of Vocational Rehabilitation, \$4,000,000 (Senate amendment provided \$6,000,000). Surveys of Government records, records management, and disposal practices, \$300,000 (Senate amendment provided \$500,000). Provision to credit receipts, for temporary subleasing of excess space to commercial organizations, to the fund from which rental payments are made (House amendment limits this provision to the fiscal year 1955).

The House also concurred in the Senate amendment to make available the unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated for acquisition of sites and preparation of drawings and specifications for Federal building projects outside D. C.

For other items of interest to the Department see Digest 159.

During debate on this bill:

Rep. Cannon criticized deficiencies and spoke in favor of economy.

Rep. Patman criticized the Hoover Commission as an abdication of congressional responsibility.

Regarding the agricultural-attaches provision, Rep. Andersen said: "I wish to make the record clear that the conferees have agreed that services from counterpart funds or other sources heretofore made available to this service while under State Department supervision shall continue to be available to this service on the same basis as heretofore." (pp. 14009-26.)

3. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed to the new conference report on H. R. 9757, to revise the Atomic Energy Act (pp. 14043-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. FOREIGN AID; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Received the conference report on H. R. 9924, to provide for family housing for military personnel and their dependents, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to procure such housing for military personnel in foreign countries through the use of foreign currencies obtained through sale of surplus agricultural commodities, and to make Defense Department appropriations available to reimburse CCC in an amount equivalent to the dollar value of the currencies used (p. 14069).
5. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 10187, to provide for payment of appraisers', auctioneers', and brokers' fees from the proceeds of disposal of Government surplus real property (p. 14050).
6. RECLAMATION. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 8498, to authorize the Palo Verde project, Calif. (p. 14052). Senate conferees have not been appointed.
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. O'Hara, Ill., inserted a summary of appropriation laws of the 83rd Congress, 1st session (pp. 14059-69).
8. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received from the Interior Department a report that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of lands served by the Eden project, Wyo. (pp. 14072-3).
9. FOREIGN AID. Received from FOA a report on administration of the Yugoslav assistance program (H. Doc. 493) (p. 14072).
10. REPORTS. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 6290, to discontinue certain reports required by law, including: Regional research laboratories, claims over \$1,000 compromised under Farm Tenant Act, status of Farm Tenant Mortgage Insurance Fund, contract research under RIA, accounting for funds received and expended, agricultural marketing revolving fund (FCA), and inactive and permanent appropriations and/or funds. One amendment concurred in was to continue reports under the Tort Claims Act. (p. 14050.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

gerous to suppress any political party, and that the Communist Party should be tolerated as a concession to the traditional American recognition of freedom of thought and expression. It seems clear enough that the Communist Party gives lipservice to freedom, only to exploit and abuse it. It seems clear enough that the Communist Party is different not only in degree, but in its essential qualities, from other extreme political movements which either exist today in America or have existed in the past.

The second argument against the bill is that which has been made by the Justice Department to the effect that this legislation would force the Communist Party to go underground. It seems reasonable to me to conclude that the Communist Party would long ago have gone underground if such action were advantageous to the party. If this law forces the party to adopt that course of action, it will have the effect of bringing the party to take an action which it has not freely taken in the past, and which, I think we can safely assume will not be advantageous to the party.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. CHARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. JAVITS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. CANNON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from New York if the hour will be equally divided between that side and this side?

Mr. TABER. That is all right.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 16, 1954.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 14 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we are presenting the conference report on the supplemental appropriation bill. We have been in conference for about 4 or 5 days and have finally reached an agreement. The bill as it passed the House called for \$1,303,000,000 in appropriations. As it passed the Senate it called for \$2,034,000,000, and the conference report which we are bringing to you now calls for \$1,659,000,000, an increase of \$355 million above the House figure and a decrease of \$375 million below what it was when it passed the Senate. That is almost an even split, but there were so many items involved it just happened that way. There will be approximately 75 amendments in disagreement. Some of them are in technical disagreement because the range of the conference was not broad enough to permit us to agree to anything which had any legislation involved in it.

A great many of these amendments I hope we will be able to consider en bloc and get rid of them quickly. The others I will try to dispose of as rapidly as possible.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I note an appropriation of \$6 million for the construction of an office building. I take it that is simply the foot in the door. Is that not correct?

Mr. TABER. As I understand it, that is an office building in connection with the Baltimore picture.

Mr. GROSS. No. I call attention to amendment No. 26 on page 10.

Mr. ROONEY. A proposed new Senate Office Building.

Mr. TABER. Oh, that is the Senate Office Building. That was placed in by the Senate. We have a rule and a practice, and have had for many years, that the other body puts in what they must have, and we have always gone along with what they have put in for their own personal housekeeping.

Mr. GROSS. What is the estimated total cost of the structure that is proposed to be built?

Mr. TABER. I would not be able to tell the gentleman, but I imagine it will be about \$22 or \$23 million.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman will agree with me that yesterday the House voted—I did not—to raise the debt limit by \$6 billion.

Mr. TABER. I think they did.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that the procedure usually followed is to permit the other body to direct the expenditure of funds for their own housekeeping, and that if they want this new building, with or without a swimming pool, it is entirely within their discretion?

Mr. TABER. That is correct. That is the practice that has always been followed.

Mr. GROSS. Well, if the gentleman will yield, of course, after all, we do vote

in the House, and therefore share the responsibility for this kind of spending.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. After we are through with the conference report we will take up as rapidly as possible the amendments that have been brought back in disagreement.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Having worked with the gentleman a great many years, I am wondering if I might intrude upon him to this extent: Is the gentleman personally quite happy with this bill as now presented?

Mr. TABER. I have never yet seen an appropriation bill that I did not think was too big. Maybe that is a peculiar disposition, but it is there.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I judge from the gentleman's remarks that he is quite dissatisfied with this pork-barrel bill, because literally that is what it is.

Mr. TABER. Well, it is a great deal larger than I wanted to see presented, but you know we have to get together on a bill and bring it back for the consideration of the House or we would never be through.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GARY. It is also true that the chairman of this committee and all members of the committee fought very diligently to have the amounts in the bill reduced, and we got just about the best settlement that was possible, under the circumstances.

Mr. TABER. I think we did very well, everything considered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Can the gentleman tell us what happened to those major items in controversy in the House, like the appropriation for nursing homes and other hospital construction and maritime facilities? We have to know that before we vote on the conference report itself.

Mr. TABER. I have those figures. The item for the Food and Drug Administration was accepted.

The item for payments to school districts was brought back in disagreement; and as a bill providing for the same thing with this language has passed both bodies, a motion to further insist upon the amendment will be made.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. Speaking of the funds for the impacted school districts, is it the intention of the committee to move to recede and concur in the Senate amendments?

Mr. TABER. It is the intention of the committee to move to further insist upon the disagreement with the amendment of the Senate because a bill providing for the same thing this amendment provides for has passed both bodies.

Mr. BAILEY. That passed the House yesterday, but it was only the authorization. This is the means of getting the funds.

Mr. TABER. No; this is not the means of getting the funds, it is just legislation.

For the White House Conference on Education we provided \$900,000.

For the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, \$4 million was provided: \$1,500,000 under section 2, and the same amount under section 3, and \$1 million on a 2-for-1 matching basis.

For the training and traineeships we provided \$500,000 to be matched and \$400,000 of direct appropriations; for salaries and expenses we provided \$200,000 additional for this setup.

For grants to hospital construction we provided \$21 million, and that is clearly way beyond what can properly, effectively, and efficiently be obligated during the year.

For hospital construction services we provided \$250,000. We brought in other items in that particular category.

Mr. JAVITS. What about the maritime funds?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Perhaps the gentleman should point out that the bill as it comes back to the House in this conference report contains the amount of \$82,600,000 for maritime activities, ship construction, which amendment was previously adopted here on the floor of the House; and \$22 million voted here in the House in connection with the Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act. It might also be pointed out that the other body inserted the amount of \$8,430,000 for the Bureau of the Census, of business, manufactures, and mineral industries. The matter of these censuses is now before the House in this conference report for approval in that amount.

Mr. JAVITS. So the gentleman would say that the will of the House has been carried out to attain the objectives substantially as voted on these separate items when the bill was here.

Mr. ROONEY. Insofar as the Federal-aid airport program is concerned and insofar as ship construction, maritime activities, is concerned.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment a little on amendment No. 84. I understand the House conferees have agreed to \$1,750,000 for the watershed protection program which means the protection of our soil, the saving of soil, the prevention of floods by keeping the waters back up in the hinterland or the upper streams of the rivers and streams. I hope that it is the gentleman's intention and that of the committee to agree to that amount for this much-needed program?

Mr. TABER. There will be a motion made to recede and concur with an amendment to that section.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. It might be pointed out to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota that the proposed amendment with regard thereto appears at

page 5 of the conference report on this bill.

Mr. HAGEN. Yes, I know.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Will the gentleman explain what was done with reference to this celebration, what allowance was made for that?

Mr. TABER. There was \$100,000 allowed for that.

Mr. KEATING. I think that is extremely unfortunate.

Mr. TABER. The amendment, as I understand it, is in disagreement.

Mr. KEATING. That will come before us at a later time?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I am interested in one item. There was in the original bill or in testimony before the gentleman's committee a reference to bringing certain top people in the Welfare Department to Washington for the convenience of the Secretary of the Treasury in the operation of the social-security law. What happened to that? I noticed that they have to come here from Baltimore on the train, and I refer to these top people, wasting day after day after day in hearings. It is a waste of time and money. If they were located here it would be better.

Mr. TABER. Well, there are some of these people who will be brought into Washington. As I understand it, about 400 have been or are being brought in, but the major part of the crew is expected to stay in Baltimore.

Mr. REED of New York. That is true and I am glad to know that the 400 are to be brought in because they are top level people and they have to run back and forth to carry on the work.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. What is in there for the veterans in the way of appropriations?

Mr. TABER. There are so many items involved that it is absolutely impossible for me to tell without looking at this. There is an item for \$3 million for in-patient care.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I asked about appropriations for the Veterans Administration.

Mr. TABER. There is an item of \$3 million which was placed in the House bill and which was not amended by the Senate, so that is all that we had before the conferees.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] with the understanding that he may yield time as he wishes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a distinct sense of disappointment that I see this report brought to the floor.

At a time when the fiscal condition of the country is in the worst situation in which it has ever been in the fiscal history of the country; at a time when we

have just passed a resolution raising the statutory ceiling on the national debt; at a time when we are in the red and continuing in the red, with no prospect of getting out of the red either this year or the next fiscal year, we are bringing to the House, in the closing days of the session, one of the biggest, one of the juiciest pork-barrel, logrolling, politically prompted, election-conscious bills that has ever been brought to this floor.

Oh, we took great credit to ourselves here just a short time back that we were concluding the fiscal year with a deficit of a mere \$3 billion. It was touted as a great achievement. Of course we had promised to balance the budget, but since we had not balanced it, we were taking credit to ourselves that we were getting the deficit down to a mere bagatelle of \$3 billion. It is true we had promised to balance the budget and stop deficit spending, but what was a mere \$3 billion between friends.

And now we bring in a bill which, with amendments by the other body aggregated in excess of \$2 billion. Even with reductions made in conference the bill still approximates in round figures \$1,700,000,000. And the deficit approaches \$5 billion instead of \$3 billion.

Mr. Speaker, the whole theory of a deficiency bill is bad. It means either that the departments have not stayed within the limits established for them by Congress. Or that the committee and the Congress have erred in fixing the limits. Or that the national revenues are dropping unexpectedly. Or that other unforeseen conditions have developed which indicate a confused and unwholesome legislative or executive administration or both.

When we adopted the one-package bill we agreed in committee that we would dispense with supplemental and deficiency bills except those involving matters which could not have been previously brought to the attention of the House. And the departments were notified that they must submit one budget and when approved by Congress must live within it. Deficit and supplemental appropriations were to be discouraged.

Only in exceptional instances are deficiency or supplemental appropriations warranted or justified. And few, if any, of the items in this huge bill fall within that category.

Why is this huge, nondescript, catch-all, omnibus, conglomeration of appropriations—some of them for stupendous sums—thrown helter-skelter into the laps of the committee and the Congress in the dying days of the session? Why weren't they included in the original budget? Why were they not submitted to the House and Senate committees in time for both Houses to hold hearings and make the routine investigations and have time and opportunity to secure information on which we could proceed with some assurance in taking money out of a National Treasury, in the bottom of which has already been scraped clean?

Now, the most reprehensible items in this bill as it came from the other body could have been brought in here at the time the regular budget was brought before us. Why were they not brought in

with the regular budget? Well, there were two possible reasons.

In the first place, it affords opportunity to leave the impression that we are making a great record; that we are closing the fiscal year with a deficit of barely \$3 billion, when the intention is, as expressed in the amendments coming over from the other body, to create a deficit of approximately \$5 billion.

In the second place, many of these items, if not most of them, are for projects which would not appear to advantage under close scrutiny. It is not advisable to examine them too closely or too carefully. The idea is to bring them in here in the last week of the Congress, when everybody is impatient to get away, when there is no time to make an exhaustive investigation or to hold hearings or to examine with any detail into their merits—and especially their demerits. They are to be rushed through in the twilight hours of the session when everybody is impatient to get away.

What should be the criteria by which we judge proposals to appropriate money from the United States Treasury? Some of us here can remember when the public debt was small and United States bonds were selling at par. In those halcyon days when an estimate for an appropriation was considered by the committee on appropriations, the one issue was, "Will money appropriated for the purpose be well invested?" And if the answer was in the affirmative, we made the appropriation.

But, Mr. Speaker, the time has long gone by when we can make appropriations under any such carefree formula. The country is broke. We are bankrupt. We are carrying a debt so stupendous as to stagger the finite mind of man. With chronic deficit spending—living continuously beyond our means—at the rate demanded by this bill we are heading rapidly toward a day when the national debt must either be repudiated or wiped out by an inflation which will leave the Nation destitute.

Under such conditions the only question which can be entertained by the committee in passing on proposals to spend public money is: "Can we get along without it?" If the answer is in the affirmative, if the country can possibly get along without the expenditure, then we ought to refuse to make the appropriation. And this bill is loaded with appropriations of that ilk.

Mr. Speaker, we have endeavored to eliminate, or at least reduce, some of the worst proposals considered in the committee and in the conference. How poorly we have succeeded in that respect is indicated by the statement of the chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] in his opening statement. The bill is replete with appropriations out of line and out of step with assurances we gave the country 2 years ago.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend our very able and distinguished chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], on the very fine and effective work he has done not

only on this particular bill, but on every appropriation bill that has been before his committee this year. He certainly is a great chairman, and a hard worker. As he said a while ago, perhaps no appropriation bill that has ever gone through this Congress has exactly suited him, because they are usually too large.

In this particular bill the other body raised the House \$730 million on a bill that carried when it left the House \$1.2 billion.

On our side I want to commend our own able chairman—we still call him that—the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. He certainly has worked hard. He knows what it is all about. When he and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] get together, they get together and iron out their differences in a most effective manner.

May I point out in this bill here amendment No. 130. Why the other body goes out of its way to put item after item in here calling for useless and unnecessary expenditures of funds is beyond me, other than the explanation the gentleman from Missouri so effectively gave a while ago.

Here is a little piece of land over in Virginia. My own able chairman, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] turned it down. They asked the Congress to appropriate \$120,000 for a little finger of land in the State of Virginia for the use of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. It figures out at \$10 a square foot, and there is no Virginian over on the other side who would pay \$10,000 or \$12,000 for that piece of land. It is terrible, I say to my colleagues. It is.

My chairman was called back to the Senate yesterday against his own wishes after this item had been left out, and somehow or other you will find there will be a motion made to pay \$70,000. This piece of land had a mortgage on it of \$50,000 or \$60,000, and had been delinquent in principal and interest for 7 long years. It was foreclosed on after Mr. PHILLIPS' subcommittee got after the Reconstruction Finance Corporation only day before yesterday.

I want to commend our two able chairmen and the members of the committee on doing a fine job, but when amendment No. 130 comes up, just disagree with the Senate and send it back to them. Are you going to give this gentleman \$120,000? I have lots of people down in my part of the country who would settle for just giving them \$1,000 apiece.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

LEGISLATIVE WORK FARMED OUT TO PRIVATE GROUPS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the supplemental appropriations bill for 1955 contained a total of \$497,835 for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government. This sum for the second Hoover Commission was in addition to \$1,931,909 that had been previously appropriated making

the total for Mr. Hoover's second Commission \$2,429,744. The amount authorized by the House was \$55,000 less than the Commission had requested. The House subcommittee noted in reporting the supplemental appropriation bill that—

There has been appropriated for the present Commission \$2,429,744. The first Hoover Commission was able to complete its work with a total appropriation of \$1,938,600, and the committee is of the opinion maximum results can be obtained by this Commission within the amount provided.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations saw fit to restore what the House cut and to add \$200,000 for additional duties assigned to the Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I am aware of the popularity of the Hoover Commission. Everybody believes in economy. I note that the House subcommittee apparently felt Mr. Hoover could practice a little economy in his own backyard. It pointed out for example that "economies can be accomplished and efforts made to coordinate the studies of this Commission and other agencies and committees to the extent of the reduction indicated."

I have every confidence that drawing upon his great executive and engineering talents Mr. Hoover can effectively coordinate the studies of his Commission in the interests of eliminating any possible duplication or wasteful expenditures. I believe the judgment of our subcommittee should be sustained by the members and that the original amount authorized by the House be approved. It is the biggest lobby in the country. The Congress provides the money to pressure itself.

ADJUNCTS TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Beyond that, Mr. Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the House and I believe this is something that all Members will be interested in, to the recent mushroom growth of these commissions, study groups, and so-called advisory bodies. When we hear so much talk about economy, I should think we would want to scrutinize every penny carefully before we approve expenditure. Does any Member of this body know what we are spending on these newly created adjuncts to the legislative branch of the Government?

NOT ELECTED BY PEOPLE

How much money will the taxpayers ultimately have to pay to inflate the egos of self-proclaimed experts who have either been unsuccessful or are unwilling to submit to the scrutiny of their fellow citizens in a contest for public office. Some have been turned down by the people who are now occupying prominent places in this "new legislative look." Mr. Speaker, the growth of these fourth arms of government, some with unprecedented broad grants of power, is an unconcealed reflection—yes; an unconcealed reflection on and lack of confidence in the ability of Members of this body to carry out the duties of their office.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman used the word "government" in his last sen-

tence or two. Should he not have used the word "supergovernment"?

Mr. PATMAN. That word very well could be used.

OVER 50 SUCH GROUPS

According to a rough tabulation made, there have been established over 50 of these adjuncts of Congress. We have study groups and commissions and commissions on policy and administration. We have a group advising the departments, independent offices, and commissions. We even have three groups advising the Congress on how to run itself. How much this is going to cost the taxpayers, apparently no one knows nor do many Members seem to care anything about it.

REFLECTION ON CONGRESS

Mr. Speaker, more important than the cost of these supralegisative bodies is the implication that we cannot legislate intelligently nor are we competent to review the administration of the programs we have authorized and the enforcement of the laws we have enacted. Mr. Speaker, let us take a look at some of these bodies and see what they have accomplished. There is a Committee on Intragovernmental Relations that has had an appropriation of \$1 million.

We have the Randall Commission. This group was supposed to come up with a recommendation on our foreign economic policies. It did, but the Congress has not looked too favorably upon them. This group spent \$300,000.

ANTITRUST

We also have a study group preparing a report on our antitrust laws. The co-chairman of this group, a Mr. Oppenheim, of the University of Michigan, has written critically of our antitrust policy. He has no doubt observed the recent renewal of the great merger movement in autos, chemicals, textiles and rumors of mergers in steel. Perhaps, it is only accidental that this acceleration of mergers, replacing a lot of little firms with a few big ones, to stabilize prices, production and profits should take place after the creation of this study group which is to recommend changes in our antitrust laws.

OLD "HE" OF THE BUNCH

The Hoover Commission, of course, is the great granddaddy of them all. We are now in the second Hoover Commission era. This body has created a vast array of task forces who travel around the country at public expense, holding public hearings and having the power of subpoena, and are boomed by the scores of little Hoover Commissions wherever they go. These task forces are supposed to represent changes in the executive branch's organization, and tell us what activities the Federal Government should or should not carry on. I recognize, of course, it would be silly to think Members of this body could be expected to have ideas on these difficult and complex subjects. Here, for the last several months, very little committee work has been done by many Members of the House. Yet we have these junkets for the Congress, holding hearings and doing the studies for us.

USE MONEY FOR BETTER PURPOSE

Mr. Speaker, on a number of occasions I have noted how handicapped we individual Members are in comparison to the facilities that are at the disposal of the Members of the other body. I again want to suggest that the money we are spending for these advisory bodies and study groups might be better spent in providing each Member with an aide trained in Government administration and in economics.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the gentleman will not end his excellent discourse on the spending of money on questionable enterprises without mentioning some of the trips or junkets taken to foreign countries. The Interparliamentary Union is about to hold a meeting in Vienna, Austria. Somewhere along the line several thousand dollars for that junket were slipped into an appropriation bill and the stage is now set for a number of Members of Congress and their wives to take this trip. I find now they are going to hold in Vienna, Austria, come a couple of weeks, a "soiree de gala." I wonder if the gentleman could include some comments on that.

Mr. PATMAN. I will listen with interest to the gentleman when he gets time to discuss that, but I do not have the time nor the information to discuss it at this time. If the gentleman has the information, I am sure he will have no trouble getting the time.

It does look ridiculous to me for Members of the House to be here qualified to do this work, and would do a much better job farming it out to others whom the people have not chosen. Many Members have special qualifications along these lines. We have these groups out making these studies at Government expense, with the power of subpoena, and with the power of preparing their own records, like they want to prepare those records, to submit to Congress, and then submit them to Congress for their guidance. I think all these Commissions, more than 50 of them, should absolutely be stopped, and all of this work done by Members of Congress. They have been elected by the people. They are responsible to the people. In the event they do not perform their duties properly, they could even be impeached. Furthermore, they could be defeated when they run for office. Contrast that situation with those who are on these task forces, who are going all over the country and all over the world, at public expense, holding hearings in the name of Congress, with the power to administer oaths, with the power of subpoena, with the power to bring in the testimony they want brought in, and to fix the record like they want it fixed and then deliver it to the Congress. I do not think it should be done that way. I think these advisory groups, and all of these helpful groups, should be composed of Members of Congress of the United States. That can be insisted upon because the Members have the time to do it if they are provided with the as-

sistance these groups are provided with. I know there are many bills that have passed this House which the Members of Congress did not have the proper facilities to acquaint themselves with the language in the bill. For instance, take the 990-page tax bill. How many Members of Congress knew what was in that bill? Very few, if any, knew everything that was in it. We do not have the assistants to properly help us to go into it. In the other body they do have administrative assistants and they can go into those things. That is what we should do here. These studies should be made by Members of Congress.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOWDY].

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] for his observations. Some of the items included in this bill make the following applicable:

There was much said earlier this session to the effect that the fiscal condition of this Government was such as to justify considerable tax relief; and based upon that assurance, Congress passed a tax-relief bill.

On yesterday, warning came from those same people, including the esteemed majority leader, that the fiscal condition of this Government is such that the public debt limit must be increased by \$6 billion.

It is confusing, and too serious, to be amusing. By a coincidence that certainly would not have been planned by the administration; both of these matters are news articles in this morning's paper, as each was acted on yesterday. Each merited the front page.

One article reveals that President Eisenhower signed the tax bill, with the statement that it provides tax cuts totaling \$7,400,000,000 since January 1 of this year.

The other article tells of the action of the House in clearing and sending to the President the bill increasing the debt limit by \$6 billion, in partial compliance with the administration's request for borrowing power to meet its obligations.

My question is, Does this add up to the fiscal responsibility we have so often heard mentioned here on the House floor?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD], a member of the committee.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I will try not to take all the time, but as I understand the present situation from a total accumulation of mathematics, the bill, H. R. 9936, when it passed the House, went to the other body carrying \$1,703,334,638, or approximately that amount. Is that correct?

Mr. TABER. It is, sir.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Then there was added by the Senate the sum of \$731,179,061, or approximately that sum.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The addition of the sum referred to, \$731 million, would make the total \$2,034,513,699.

That figure was reduced by the conferees' activities by \$365,276,820. Is that about right?

Mr. TABER. That is just about as near as it could be.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wonder, and I do not want to be unduly facetious at all, because I want to compliment the House conferees on the wonderful job they have done under the difficulties that confronted them; however, I am wondering if there was any possibility in the discussions—if they were not off the record to the point that they cannot be talked about—if the gentlemen of the Senate are going to effect any congressional and judicial pay raise bill? Is there any indication that that might be hidden in the \$731 million increase?

Mr. TABER. There has been no discussion of pay raises except for a few employees of the Senate and they were all adjusted by the Civil Service Commission so that there was no need for us to do anything.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I frankly understand, of course, that the Senate has the right, and invariably applies it, to take care of their own housekeeping financial needs. But it would seem to me that when they were in such a tremendous increasing attitude that they might do at least something for Members of Congress—including themselves, of course; I would not leave them out of any such participation—but as the gentleman says there is nothing in the bill so far as he knows in connection with that possibility.

Mr. TABER. Nothing that I know of in those figures.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I thank the gentleman very much and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, at this point I ask unanimous consent to consider en bloc amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 34, 54, 55, 59, 72, 73, 93, 103, 105, 113, 114, 126, 152, 159, and 169.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand it these are all purely technical amendments which under the rules we must bring back to the House. There are none of them on which the conferees of the two Houses failed to reach an agreement?

Mr. TABER. That is correct. A great many of them are minor, like changing section numbers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: On page 2, line 23, insert:

"Audited claims

"For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the

accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1952 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in Senate Document No. 145 (83d Cong.), \$14,624, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d)."

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 3, line 11, insert:

"Division of expenses

"The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved."

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 3, line 20, insert:

"For payment to the estate of Hugh Butler, late a Senator from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500."

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 3, line 22, insert:

"For payment to Clyde Roark Hoey, Jr., and Charles Aycock Hoey, sons, and Isabel Hoey Paul, daughter of Clyde R. Hoey, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500."

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 3, line 1, insert:

"For payment to Emily Nathelle Hunt, widow of Lester C. Hunt, late a Senator from the State of Wyoming, \$12,500."

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 4, line 4, insert:

"SALARIES, OFFICERS, AND EMPLOYEES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$11,725: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954 the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: Financial clerk, \$7,320 in lieu of \$7,000; printing clerk \$5,400 in lieu of \$5,160; executive clerk \$4,380 in lieu of \$4,100; assistant to the majority and assistant to the minority at \$8,000 each in lieu of assistant to the minority at \$8,000."

Senate amendment No. 13: Page 4, line 14, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

"Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$21,925: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: Assistant doorkeeper \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger at card door \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper \$2,760 and two messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each in lieu of three messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each; clerk, press gallery, \$1,800; chief janitor, \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200; assistant chief janitor \$2,400 in lieu of \$2,220; foreman of duplicating department \$2,520 in lieu of clerk \$2,280; three cabinet-makers at \$2,520 each in lieu of two cabinet-makers at \$2,520 each and one cabinetmaker at \$2,460; file clerk, \$1,980; three offset press operators at \$2,220 each, four clerks at \$2,160 each and 12 machine operators at \$1,740 each in lieu of 5 clerks at \$2,160 each and 13 machine operators at \$1,740 each; 2 mimeograph operators at \$1,800 each and 29 laborers at \$1,620 each in lieu of 30 laborers at \$1,620 each; repairman \$2,460; chief machine operator, \$2,700 in lieu of chief machine operator at \$2,460; assistant superintendent, service department, \$2,760 in lieu of assistant superintendent, service department, \$2,460; foreman of warehouse, service department, \$2,580 in lieu of clerk \$2,580."

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 5, line 16, insert:

"OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY

"Offices of the secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority: For an additional amount, \$1,405: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual compensation of the clerk to the secretary for the majority and the clerk to the secretary for the minority shall be at a rate to be fixed by the respective secretaries, but not exceeding \$3,480 each."

Senate amendment No. 15: Page 6, line 1, insert:

"OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

"For two clerical assistants, one for the majority whip and one for the minority whip, at \$2,520 basic each, \$9,140."

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 6, line 19, insert:

"For payment to Sarah F. Camp, widow of Albert S. Camp, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, \$12,500."

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 13, line 6, insert:

"BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

"Censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries

"For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$8,430,000, to remain available until December 31, 1957."

Senate amendment No. 54: Page 22, line 1, insert:

"Unemployment compensation for Federal employees

"For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$10 million, to remain available until expended."

Senate amendment No. 55: Page 22, line 7, insert:

"Unemployment compensation for Federal employees, next succeeding fiscal year

"For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor that fiscal year."

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 23, line 11, insert:

"FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services

"The paragraph under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, is amended to read as follows:

"Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 375), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of fees by applicants for certification or inspection of such products, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal services; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and

the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered."

Senate amendment No. 72: Page 27, line 22, insert:

"Advances to States, next succeeding fiscal year

"For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above authorization may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

Senate amendment No. 73: Page 28, line 5, insert:

"The two immediately preceding paragraphs under the head 'Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance' in this act shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9366 or similar legislation of the 83d Congress."

Senate amendment No. 93: Page 33, strike out lines 4, 5, and 6 and insert: "Provided, That \$3 million of the foregoing amount shall be available to provide financial assistance to public school districts for the construction and equipment of public school facilities for Navaho Indian children from reservation areas not included in such districts; and \$31,000 shall be for the payment of the excess value of land, water rights, and irrigation structures to be received by the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in exchange for tribal lands of said tribe located in the State of Nevada: *Provided*, That title to the land to be acquired for said tribe described as southeast quarter of section 22, township 21 north, range 24 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, and structures shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for said tribe: *Provided further*, That the prohibition against the use of funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, for the acquisition of land or water rights within the State of Nevada, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations shall not apply to this transaction: *Provided further*, That the limitation under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$1 million."

Senate amendment No. 103: Page 36, line 6, insert:

"Sec. 702. Limitations on amounts to be expended for personal services under appropriations in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465, 83d Cong.), shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-d)."

Senate amendment No. 105: Page 36, line 17, insert:

"Sec. 704. Funds appropriated under the heading, 'Administration of Territories' in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law No. 465, 83d Cong.) shall be available to carry out the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (Public Law No. 517, 83d Cong.)."

Senate amendment No. 113: Page 39, line 8, insert:

"Plans and specifications, lease-purchase contracts

"The unobligated balances of the funds made available by section 1 (a) of the Act of June 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 257), the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, and the General Appropriation Act, 1951, for the acquisition of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications for Federal public building projects outside the District of Columbia, as authorized by title I of the Act of June 16, 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended, and by the Act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, shall be available also for expenses

of preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract or otherwise, and administrative expenses, for carrying out the purposes of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (Public Law 519, 83d Cong.), approved July 22, 1954."

Senate amendment No. 114: Page 40, line 1, insert:

"Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia

"The appropriation item under the heading 'General Services Administration, hospital facilities in the District of Columbia' contained in the act approved July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 637), as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'Asylum' at the end of the first proviso, as amended, and before the colon, the phrase 'and Georgetown University Hospital'."

Senate amendment No. 126: Page 43, line 23, insert:

"Federal National Mortgage Association: The limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), shall be exclusive of expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of obligations as authorized by title II of the Housing Act of 1954."

Senate amendment No. 152: Page 55, line 23, insert:

"For contribution to the city of Muskogee, toward the construction of a water supply pipeline from the existing city water supply intake on the Grand River near its junction with the Arkansas River to Fort Gibson Dam, in settlement for all damages to the water supply of the city of Muskogee, on account of the construction and operation of Fort Gibson Reservoir, \$200,000 out of funds previously appropriated."

Senate amendment No. 159: Page 60, line 15, insert:

"Emergency fund for international affairs

"For expenses necessary to enable the President to take such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government, \$5 million, to remain available until expended, for use in the President's discretion and without regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Provided*, That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expenditures under this appropriation."

Senate amendment No. 169: Page 67, line 21, insert:

"ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

"For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 140, \$10,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 140 of the 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 34, 54, 55, 59, 72, 73, 93, 103, 105, 113, 114, 126, 152, 159, and 169, and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 10, line 13, insert:

"SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

"Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, \$5,835."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

"Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States, \$5,835."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: Page 11, line 11, insert:

"International educational exchange activities

"For an additional amount for 'International Educational Exchange Activities', \$900,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"International educational exchange activities

"For an additional amount for 'International Educational Exchange Activities', \$300,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$1,674,652 shall be used for Educational Exchange Activities related to the 'American Republics' from the total available to this appropriation for fiscal year 1955."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 31: Page 11, line 19, insert:

"PAYMENT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"For payment to the Federal Republic of Germany for the acquisition or construction of an Embassy in the District of Columbia, \$300,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation set forth in either H. R. 9988 or S. 1573, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"PAYMENT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"For payment to the Federal Republic of Germany for the acquisition or construction of an Embassy in the District of Columbia, \$300,000, to be paid out of any funds or other

property or interest vested or transferred to the Attorney General pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 1917, as amended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation set forth in either H. R. 9988 or S. 1573, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise merely for the purpose of asking the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], to explain the last amendment since it was not previously before the House.

Mr. TABER. This was an amendment that was presented to the Budget by the State Department calling for \$900,000. It was in the Senate bill, and in the conference we agreed that there should be \$300,000 of new money and enough out of the previous appropriation added to what had theretofore been allocated to South America to cover the needs of persons exchanged between the United States and South and Central American republics.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 38: Page 15, line 18, insert:

"Construction, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount for 'Construction, Washington National Airport', including additional loading gate positions and related paving; and expansion of gasoline and baggage facilities; \$635,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Construction, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount for 'Construction, Washington National Airport', including additional loading gate positions and related paving; \$340,000, to remain available until expended."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 16, line 13, after the figure, insert "to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for 'Salaries and expenses' for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$500,000) and for reserve fleet expenses and such amounts as may be required, and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for 'Salaries and expenses' for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$400,000) and for reserve fleet expenses in such amounts as may be required, and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses: *Provided further*."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 17, line 13, insert:

"DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

"Maritime activities

"Repair of Reserve Fleet Vessels

"(Liquidation of contract authorization)

"For the payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under the 'Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954,' \$18,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1956: *Provided*, That advances may be made from this appropriation to 'Salaries and expenses, Maritime Activities,' for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$500,000), and for reserve fleet expenses (in such amounts as may be required), and such advances shall be in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law during the 83d Congress of S. 3546."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Repair of Reserve Fleet Vessels

"(Liquidation of contract authorization)

"For the payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under the 'Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954,' \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That advances may be made from this appropriation to 'Salaries and expenses, Maritime Activities,' for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$150,000), and for reserve fleet expenses (in such amounts as may be required), and such advances shall be in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law during the 83d Congress of S. 3546."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 46: Page 19, line 3, insert:

"BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

"Salaries and expenses, division of disbursement

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$500,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9366 or similar legislation of the 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the

Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$350,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 49: Page 20, line 17, insert:

"BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$25,000; and the amount made available under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955, for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, is increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment during the 83d Congress of legislation increasing the authorization for appropriations for such purpose."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$12,500; and the amount made available under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955, for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, is increased from \$75,000 to \$87,500."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 21, line 15, strike out "\$4,600,000" and insert "\$30,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,100,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9709, 83d Congress."

The motion was agreed to.

(Mr. BUDGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, I think that some explanation of the conference action on amendment No. 52 concerning grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment security administration, should be made.

The Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955, contains \$216,400,000 of

which \$200 million was based on the assumption that the 1955 workload would be the same as 1954. The remaining \$16,400,000 was appropriated as a contingency fund to be available for workload increases, above the 1954 level, should such increases occur.

After the regular bill was passed, the Department requested an additional \$43 million of which \$4,600,000 was for the contingency fund and the remainder was primarily for increased workload estimated on the basis of experience since the regular 1955 budget was prepared. The House allowed the requested increase in the contingency fund but made no change in the base appropriation of \$200 million which, as I stated a moment ago, was based on a workload equal to that experienced in fiscal year 1954.

After the House acted on the supplemental appropriation bill for 1955, the Department sent to the Senate an additional request for supplemental funds in the amount of \$3,756,000 for additional workloads, not included in the calculation of previous requests, estimated to result from the establishment of a program of unemployment-compensation benefits for Federal employees, extension of unemployment insurance coverage to employers of four or more, and expansion of the vocational rehabilitation program.

The Senate approved the increase of \$4,600,000 in the contingency fund and, in addition, provided \$25,400,000 for the other purposes for which supplemental funds were requested.

In my opinion the House took the more practical approach to this matter in basing the appropriation on the previous year's workload rather than attempting to guess at what will develop during the next year. However, due to the necessity of coming to some agreement on the appropriation, the House receded from this position and the Senate agreed to a somewhat smaller appropriation. The result of this compromise is that this motion will have the effect of appropriating an additional amount of \$13,100,000 of which \$4,600,000 will be for an increase in the contingency fund; \$2 million will be for activities in connection with the expansion of the program under the legislation resulting from the passage of H. R. 9709; and \$6,500,000 will be for the greater workload, under the regular program and the recently enacted amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, estimated by the Department in connection with the budget requests for supplemental funds.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: Page 22, line 16, insert:

"The two immediately preceding paragraphs in this act under the head 'Bureau of Employment Security' shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9709, 83d Congress, except that \$896,000 of the appropriation for 'Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration' shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9640 or S. 2759, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 56, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "The two immediately preceding paragraphs in this act under the head 'Bureau of Employment Security' shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9709, 83d Congress."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 60: Page 24, line 8, insert:

"OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"Payments to school districts

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (c) (1) of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, as amended, the amount payable to a local educational agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, with respect to the number of children determined under subsection (a) or (b) of section 3 thereof shall be computed on the same basis as was used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, under subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 3 of said law."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 61: Page 24, line 18, insert:

"White House Conference on Education

"Salaries, expenses, and grants: For carrying out the act of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 530), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,250,000, of which \$1 million shall be for grants to the States in accordance with section 2 of such act: *Provided*, That a Conference Director may be appointed by the Secretary at a salary of \$15,000 per annum."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"White House Conference on Education

"Salaries, expenses, and grants: For carrying out the act of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 530), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$900,000, of which \$700,000 shall be for grants to the States in accordance with section 2 of such act, except that the Commissioner of Education may establish the amount to be allotted to each State without regard to the limitation established by said section 2, but no State shall receive less than \$5,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds granted to any State may be used to compensate any person for their personal serv-

ices: *Provided further*, That a Conference Director may be appointed by the Secretary at a salary of not to exceed \$12,500 per annum."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 62: Page 25, line 3, insert:

"OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

"Grants to States and other agencies

"For grants to States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$6 million, of which \$1,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said act; and \$3 million is for special projects under section 4 of said act: *Provided*, That the amounts appropriated for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation under the heads 'Payments to States' in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available, without regard to the limitations set forth therein, for the purposes of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That the paragraphs under the head 'Office of Vocational Rehabilitation' in this act shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9640 or S. 2759, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

"Grants to States and other agencies

"For grants to States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$4 million, of which \$1,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said act; and \$1 million is for special projects under section 4 of said act: *Provided*, That the amounts appropriated for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation under the head 'Payments to States' in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available, without regard to the limitations set forth therein, for the purposes of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That not more than \$2 of the funds made available for special projects under section 4 of said act shall be expended for any project for each \$1 that the grantee, or the grantee and the State, expends for the same purpose."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 71: Page 27, line 11, strike out all of lines 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JUDD moves that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 71.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, this item was called to my attention by Mr. Victor Christgau who is the Director of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Bureau, and who for years was in charge of the corresponding agency in our State government in Minnesota.

The amendment which my preferential motion would strike out, was put in here on the floor, not by the Committee on Appropriations. It would prevent moving about 450 of the top administrative personnel of OASI back to Washington from Baltimore where the Bureau was transferred in 1942. The main argument in favor of the amendment was that it would mean a reduction of the number of employees in Baltimore, not that it would be a mistake to bring 450 of the top staff people of the agency to Washington.

The recent passage of the Social Security Act amendments and the resulting extension of social-security benefits to many more millions of people will add somewhere between 550 and 850 new employees who will be in Baltimore. So it will not hurt Baltimore to allow the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to organize her own Department so as to have here her key people, who do the planning and the top staff work and the direction of the 14,000 employees in the Bureau. Only 4,500 are in Baltimore, whereas 9,000 are in offices all over the United States; 3,000 in 512 district offices, and 6,000 in 6 area offices. From the standpoint of good administration, I think anyone will recognize that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare ought to be entitled to have her key people here in Washington where she can deal with them directly, immediately, and conveniently. It will not injure Baltimore. There will be more people in Baltimore than at present.

It seems to me that this rider put in on the spur of the moment in the House and struck out by the Senate was an unwise piece of legislation on an appropriation bill. From the standpoint of efficiency and, in the long run, economy, it is obviously advantageous to have all the top people who operate an agency of this size, the largest in the whole Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, here together in Washington under the Secretary's immediate direction and observation.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder if the distinguished gentleman realizes that the purpose of the rider conceived by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL] and passed by the House was to save some of the taxpayers' money, and that it was overwhelmingly adopted by the House at the time this bill was originally considered, after an intelligent discussion with regard to it.

Mr. JUDD. It was a very brief discussion. I have a copy of it here. It is less than a page of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

It will cost, it was estimated, \$130,000 to move those people back here. They were moved to Baltimore in 1942 when there was a great shortage of office space in Washington. That was the only reason. Now, as we know, there has been a substantial cutting down of Federal personnel in Washington. There is adequate housing and office space here. Other departments carry out reorganizations and transfers of personnel with opening and closing of district or area or regional offices all the time. Thousands of employees are moved here and there at Government expense. On what theory and for what reason do we in an appropriation bill forbid this Department to carry a relatively small and inexpensive transfer that is considered by its head to be essential to its efficient operation?

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MARSHALL. I concur with my colleague from Minnesota. This proposal that was made on the floor of the House and was stricken out by the Senate certainly is not in the interest of economy. It is inconceivable to me that we should pick out one department of the Government and impose this regulation on it. I support the gentleman's motion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Speaker, this amendment was adopted on the floor of the House as the result of an amendment offered on the floor by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL]. I may say, however, speaking as one member of the committee, that I had no objection to the amendment.

These people have been in Baltimore for almost 13 years. When all the people who are doing the work of paying the claims of the old-age and survivors' fund are doing that work in the city of Baltimore, and have been doing it there for almost 13 years, it seems to me as a member of the Appropriations Committee that the supervisory personnel should remain where they have been for the last 13 years, namely, in Baltimore. The proposal of the Department is to bring 450 of the supervisory people down here to Washington. I would prefer, and I think it would result in a more economic operation, that the supervisory people remain in Baltimore where the supervisory work is actually being done rather than being moved here to Washington.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. As I understand, aside from bringing those people down here there would be the additional cost of moving them from Baltimore here. In other words, the Government would have to defray that moving expense.

Mr. BUDGE. The Department even asked that the Government pay a per diem of \$9 per day for each employee, plus \$6 per day for each dependent of each employee. The Appropriations Committee deleted that, I believe wisely.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Aside from the cost, you have the housing situation which, I assume, is already acceptable, having served for 13 years in Baltimore. I would assume that has adequately been taken care of. Now they come here and you have another problem of trying to house these people, aside from the expense of moving them here; is that not true?

Mr. BUDGE. Yes; and, of course, we are not too sure where they are to be housed from a working standpoint here in Washington.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I am advised that space is available in Washington and has already been allocated for these 450 individuals who are to be moved back. The decision was made by the Secretary in May and most of the affected persons in Baltimore thinking, of course, that it would go through, until this rider was put in, made arrangements and have rented houses and some have bought houses here in Washington to move to. I think I ought also to say that they are not so much supervisory personnel as they are administrative personnel. They are the people who plan the policies and direct the operations of OASI. It is for that reason that the Secretary properly feels she ought to have her own general staff right here where the basic decisions for this gigantic operation are made.

Mr. BUDGE. In answer to that, I would say to the gentleman—the top people are already in Washington. The administrator and his top staff are already here.

Mr. JUDD. No.

Mr. BUDGE. This brings an additional 450 people from Baltimore. I am also advised that the lease on space where they have the people now in Baltimore has another year to run.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, would it not be a very simple matter for the head of the department who is expressing such great concern for this, and to have this as a unit, to travel from Washington to Baltimore, which is all of 40 miles away, and carry out the wishes of the committee?

Mr. BUDGE. That is actually what is being done now. The administrator is here in Washington and in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare downtown. These are an additional 450 people who are not the top administrative people.

Mr. JUDD. I am advised that much of the time of the administrator has to be spent in Baltimore with his staff that ought to be in Washington and he commutes back and forth. That is the basic reason for the request because so much time and inconvenience are required commuting back and forth.

Mr. BUDGE. The only reason to commute then would be to confer. The gentleman's statement then would be that the 450 people are not the ones who are actually doing all of the mechanical work there, and I would think it would be much more convenient to have the administrator here in Washington, where he now is, and the top supervisory people of the 450 remain in Baltimore where they are now, and where the work is actually being done.

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DEVEREUX].

Mr. DEVEREUX. Is it not true that these people have been living in Baltimore for many, many years? They also have commitments over there, as far as housing and that sort of thing is concerned.

Mr. JUDD. That is true.

Mr. DEVEREUX. You say there is rental space here to take care of them in Washington. But you realize that we have provided for a big building in Baltimore, and it happens to be in my district. However, we know that there would be ample space to take care of the people over there. Is that not true?

Mr. JUDD. Yes. It is not a question of space. The question is efficiency and economy in the operation of one of the largest departments in the Government. There is plenty of space in both cities.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, it must be apparent that the administrator of this agency is a very popular gentleman from the State of Minnesota, because up to now there have been but three speakers against this money-saving Friedel amendment heretofore adopted in the House, the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. JUDD; the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. ANDERSEN; and the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. MARSHALL. But I am going to follow my chairman, the distinguished gentleman from New York, Mr. TABER, in an effort to save some of the taxpayers' money. I am not interested in whether it is Washington or Baltimore or Minnesota, or what have you. I am interested in saving some of the taxpayers' money. I am going to vote against the motion to recede and concur, and I shall vote for the motion of the gentleman from New York to insist on our disagreement with the other body.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, my understanding about this amendment is that it does not prohibit moving these people to Washington. It merely prohibits paying the expenses of their moving. My belief is they will be moved in any event. All we do, if we keep this House rider in this bill, is to penalize the men who are going to move to Washington. I think the motion of the gen-

tleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] should be agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

The thing that disturbs me about this proposal is that it involves something like four or five hundred administrative personnel. How are they going to take four or five hundred administrative personnel out of Baltimore and have any administrative personnel left in Baltimore on the social-security job, is beyond me. If they were going to move a dozen or so of the key personnel who have to do with the overall policy of the thing down here, that would be another story; but four or five hundred bothers me.

(Mr. FRIEDEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. TABER, and the House conferees, for insisting that my amendment to H. R. 9936 remain in the bill and that the House not concur in the Senate amendment which deleted it.

I am unalterably opposed to the Judd amendment. I am opposed to it for two reasons:

First. Because it will cost the taxpayers more money, about one-half million dollars more—not just \$59,000—as stated.

Second. It would affect the welfare and morale of 400 out of the 450 employees to be transferred.

The great majority of these employees have been working and living in Baltimore for the past 12 or 13 years, and last August 11, 1953, there was an official departmental memorandum issued informing the employees that there would be ample space for all employees of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Baltimore, this space to be provided in the new \$25-million Social Security Building to be erected near Baltimore.

On the basis of this memorandum many of the employees bought homes in Baltimore and quite a few have large mortgages outstanding. While it is true that a few may be benefited by the Judd amendment—most of the 400 families would be adversely affected.

Therefore, I urge the membership to defeat the pending motion of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the preferential motion of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 71½: Page 27, line 16, insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$6,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, of which not

more than \$59,300 may be transferred to 'Salaries and expenses, offices of field services,' for expenses of activities relating to the old-age and survivors insurance program."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71½, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$5,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 74: Page 28, line 10, insert:

"Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

"For construction of an office building and appurtenant facilities for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, including equipment, acquisition of land (including donations thereof), and preparation of plans and specifications, \$22,290,000, to be derived from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and to remain available until expended."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$20,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 79: Page 39, line 14, insert:

"Civil Defense activities

"For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out functions delegated to it pursuant to the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$1,800,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$1,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 85: Page 30, line 34, insert:

"FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

"For an additional amount for 'Foreign Agricultural Service,' including not to exceed \$15,000 for representation allowances,

\$1,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be derived from such appropriation or appropriations available to the Department of State as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine: *Provided*, That transfers shall be made under this authorization in lieu of any similar transfers which may be authorized under the Agricultural Act of 1954 (H. R. 9680, 83d Cong.): *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 9680, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER. moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

"For an additional amount for 'Foreign Agricultural Service', including not to exceed \$15,000 for representation allowances, \$1,400,000, which shall be derived from the 'Salaries and Expenses' appropriation available to the Department of State: *Provided*, That transfers shall be made under this authorization in lieu of any similar transfers which may be authorized under the Agricultural Act of 1954 (H. R. 9680, 83d Cong.): *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 9680, 83d Congress."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks on amendments Nos. 84 and 85.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the amendment just adopted, I wish to make the record clear that the conferees have agreed that services from counterpart funds or other sources heretofore made available to this service while under State Department supervision shall continue to be available to this service on the same basis as heretofore.

Furthermore, may I express my appreciation to my fellow conferees for agreeing to the sum of \$1,750,000 for watershed protection in the prior amendment, No. 84, which was not in disagreement. This is further evidence of the popularity of the Andersen-Hope watershed protection program, first actually implemented by funds in my subcommittee on appropriations for agriculture for fiscal year 1954. This additional money will help with both planning and construction and is very much needed in a very worthwhile program.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 86: Page 31, line 10, insert:

"COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

"For an additional amount for 'Commodity Exchange Authority', \$93,000: *Provided*, That \$39,000 of this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation which would add 'coffee' under the definition of the word 'commodities' as defined in section

2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a); \$34,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6435, 83d Congress; and \$20,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2313, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: "In the last line, eliminate the reference to 'S. 2313' and insert in lieu thereof 'Section 710 (a) of H. R. 9680'."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for an inquiry?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. On page 30 of H. R. 9936, Senate amendment No. 84, Soil Conservation Service, watershed protection, there is a reference to H. R. 6788, and the possibility of this measure becoming a law. Why do you not say that the bill is a law? It is now Public Law 566, approved by the President on August 4. Let us clarify this.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I may say to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN] that that was corrected by the amendment previously offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota. In other words, in the conference report we acknowledge the fact that this bill has become law.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 88: Page 31, line 21, insert:

"Loan authorizations

"For loans under the act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing amount shall be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: "In the second proviso of said amendment strike out the word 'appropriation' and insert in lieu thereof the word 'authorization'."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 89: Page 32, line 5, insert:

"Office of the Solicitor

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the Solicitor', \$54,000: *Provided*, That \$40,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Office of the Solicitor

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the Solicitor', \$45,000: *Provided*, That \$35,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, 83d Congress."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 91: Page 32, line 21, insert "*Provided*, That hereafter hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "*Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL].

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks which I was permitted to extend a while ago may be inserted immediately preceding the vote on the so-called Judd motion to recede and concur.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 99: Page 35, line 4, insert "*Provided further*, That \$375,000 of the unobligated funds heretofore appropriated for the Missouri River Basin project shall be available for additional investigations on the Garrison diversion unit, including the Sheyenne Farm and the Oakes Development tract in North Dakota, and for the White River and for emergency rehabilitation of the Willow Creek Dam in South Dakota."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "Provided further, That \$250,000 of the unobligated funds heretofore appropriated for the Missouri River Basin project shall be available for additional investigations on the Garrison diversion unit, the White River, and for emergency rehabilitation of the Willow Creek Dam in South Dakota."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 100: Page 35, line 13, strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$6,000,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: "After the comma following the sum named in said amendment insert: 'of which not more than \$175,000 shall be available for personal services'."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 104: Page 36, line 12, insert:

"Sec. 703. The limitation for personal services under the heading 'Construction, Bonneville Power Administration,' contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465, 83d Cong.), is hereby increased from \$6,250,000 to \$7,450,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: "Strike the sum which precedes the period in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof '\$3,750,000.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 110: Page 38, line 9, insert:

"FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

"Administrative expenses (Korean claims)

"For expenses necessary to enable the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to carry out the provisions of the amendments of 1954 to the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 2004), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$100,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 9390, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: "the Commission is authorized to use not to exceed \$100,000 of funds made available for administrative expenses of the War Claims Commission."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 115: Page 40, line 22, after "proceeds", strike out "shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts" and insert "credited to the fund from which rental payments are made."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "credited to the fund from which rental payments are made during fiscal year 1955."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 116: Page 41, line 1, insert:

"Survey of Government records, records management, and disposal practices

"For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$25,000 for administrative expenses, in connection with conducting surveys of Government records, and records creation, maintenance, management and disposal practices in Federal agencies, pursuant to sections 505 and 506 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, \$500,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of said act, the Administrator shall have final authority in all matters involving the conduct of surveys and the implementation of recommendations based on such surveys: *Provided further*, That the General Services Administration is authorized to procure services in accordance with section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That a detailed quarterly report on the progress of each survey conducted hereunder shall be made to the Appropriations Committees of the Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 9 of said amendment, in lieu of the sum named insert "\$300,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 119: Page 42, line 3, insert:

"Salaries and expenses
"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$1,350,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the

amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from '\$169,325' to '\$260,825': *Provided*, That the authority contained under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (Public Law 357) for transfer of funds to this appropriation is continued through December 31, 1954, but additional amounts transferred pursuant to this extension shall not exceed \$250,000, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses of travel."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and concur therein with an amendments, as follows: In line 3 of said amendment, in lieu of the sum named insert "\$1,100,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 122: Page 43, line 1, insert:

"Public facility loans

"Public facility loans, payments to revolving fund: For any payment of the revolving fund pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act as amended (40 U. S. C. 459) \$18,000,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of the first proviso under the head of 'Office of the Administrator, Salaries and expenses' in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428) with respect to expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at project sites shall apply to projects or facilities financed by loans from the revolving fund hereby established, and the limitation on such nonadministrative expenses in said proviso is increased from '\$500,000' to '\$525,000.'"

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of said amendment, in lieu of the sum named insert "\$2,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 127: Page 44, line 7, insert:

"Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to exceed \$210,000 of funds in the revolving fund established pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 2

of said amendment, in lieu of the sum named insert "\$75,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 128: Page 44, line 20, insert:

"Federal Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for administrative expenses, is increased from '\$5,150,000' to '\$6,500,000' and the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$175,000' to '\$355,000': *Provided*, That the limitation under said head on the amount available for certain nonadministrative expenses of said Administration is increased from '\$25,000,000' to '\$28,000,000.'"

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$6,500,000" named in line 5 of said amendment, insert "\$5,500,000"; and in lieu of the sum of "\$355,000" named in lines 6 and 7 of said amendment, insert "\$250,000"; and in lieu of the sum of "\$28,000,000" named in line 10 of said amendment, insert "\$26,250,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 129: Page 45, line 5, insert:

"Public Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by law, is increased from '\$6,950,000' to '\$7,750,000'; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from '\$500,000' to '\$580,000.'"

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 129, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$7,750,000" named in line 6 of said amendment, insert "\$7,350,000"; and in lieu of the sum of "\$580,000" named in line 8 of said amendment, insert "\$540,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 130: Page 45, line 13, insert:

"NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
"Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system

"For an additional amount for 'Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system,' \$60,000, to remain available until expended, to be used for carrying out the provisions of section 1 (a) of the act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$35,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist on its disagreement.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that that motion cannot be offered until the other one is voted down.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of our distinguished chairman what was the amount finally inserted? Thirty-five thousand dollars?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. That means that the price of the land has been reduced from \$120,000 to \$70,000.

Let me detain the House briefly for 2 or 3 minutes and give you the history of this proposition. It was submitted to the Subcommittee on Independent Offices, and through its able chairman, the gentleman from California, and the other members, this item was left out of the bill entirely. It went to the other body, and the other body inserted a Federal contribution of \$60,000, which meant that the purchase price of the land, which is a little finger of land 56 feet wide by about 225 or 30 or 40 feet long, was put back in the bill. We went to conference. It was agreed to, at least so I thought, that the Senate would recede from its position. I am advised that the other body called some of our conferees together rather late yesterday. I was notified, but unfortunately I was not able to attend. In any event, now they come in with the figure of the Federal contribution of \$35,000.

Mr. Speaker, the land is not worth \$10,000. It has had an RFC loan on it for years and years, about 7 or 8 years, which has been delinquent in principal and interest. I think the RFC loan was for perhaps some \$40,000. They had an oil-rectifying plant there in which they used to take old motor oil and treat it, to put it in shape for reuse. They have had a couple of fires there. The last time the plant burned almost to the ground. I am further advised that the junkmen want \$15,000 or \$20,000 to clear the land.

What this amounts to is abating a nuisance. I imagine all of us have nuisances in our own communities. But why should the Federal Government pay at the rate of \$10 a square foot for land that is not worth \$2 a square foot to abate a local nuisance? We would be setting a precedent here, Mr. Speaker, that would be extremely bad.

In the first place, I do not understand why the RFC permitted the loan to become delinquent in principal and interest for 7 years. I do not understand

how it got into the Senate bill. Somebody has been doing some rather active footwork, I think. It would be a safe, sound thing to do to reject this amendment and then adopt the amendment which will be offered immediately after which insists on the House position, namely, to give them not a penny.

We do not need the land. Why should we pay this money for it? If the National Capital Planning Commission were to buy every little finger of land that it wants, there is not enough money in the Treasury to pay for it.

I hope the amendment is voted down. It would be good, common horse sense to do so.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is not this the same property where they had some difficulty because of an overflow of some oil onto the lawn? It is on the right bank as you drive out on the highway. It was a cracking-plant operation.

Mr. THOMAS. I believe the gentleman is right. They had a small rectifying plant there where they tried to purify some used lubricating oil.

Mr. SHEPPARD. A recovery plant, I believe it is called.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is correct, that this item came before our subcommittee. At that time the amount requested was \$60,000. This would have made a total possible payment—not necessarily, but possible—of over \$100,000. We did not feel that the question was properly before us at that time for the reasons which the gentleman has stated: that the RFC had a loan which was past due, and a bank in Virginia had a loan which was past due. We felt it should not come before us while those matters were undecided. So we did nothing. We did nothing in favor and nothing against it. We did not act upon it. The bill went over to the Senate without the section in it and was returned by the Senate in the belief that there would necessarily have to be money in the bill even if the Park Commission were to start condemnation proceedings. So I make one very slight correction to my distinguished friend's statement, in that the \$35,000 is not necessarily the price, it is the maximum amount the Federal Government will pay, to be equalled by payments from Virginia and Arlington. I think my point is a very minor point, because I have an idea that this will be approximately the amount paid if we get the property. As a matter of fact, the total debt against the property is more than the amount indicated here, and about the amount of the total we are discussing.

The question therefore arises, Should we buy the property or should we not, and that is a matter for the Park Com-

mission, with the approval of Congress. It is in the park system. It is an eyesore. It is presently cracking oil. The oil flows frequently into the Potomac River and pollutes the river. It is the belief, shared by a great many Members of the Congress, that if this can be obtained by the Park Commission at a reasonable price without condemnation proceedings the Park Commission should take advantage of it.

We could not go to condemnation proceedings without money being written into the bill for that purpose. It must be remembered that while the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had a loan plus interest against the property, totaling about \$45,000 as of the moment, at the sale the other day \$51,250 was bid on the property, and that appraisals of the property by the County of Arlington have run as high as \$80,000, which is more than could be paid, under the amendment of the gentleman from New York.

As to the land, my friend from Texas is perfectly right. That land alone is not worth that sum, but the land alone plus the improvements on it, plus the desirability of the property, and plus the elimination of a threat to pollution of the river, makes it up.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell us who owns this land?

Mr. PHILLIPS. An oil company, the Worthington Oil Co., a small more or less a one-person company which, through the war years, and now, is taking old oil, cleaning it, and reselling it.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the State of Virginia have the authority to abate the pollution of the Potomac River which he mentioned a few minutes ago?

Mr. PHILLIPS. No. I am glad the gentleman brought that up. It is one of the major problems. This oil company was here before the zoning law was passed which would have permitted the State or county to do anything about it. It could never again happen, but it has happened now.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. In order that the record may be complete here, the gentleman will recall, and I am sure there is no disagreement, that on the tax rolls in Arlington the property is carried in its entirety, not the land by itself but all the junk that is on it, at \$19,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Twenty-one thousand dollars. Arlington assesses such property at about a quarter of its value.

Mr. THOMAS. At the sale there was only one bidder, and that was the owner, who bid \$51,000. Instead of putting up the \$51,000 he put up \$7,000 or \$8,000 cash, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation gave him 30 days to put up the other, and at the end of the 30 days he had a reversal.

Mr. PHILLIPS. He put up \$7,500, and he has 15 days to make up the rest.

Mr. THOMAS. As far as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is con-

cerned, it has not got its money out of it, and I venture to say it will not.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct, that the RFC does not, as yet, have the \$45,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I want to make sure that I correctly understand the situation with regard to the action of the House conferees and the Senate conferees. Is it not the fact that the House conferees with regard to chapter VIII of this bill and the Senate conferees reached an agreement to delete this item from the bill, and that that agreement was upset along about 8 o'clock last night during the sitting of the conferees on the mutual security appropriation bill?

Mr. PHILLIPS. No, but the gentleman is not very far wrong. He does omit an important fact.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman tell me how far from right I am?

Mr. PHILLIPS. It was yesterday afternoon, not yesterday evening. The gentleman also omits a very important fact.

Mr. ROONEY. I will say this to the gentleman. I was not over in the other body yesterday afternoon, but I was there last night beginning at 7:30 and I did not get my information from a birdie.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I was called over there in the afternoon, and I got in touch with other members of my subcommittee and went over and discussed it. This is what the gentleman omits or overlooks: Between the time the Senate inserted this, and yesterday, a sale had been held by the RFC and a completely different situation developed. Our committee felt that the RFC would get the property as a result of the sale or might get the property, and it was not our function to step in before the sale had taken place. The sale took place. The RFC did not get the property. They got a bid of \$51,250 with a downpayment \$7,500 and the Senate, on the solicitation of the Park Service and people who are interested in the property, then raised the question again and we said if we were to go into it at all, the limit would have to be \$35,000. I shall vote for the amendment, which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has offered.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Why does this have to be taken care of now? You have this foreclosure still standing which has just been consummated. You do not even know whether the person who made the bid is actually going to come through with the money to buy it. Should not the matter be left over until at least next year to see what the result of the foreclosure proceedings will be?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman's point would be well taken if this were actually an expenditure of money. This is an appropriation of money to the Park Commission so that if the commission has an opportunity to do anything between now and the time Congress again convenes, it can do it. Otherwise, the Commission's hands will be tied no

matter what happens, even if we should have an excellent opportunity to buy it. We are not buying the property in this bill—we are merely giving \$35,000 to the Park Service as a maximum with which they may negotiate.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Why would it not be better to see what happens so far as these foreclosure proceedings are concerned. It might be that the RFC would get title to the property and then they could just turn it over to the Planning Board and we would not have all this worry at this time.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Then the RFC would probably want us to pay it off and pay other debts.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 41, noes 71.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS of Texas moves that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 130.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 132: Page 47, line 3, insert:

"SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$350,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$200,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 of the funds made available for administrative expenses in this act under the head 'Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation' may be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended upon the approval or authority of the administrator."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment 134, page 48, line 14, insert:

"Family housing

"For family housing authorized by the enactment into law of H. R. 9924, 83d Congress, not to exceed \$175 million to be made available to the respective military departments in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall not be used for family housing unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that (1) it is impracticable to construct family housing under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act, and (2) that adequate housing at reasonable rental rates is not available in the immediate vicinity of the military installation, and (3) it is impracticable to ac-

quire suitable housing under other existing provisions of law: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 708 of Public Law 458, approved June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 350), shall not apply to 250 units of family housing provided for by this act but the individual cost of such units shall in no event exceed \$20,000 per unit."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000,000"; and before the period insert ": *Provided further*, That the construction authorized by the act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325, 83d Cong.) may be accomplished prior to approval of title to underlying land, as provided by section 355, as amended, of the Revised Statutes."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 136, page 49, line 21, insert:

"Army National Guard

"The Secretary of the Army may transfer not to exceed \$3,000,000 to the appropriation 'Army National Guard, 1955' for additional State National Guard civilian employees from any appropriation available to the Department of the Army when such transfers are determined by the Secretary of the Army to be in the national interest."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 136, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,500,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 147, on page 53, line 7, insert:

"Sec. 906. (a) The Department of Defense is authorized to acquire by purchase, or by lease or otherwise for a period not to exceed seven years, not to exceed 6 vessels capable of transporting, loading, and unloading railroad rolling stock, on rails by the roll-on, roll-off method, as well as, wheeled and tracked military equipment to be loaded and discharged under their own power.

"(b) Any appropriation of the Department of Defense shall be available for the purposes of this act."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed as paragraph (b) of said amendment insert:

"(b) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 148, page 53, line 16, insert:

"Sec. 907. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to convey, subject to such terms, conditions, and restrictions as are required by this act and the public interest, to the Los Angeles City High School District of Los Angeles County, Calif., all right, title, and interest of the United States to the Birmingham General Hospital tract (consisting of 117 32/100 acres of land, more or less, and all improvements thereon) located at Van Nuys, Calif. In addition to other consideration required by this section for the conveyance authorized hereunder, such school district shall be required to pay to the Secretary of the Army the sum of \$500,000. Upon receipt by the Secretary of the Army such sum shall be credited to the appropriation 'Military Construction, Army', and shall be available for (1) the construction and other costs involved in moving to a suitable Government-owned site the buildings to be reconveyed to the Secretary under the provisions of this section, and (2) the construction of additional supporting facilities at such site as may be required for authorized defense construction.

"In addition to other terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in the deed whereby the Birmingham General Hospital is conveyed to such school district, the school district shall agree, as a part of the consideration for the conveyance, (1) to reconvey to the Secretary of the Army, immediately upon acceptance of the deed, and without consideration, title to the buildings which are located at the Birmingham General Hospital and which are occupied by troops on the date of enactment of this act, and (2) to permit such buildings to remain in place for continued occupancy by troops until substitute facilities are constructed by the Secretary of the Army, and such buildings are removed."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed in said amendment insert:

"Sec. 907. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to receive the sum of \$500,000 in partial consideration for the conveyance by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for educational purposes pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to the Los Angeles City High School District of Los Angeles County, Calif., of all right, title, and interest of the United States to that portion of the Birmingham General Hospital tract now occupied by troops (consisting of 40 acres of land, more or less, and improvements thereon) located at Van Nuys, Calif., provided such sum is received by the Secretary of the Army on or before July 1, 1956. Upon receipt by the Secretary of the Army such sum shall be credited to the appropriation, 'Military Construction, Army,' and shall be available for (1) the construction and other costs involved in moving to a suitable Government owned site not more than

eight buildings to be selected by the Secretary of the Army to be excluded from the conveyance by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and (2) the construction of additional supporting facilities at such site as may be required for authorized defense construction, at a total cost of not to exceed \$500,000.

"In addition to other terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in the deed whereby the Birmingham General Hospital is conveyed to such school district, the school district shall agree, as a part of the consideration for the conveyance to permit any buildings required by the Secretary of the Army to remain in place for continued occupancy by troops for a period of not to exceed 9 months after the date of conveyance of said property to the school district."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 151, on page 55, line 6, insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, General', \$8,415,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$1,600,000 shall be available for advanced engineering and design by the Corps of Engineers for projects which have been authorized for development with participation by State, local government or private groups and for authorized projects which are under consideration for participation by such agencies: *Provided*, That \$140,000 of this appropriation shall be available only for the prosecution of the project for beach erosion control at Hampton Beach, N. H., as authorized by law: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,000,000 of unexpended funds appropriated for the current or any previous fiscal year to the Department of the Army for 'Construction, general, rivers and harbors,' shall be available until expended for use on such authorized river and harbor projects as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense to be essential to the national defense program."

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, the \$1,200,000 for debris dams in this bill should be regarded as matching funds since the county of Los Angeles contributes very largely to this total. This item is urgent, almost tragically so. The amount could not be included in the original budget for this purpose because the disastrous fire on the south side of the mountains occurred in December and January after the budget had been approved and sent to the Congress.

This fire completely denuding the front side of the mountains above the towns of Monrovia, Sierra Madre, and Arcadia in Los Angeles National Forest created thus from Federal lands, a disastrous hazard. We must realize that when a wall of water suddenly rushes down these fire denuded canyons, it is not only a wall of water but a wall of rocks and boulders, many as large as automobiles. When they hit a town, they take houses, buildings, and lives before them. This is suddenly the situation these towns face due to this terrible forest fire.

The debris dams recommended in this bill Bailey, Auburn, and Carter Canyons above Sierra Madre and Sawpit Canyon above Morovia can be installed

this summer and can save these towns from almost certain disaster. Passage of this amendment is highly recommended.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 151, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, General', \$5,985,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$600,000 shall be available for advanced engineering and design by the Corps of Engineers for projects which have been authorized for development with participation by State, local government, or private groups and for authorized projects which are under consideration for participation by such agencies."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I think I should make a statement at this point.

This item presently includes the Markham Ferry Reservoir, Okla., \$100,000; Priest Rapids Reservoir, Wash., \$350,000;

Cougar Reservoir, Oreg., \$150,000; or a total of \$600,000 for planning.

It also includes for construction: Stockton Harbor, Calif., \$335,000; Greenup lock and dam, Kentucky and Ohio, \$2 million;

San Diego River and Mission Bay, Calif., \$750,000;

Buffalo Harbor, N. Y., \$1,100,000; Los Angeles County drainage area, \$1,200,000.

The other items which the Senate included were left out, some of them because there was no authorization, and others because it was not deemed that it was the proper time or the proper place to proceed.

I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. MILLER of New York addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. HESELTON, Mr. JENKINS, and Mr. MOSS asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD at this point.)

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I regret exceedingly that the conference committee did not agree to accept the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget for funds for the continuation of the flood-control project at North Adams, Mass., which the other body approved.

Testimony by the Corps of Engineers last year included the following by Colonel Hiatt:

It will provide a useful unit of the project extending from Marshall Street on the North Branch and Johnson Dam on the South Branch, downstream to the existing dam of the North Adams Manufacturing Co.

He also said:

We feel the whole project, the whole unit, should be completed and carried on.

The Corps of Engineers also testified before the committee in the other body this year that it had recommended the continuation of this project.

The average annual benefits are \$829,000.

The cost-benefit ratio is 1.13.

Upon completion, the project will protect 13 major industries, 570 commercial establishments, 580 residences, 7 public buildings, public roads and bridges, public utilities and services, and an unknown number of human beings, whose lives and livelihoods are of vital importance to this community of 21,567. The protection would extend to about 85 percent of the industrial area and to about 25 percent of the residential area.

In North Adams there are 33 industrial establishments, employing over 12,000 people, with an annual payroll of \$13,244,000 and manufacturing products annually valued at more than \$61 million.

The record is clear that the community has attempted to meet its full responsibility in repairing and trying to prevent losses. Local expenditures in connection with the four major floods, exclusive of industry and private expenditures, exceeded \$1,886,000.

This project met the rigid test applied in 1950 under Public Law 759, 81st Congress. I would like to quote the pertinent sentence from General Pike's statement at the time the program was announced:

It has been screened to include the projects which, as directed by the President, directly contribute to national defense or to civilian requirements essential to the changed international situation, and it complies in all aspects with the criteria directed by the Congress.

Then I would like to include a copy of a letter dated October 12, 1950, from Col. W. E. Potter, covering this determination:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, October 12, 1950.

HON. JOHN W. HESELTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HESELTON: Please refer to your recent letters relative to the local flood protection projects for Adams and North Adams, Mass.

The General Appropriation Act, 1951 (Public Law 759, 81st Cong.), provides for a reduction of over \$75 million in the amount recommended by the Senate for our civil works program. It also calls for an overall reduction in Government expenditures for nondefense purposes of \$550 million, a portion of which has been applied to our civil works program.

In view of these reductions in funds and also the criteria set forth in the conference report on the 1951 General Appropriation Act requiring a reexamination of the civil works program with a view to conserving resources of men, materials, and equipment, this Office has reviewed all projects which are eligible for appropriation under Public Law 759; and we have given careful consideration to all data furnished in support of those projects in the development of our recommended civil works program for the present fiscal year.

I am pleased to say it has been determined that the Adams and North Adams projects meet the above requirements and that funds in the amounts of \$245,000 and \$350,000, respectively, are available for their construc-

tion from our appropriation for the current fiscal year. You may be assured that the work will proceed as expeditiously as practicable.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. POTTER,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers,
Acting Assistant Chief of Engineers
for Civil Works.

The Federal Government has appropriated \$1,183,000 to date for this project and the full amount has been obligated. I am sure that you will understand that the people concerned feel they had every right to expect that their Federal Government was undertaking what it had determined to be a justifiable project and would proceed to complete it at the earliest practical date. Further, I am certain you will agree that they had a right to make their decisions and plans with this in mind.

They do not ask and do not expect favored treatment. But in the face of all the undisputed facts, including the initiation of the project, the Federal investment to date and the favorable recommendations last year by the Bureau of the Budget under both the Truman and the Eisenhower administrations, they consider a complete cessation of work without explanation a great deal less than what they were entitled to expect.

I submit that there is full and complete justification for finding that this project is a sound Federal investment which should no longer be deferred.

I hope and believe that the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of the Budget, the respective committees in Congress will approve the continuation of this project during the next fiscal year.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, with reference to the proposed construction of the Greenup Dam as set out in title 10 of the report made to accompany H. R. 9936, I am glad that the conference report now under discussion has recommended the construction of the Greenup Dam which will be a dam across the Ohio River just below the city of Ironton, Ohio, which is my hometown.

I wish to thank Mr. JOHN TABER, the chairman of the committee, and other members of the committee, who favored the construction of this big dam that will be of such a great benefit to the shippers on the mighty Ohio River and to the cities along the river that will benefit in many ways from a goodly supply of water.

Mr. Speaker, when as a young lawyer I began to practice law in Ironton, Ohio, I realized that the most important thing in the Ohio Valley is the Ohio River. Ever since that time I have taken advantage of every opportunity to make the Ohio River more and more important.

Many years ago Congress passed legislation that provided for the construction of 52 small dams in the Ohio in order to establish a 9-foot stage from Pittsburgh to Cairo. That is a distance of probably 600 miles. It took several years to construct this large number of small dams. Some of them began to deteriorate before the last one was constructed. I remember that when the last one was constructed there was held

a dedicatory celebration. There was a sort of a river caravan organized and the proper authorities induced Mr. Herbert Hoover, who was the President at that time to take part in this ceremony. I went on this trip with Mr. Hoover and others. At the celebration Mr. Hoover made a speech. That was on October 18, 1929. The celebration was held under the auspices of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association. I was present at these ceremonies and heard President Hoover speak.

This following is a copy of one paragraph of his speech:

While I am proud to be the President who witnesses the apparent completion of its improvement, I have the belief that some day new inventions and new pressures of population will require its further development. In some generation to come they will perhaps look back at our triumph in building a channel nine feet in depth in the same way that we look at the triumph of our forefathers when, having cleared the snags and bars, they announced that a boat drawing two feet of water could pass safely from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Yet, for their times and means they, too, accomplished a great task. It is the river that is permanent; it is one of God's gifts to man, and with each succeeding generation we will advance in our appreciation and use of it. And with each generation it will grow in the history and tradition of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, about 15 years ago I arranged to hold a public hearing on the proposal to construct one of the high modern dams at the proper place between Ironton, Ohio and Portsmouth, Ohio. Many river men and prominent shippers on the Ohio attended that meeting. The meeting was attended by the United States Army Engineers. At that meeting arrangements were made for the holding of another meeting which was held in due course. At the last meeting the Army engineers were encouraged to make a report and recommendations to the Chief of Engineers and other Government officials.

This report by the district engineers was favorable. But about that time the war clouds were commencing to hover and it was decided that we should not press the matter. The Second World War did come along and it was not wise to ask the Government to spend this money at this time.

But gradually the traffic on the Ohio has increased until now the statistics show that the traffic on the Ohio River from Parkersburg, W. Va., to Cincinnati is the heaviest river traffic anywhere in the United States.

Just yesterday I saw a report to the effect that the traffic emanating from the vicinity of Huntington, W. Va., had for the past few weeks been the greatest of any traffic in any river in our great country.

At any rate these facts that I cite will prove that the \$2 million that I have asked for in my bill will be justified. We only ask for this amount now for this will be enough to commence the work. It will as I understand be necessary to appropriate about \$60 million altogether and that will come later.

But, Mr. Speaker, when this money shall have been spent the country will have the constant use of a great dam for a hundred years to come.

I am proud of my efforts in furthering this great project to a successful start, and I am sure that future generations will rise up and bless us all who have helped in advancing this great project.

Again, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people living in southern Ohio and northern Kentucky and northern West Virginia I thank every one who helped us toward the construction of this great national improvement.

[Mr. MOSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Is the item for Buffalo Harbor an aftermath of the St. Lawrence seaway?

Mr. TABER. No. It had to come anyway.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. SPENCE. Will the gentleman inform me as to what amount is provided for the commencement of construction of the Greenup Dam in Ohio?

Mr. TABER. For the Greenup Dam, \$2 million, and it is to begin construction upon the dam. That was the budget estimate.

Mr. SPENCE. That is provided in the amendment?

Mr. TABER. Yes, and that was the amount carried in the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 154: Page 56, line 13, insert:

"Operation and maintenance, general

"For an additional amount for 'Operation and maintenance, general', \$840,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Operation and maintenance, general

"Not to exceed \$600,000 of funds previously appropriated under this head shall be available until expended for repairs to the north jetty at Yaquina Bay Harbor, Oreg."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 155: Page 56, line 17, insert:

"Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries

"For an additional amount for 'Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries', \$1,000,000 to remain available until expended."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Before the period in said amendment insert ", to be derived by transfer from 'Operation and maintenance, general'."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point a brief explanatory statement with reference to this amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this amendment allocates \$1 million for flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, to be derived by transfer from previously appropriated funds for operation and maintenance, general. It is the desire of the conferees on the part of the House and the Senate that these funds be transferred from the emergency fund available to the Corps of Engineers for flood-control works.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. May I ask the gentleman exactly what this amendment is?

Mr. TABER. This is the appropriation of \$1 million to overcome a mistake which the engineers made in plugging up a drainage channel down in Louisiana. Instead of having it come directly out of the Treasury the committee thought it was better that it come out of funds that had previously been appropriated.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Do I understand we are just covering up some million-dollar appropriation that the committee or someone in Louisiana had made a mistake on?

Mr. TABER. No. The Army engineers made the mistake.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 164: Page 62, line 3, insert:

"Construction of tankers

"For construction of tankers as authorized by the act of ——— 1954, Public Law —, \$37,500,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation may be transferred to such appropriation as the President may designate."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 164, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Construction of tankers"

"For construction of tankers as authorized by the act of August 10, 1954, Public Law 575, \$30,000,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be transferred to such appropriation as the President may designate."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 168: Page 67, line 18, insert "purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; and entertainment; \$170,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 168, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$100,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, it is not my disposition to offer a motion at this point because I realize how difficult the task of the conferees has been, and I commend them for reducing by \$70,000 the figure as it originally appeared in the Senate bill. But I do feel that the attention of the Congress should be called to the danger inherent in appropriating too large sums for such projects as this.

This is an important historical celebration. It is entirely in keeping that it should be held and perhaps a modest appropriation would be in order. The membership will recall that when the bill was before us our distinguished colleague from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch] offered an amendment to reduce the figure of \$170,000 to \$25,000, which was carried by a substantial vote. We come back here now with the figure raised to \$100,000.

The Committee on the Judiciary is confronted every year with a difficult task when these various bills for celebrations are presented to it. Many Members introduce such bills in good faith and with earnest intent and commendable desire to serve the interests of their constituents. It will militate against the favorable consideration of these measures unless the Congress is very conservative in the amount which it appropriates for such purposes. It is simply not responsible for us to vote large sums of the taxpayers' funds for such celebrations, significant as they may be.

I feel it is desirable at this point to make that a matter of record. I know the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the House conferees have done all that they possibly could to keep these amounts down.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 187: Page 81, line 8, insert:

"SEC. 1312. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this act shall be available from July 1, 1954, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1954, and the date of enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof and the terms of Public Law 475, 83d Congress."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 187, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the section number named in said amendment insert "1313."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken may have permission to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

FOREIGN AID

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill H. R. 10051, the foreign-aid bill, may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, is that the foreign-aid appropriation bill?

Mr. TABER. That is the foreign-aid bill; yes.

Mr. CANNON. Does the gentleman expect to have a conference this afternoon?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if my distinguished and able friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] would put a muzzle on a certain party, we might get that conference report filed by midnight tonight.

Mr. TABER. I wish we could.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

LAWS RELATING TO ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 9580) to revise and extend the laws relating to espionage and sabotage, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. GRAHAM, Miss THOMPSON of Michigan, Mr. HYDE, Mr. CELLER, and Mr. WALTER.

REVISED STATUTES 4426

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 8647) to amend Revised Statutes 4426, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 8, after "the", insert "inspection."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RED COLONIALISM EXPOSED

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include an address he delivered in Munich on July 3 of this year.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on July 3, 1954, I was in Munich, Germany, as a member of the Select Committee To Investigate Communist Aggression. Our committee had just completed its Munich hearings and was preparing to leave for Berlin to resume hearings when I was invited to make a statement over the Voice of America to the millions of enslaved people behind the Iron Curtain. Since this was the day before the anniversary of our Independence Day, I felt it would be appropriate to send a message to people behind the Iron Curtain which would be truly representative of the spirit of the Founding Fathers of America. I felt it would be an excellent occasion for me to tell the people behind the Iron Curtain that we, the American people, will never give up our eternal fight for freedom, and that we shall never desert the moral and political principles enunciated in the American Declaration of Independence which have, for over 150 years, stood as an inspiration to all mankind.

I felt this would be a most fitting opportunity for me to speak to the people of the enslaved non-Russian nations of the U. S. S. R. The American Declaration of Independence established the political doctrine of "separatism," that is, not only the right but the duty of any people who are subjected to tyranny, to completely break all the bonds that have united them to that tyranny. It was in this spirit that I prepared my remarks to be carried over the Voice of America as a special feature program on our national Independence Day, July 4, 1954. I would like to congratulate the Voice of America for the effort it is making to break through the Iron Curtain and to bring the truth to the millions of people who are enslaved by Russian communism. I refer to those members of the

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Advisory Committees.....23	Imports.....1	School lunch.....16
Animal-plant diseases....7	International agreements.....11	Small business.....26
Appropriations.....2,20	Jump Memorial.....32	Subsidies.....33
CCC.....1,19	Labor, farm.....9	Surplus commodities.....16,19,31
Census.....7	Lands, reclamation...10,21	Tariffs.....16
Civil defense.....2	Law revision.....7	Trade, foreign.....24
Drought relief.....8,22,25	Loans, farm.....29,34	Transportation.....5
Economic situation.....16	Nomination.....13	Travel.....5
Education.....11	Patents.....3	TVA.....33
Farm program.....15,27	Personnel.....5,6,18,35	Unemployment compensation.....18
Flood control.....17	Postal rates.....6	Water compact.....12
Food & drugs.....7	Prices, support...16,23,33	Water facilities.....29,34
Foreign aid.....19,20	Research.....28	Wheat.....30
Forestry.....4	Retirement.....6,18	
Fruits & vegetables.....1		
Grain.....22		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to increase CCC borrowing power, and House concurred in amendment re mangoes imports. Senate agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill and acted on amendments in disagreement. Senators criticized drought-relief administration. Senate debated Federal pay raise. Senate passed plant patenting bill. Senate passed bill permitting long-term leases of forest lands. Senate committee reported bill to codify food-drug laws. House agreed to conference report on fringe-benefits personnel bill. House concurred in Senate amendments to flood control bill. House concurred in Senate amendments to unemployment compensation bill. Reps. Whitten and Burdick criticized farm program bill. Rep. Hope inserted President's statement when signing water facilities bill. Sen. Fulbright inserted Democratic Digest article on farm program. Conferees agreed to file report on foreign-aid appropriation bill. Rep. Brown (Ga.) urged drought relief for Ga. Rep. Polk criticized agricultural advisory committees.

SENATE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Passed H. R. 9756, to increase the borrowing power of CCC from \$8½ billion to \$10 billion, with an amendment by Sen. Holland to add mangoes to the provision in the farm program bill which would require that certain imported fruits and vegetables comply with the standards of domestic marketing orders (pp. 14208-9). The House concurred in the amendment (p. 14179). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 9936. Concurred in the House amendments, to Senate amendments, mentioned in Digest 160. Sen. Kefauver criticized plans to move Headquarters of the Civil Defense Administration to Mich. (pp. 14213-23.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. **PATENTS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 5420, providing that a patent may be obtained on cultivated sports, mutants, hybrids, and newly found seedling plants (p. 14229). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Discussed and, on objection of Sen. Gore, passed over H. R. 3534, to authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods (pp. 14255-6).
4. **FORESTRY.** Passed with amendment H. R. 1254, to permit 30-year leases of national forest and certain other Federal lands for public purposes (pp. 14227-8).
5. **TRAVEL; TRANSPORTATION.** Passed without amendment H. R. 179, which authorizes pay of travel expenses of certain civilian employees stationed outside continental U. S. and their immediate families in connection with taking periodic leaves of absence in the U. S., authorizes return of the immediate families and household goods of employees prior to the return of the employees under certain circumstances, etc. (p. 14229). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. **PERSONNEL.** Passed without amendment H. R. 7785, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to make permanent the increases in regular annuities provided by the act of 1952, and to extend such increases to additional annuities purchased by voluntary contributions (p. 14247). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Concurred in a House amendment to S. 3627, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to require an employee to complete 1 year of creditable civilian service subject to the Act within the 2-year period preceding separation in order to establish title to his annuity from the civil service retirement and disability fund (p. 14306). This bill will now be sent to the President.
During debate on H. R. 2235, a reclamation bill, Sen. Johnston offered an amendment/the committee substitute for H. R. 7774 (the incentive-awards bill), which would grant a 5% Federal pay raise. The Johnston amendment was rejected, 47 to 30. (pp. 14292-8.)
During calendar call, discussed the committee provisions (as amendments to H. R. 7774) for a Federal pay raise and the Knowland amendments (which were printed in the Record) to provide a 3½% pay raise for classified employees and increases in postal rates. No action was taken on the amendments, but it was indicated that they would be formally considered later. (pp. 14230-1, 14249-55.)
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1553, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered to States or instrumentalities of States (S. Rept. 2494)(p. 14201).
The Committee also reported S. Con. Res. 105, "to express the sense of the Congress on excusing Government employees from work on the afternoon of August 31, 1954, to attend the parade of the American Legion in the District of Columbia" (S. Rept. 2495)(p. 14201).
7. **LAW REVISION.** The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments bills to codify titles of the U. S. Code and enact them into positive law, as follows: H. R. 9728, title 21, regarding food, drugs, and animal-plant diseases (S. Rept. 2496); H. R. 9729, title 13, "Census" (S. Rept. 2497); and H. R. 9730, corrections of various obsolete references (S. Rept. 2498)(p. 14201).
8. **DROUGHT RELIEF.** Various Senators criticized USDA administration of the drought-relief program (pp. 14266-70, 14277-82).
9. **FARM LABOR.** Passed without amendment S. 3813, to permit immigration of certain

very prominent columnist, who wrote about "the jubilant days in the 1930's when people in Washington worked shoulder to shoulder, under President Roosevelt, to pull us out of the depression."

A war pulled us out of the depression. It was no economic magic of the New Deal, because for seven long years that system was tried and not one single index was brought up to the 1929 level.

Had the Government stayed out of business and had the Government entered only into the fields where it rightly should enter, the economy, being free, would have lifted this country out of that depression long before we went to war. I do not suggest war was employed to end the depression, but the depression ended with a war.

The Second World War ended, and we immediately started going down, because the Government stayed in with its meddling hands. Along came Korea and pulled us out again. So we had great prosperity.

Then along came the Eisenhower administration, which said what nobody in Government had said for 20 years, "This economy had gotten great because of the freedom of men and because of the freedom of markets. The Eisenhower administration, the Republican administration, is going to get Government out of the fields of commerce."

And they have done that. They have not gone the full extent, but if they go the full extent and if Government and industry and Government and business can become close partners in this enterprise, with Government working to create a good social and legal climate in which industry and the economy can work, then this country will continue to enjoy prosperity.

But, Madam President, I am not one who says we have suddenly discovered a magic formula that will end depressions, because we have not. We would first have to repeal the law of human nature and the law of supply and demand. If we can ever do that, then I think we can sit down with slide rules and barometers and a wet finger and figure out a way to level off this economy. But until we have those two essential things changed, the law of human nature and the law of supply and demand, we are not going to be able to stop the ups and downs in the economy. Some of them are going to be big, and some of them are going to be small. But let us remove the thought from the minds of the American people that the Federal Government can stop a depression.

If such a program took 51 percent of a rather small total in the 1930's, and after having spent that we experienced only failure, where are we going to get the money today to spend 51 percent of a budget which is now up close to \$70 billion? Oh, we can print money; we can inflate, but I do not think we want to inflate.

I hope I have not burdened the Senate too long with my remarks. This matter has been on my heart for months and months. I am a businessman. I have lived with this intricate system of America all my life. I have seen the ups and downs.

I have great faith in American business people, and I would have greater faith in them if they would show a little courage and throw the Government out of business, instead of asking it to get farther in. I admire particularly the cattle people of my State, who did not ask for high supports and who did not insist on drought relief, but who held their heads high, weathered their troubles, and are making money today because of the free enterprise system.

It pains me to hear every segment of this economy come running to Washington to say, "I am in bad shape. You have to appropriate a couple of million dollars for me."

What is the end result of that? It is socialism.

I say, Madam President, that we are farther down that road in these closing days of the session than any American knows. And when I can see material such as I have exhibited today printed and distributed by a committee functioning in connection with the Committee on the Joint Economic Report, I think I have a right to be afraid. I think the American businessman has a right to be afraid, when Senators stand on this floor and talk about full employment and talk about pushing buttons and finding a tree with money on it to obtain full employment. There is only one answer and there is only one magic formula for the American free enterprise system, and that is hard work with lots of guts.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. FERGUSON. I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9936) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

(The legislative clerk read the report.)

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 16, 1954, pp. 13888-13890. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Madam President, what is the order of business?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Madam President, I should like to ask a question or two before the final vote is taken.

Mr. FERGUSON. May we proceed, so that we can take up the amendments?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. It is debatable.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask that the message from the House be read.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair advises the Senator that first the Senate should agree to the conference report. Debate is in order.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Madam President, I thought the first order would be the consideration of the report.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate has agreed to consider the report.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Then, Madam President, will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. Certainly.

Mr. KEFAUVER. It is my understanding that some language was put into the conference report authorizing money to be used for the purpose of moving the Office of Civilian Defense from Washington to Battle Creek, Mich.; is that correct?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Where does that language appear in the conference report?

Mr. FERGUSON. It is a statement by the managers on the part of the House. It is on page 17, amendment No. 165. It appropriates \$10,025,000 for "Operation, Federal Civil Defense Administration," instead of \$8,525,000 as proposed by the House and \$11 million as proposed by the Senate. There was a compromise in arriving at the figure of \$10,025,000. It is understood that from available funds headquarters may be moved from Washington, D. C., to Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. KEFAUVER. May I inquire of the Senator if this is a move which is to be made at an early date?

Mr. FERGUSON. It is. They have partly moved now. The move was started prior to the time this matter came before the Senate.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I wished to make a short statement about that matter, either by way of a question or on my own time.

Mr. FERGUSON. Whichever the Senator desires to do will be all right. I shall yield so that he may make the statement.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Madam President, I ask that the Senator yield in order that I may make a statement with reference to this matter.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Madam President, I shall not oppose the conference report, but I wish to point out for the consideration of the Senate, and particularly the Committee on Armed Services, which had jurisdiction over the civil-defense bill, some matters in connection with this proposal which I think should be considered.

When the civil-defense bill was originally before the Senate I had the privilege of being chairman of the subcommittee which held the hearings on the bill and directing the bill on the floor of the Senate.

One section of the civil defense bill, I think it is section 409, states that it is contemplated that in civil defense, exist-

ing agencies and facilities of the Government shall be used.

Since that time, Madam President, in my opinion, the Civil Defense Administration has been sadly neglected. In view of the necessity for protecting the country against any possible attack, I think we have not done our duty in providing for civil defense. I believe civil defense has not been given the consideration by the Congress and by the executive departments to which it is entitled.

I particularly wish to point out the theory of the provision of the conference bill with reference to the proposal to move civil defense headquarters from the Washington area to Battle Creek. I wish to make it perfectly clear that I have a high regard for the people of Michigan, and I should like to see them have any governmental agency in Michigan. It makes no difference to me, so far as I am concerned, whether it is in Maryland or in Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is not in Maryland now. It is in the District of Columbia, located in an apartment house on Columbia Road.

Mr. KEFAUVER. That is correct. But there is a training school at Olney, Md.

Mr. FERGUSON. The training school is not being moved.

Mr. KEFAUVER. My understanding is that there was a proposal to move the headquarters of the Civil Defense Administration 25 or 30 miles from Washington, and perhaps if the Government had purchased the training school as was proposed at one time, the entire civilian defense training establishment could be located at Olney. But I have no preference as between the people of Michigan and Maryland or Virginia, and I wish to make that clear to the Senator.

Madam President, I believe that section 409 of the original Civil Defense Act provides that the Civil Defense Administration should do its principal work through existing agencies. As I understand, that is the main thing it is doing at the present time.

As an example, the Civil Defense Administration, I suspect, would be in touch with and would carry on negotiations with the Department of Agriculture in order to make food available in areas to which people might be moved in the event of catastrophe, so there would be an ample supply of food in those areas.

The Civil Defense Administration would also negotiate with the Public Health Service, with Mrs. Hobby's department, so as to make medical supplies available at places to which people might be evacuated.

Likewise, it would be very necessary to work out arrangements with the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to truck or bus transportation in order to get people out of congested areas, and with the Defense Transport Administration with reference to trains and other facilities of conveyance, so they could be moved out of New York or Chicago or Washington.

It was also contemplated in this section of the Civil Defense Act that the administrators of civil defense would work in close cooperation with the De-

partment of Commerce and with the Civil Aeronautics Board with reference to moving people by air transportation.

Practically every department of Government would play a part in civil defense activities in the event of a catastrophe.

In order to make plans to that end, Madam President, it seems to me to be highly desirable that the civil defense administrators should be able to work out face to face, in personal discussions with these administrators, the plans for the distribution of food, the distribution of medicine, the transportation facilities, radio activities with the Federal Communications Commission, and other things of that sort.

I am heartily in favor of decentralizing the agencies of the Federal Government. I think the Atomic Energy Commission is making a good move in deciding to build its headquarters 25 or 30 miles out from Washington. Other agencies might very well be placed somewhere else away from Washington.

Battle Creek, Mich., would undoubtedly be a good location, and I understand there is a Government facility there which can be used.

Mr. FERGUSON. There is a building available at the present time.

Mr. KEFAUVER. It is my understanding that there is a building which is suitable for that purpose.

Madam President, of all executive departments or agencies in the Nation's Capital which it seems to me should be located in the vicinity of Washington, at least somewhere in this neighborhood, I should say that agency is the Civil Defense Administration.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] will recall the discussion in the Armed Services Committee that the main job of civilian defense would be to work in consultation with, and to have representatives sit down with the heads of, various other Government departments to make plans for evacuating people, feeding them, treating them, and seeing that they have medical facilities and proper transportation. That can be done properly only on the basis of face-to-face discussion.

I would much rather see some other agency move out to Battle Creek than this one agency, which is effective only by virtue of the fact that it does operate through other governmental agencies. It seems to me that the Civil Defense Administration has already been treated very badly and inadequately. But this move, to my mind, is going to finish the job and place it in such a situation that it cannot even do the limited work which it is carrying on at the present time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I am happy to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to make just one statement, since the Senator was kind enough to mention my name.

As I understand, the top administrative force would be in Washington; but the general headquarters would move out to Battle Creek. Much of the warning system of the country is in the central part of the United States, and from the point of view of carrying on its work in conjunction with the National Gov-

ernment in my opinion the headquarters of Civilian Defense they would be just as well off in Battle Creek as they would be here in Washington, provided the top administrative forces remain here in Washington.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I should be very happy if the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, who has studied this matter so much, would review again the hearings held before our committee, in which it was set forth how the Civil Defense Administration would operate.

It was stated at that time that one of the principal things the agency would do would be to have its personal representatives in Washington so they could be in constant consultation with the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Communications Commission, the Department of Health, and other agencies through which it could operate. It would seem to me to be making matters doubly worse to have a part of the staff at Battle Creek and a part of the staff here.

The center of communications may be at Chicago or somewhere in the Middle West, but certainly the agency which directs and channels what will be done by the various media of communication—telephone, telegraph, radio, and television—emanates from Washington.

I should think that in the event of a catastrophe, the effort to coordinate what some part of the staff may be doing in Battle Creek with what another part of the staff may be doing in Washington, would lead to utter confusion and would substantially cripple the handling of the civil-defense activities in the event of an emergency.

Mr. PAYNE. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I am happy to yield.

Mr. PAYNE. The Senator from Tennessee is aware, is he not, of the fact that the entire success in the application of civil-defense activities depends upon channeling responsibilities and duties in to several organizations in the 48 States of the Union. That is where the responsibility actually rests, not for the broad, overall policy, but for determining the strategy, the methods, and the media by which the actual work will be undertaken in the event the call goes out for that work to be done.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I think the Senator is partially correct. I might say for the information of the Senator that our Armed Services Committee held very extensive hearings. At that time the late Senator McMahon was chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee. He was very much interested in civil defense, and his committee also held hearings.

The division of authority would be something like this: General directives and suggestions as to how civil defense would be operated throughout the United States would be promulgated from the central office.

Mr. PAYNE. Of the Civil Defense Administration?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Of the Civil Defense Administration. Then those general directions would be carried out in the various States, as the Senator has suggested. But a very important part of the whole

program would depend upon the activities emanating from the executive agencies in Washington, and that would necessarily be true, even though the responsibility for carrying them out would rest in the States.

The distinguished Senator should bear in mind that one cannot tell what State might be the victim of attack or where it might come. So it seems to me to be necessary that there be the closest cooperation with the central nerve center of the Federal Government, which is located in the agencies in Washington.

Mr. PAYNE. If the Senator from Tennessee will further yield, I am sure he is fully aware of the fact that those plans are all established. The nerve centers will be retained in their present status, but the essential work will be accomplished as a result of the directions which will go out from Washington and will eventually land in the centers in the respective States.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Let me answer that statement. Of course, plans have been made, and in the event of an attack it would for some time be very, very important to have the top officials of the Civilian Defense Administration in Washington who could be in immediate consultation with agriculture, health, radio, television, and what not, to take care of the continuing emergencies which we cannot foresee in making long-range plans.

It should also be observed that during a time of disaster, the power of the Civil Defense Administrator becomes very, very great. He practically has a right to take over the operation of a certain place. So, if he is to have that great power and is to be called upon to exercise it, it seems to me it is very important that he not only be in Washington, but have his main staff in this area where they could operate through the other agencies.

Mr. PAYNE. I am not speaking from a theoretical standpoint. It so happens that prior to the Korean outbreak I had the privilege of serving as 1 of 3 State governors on the National Civil Defense Board.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Yes; I remember the distinguished Senator served on that Board.

Mr. PAYNE. So I had a pretty full opportunity, up to the time I became a Member of this body, to be in rather intimate touch with the planning of the civil defense work. I can assure the Senator from Tennessee that in each State which has undertaken its responsibilities there is a complete inventory of transportation facilities, available trucks, all methods of conveyance, all hospitals, all stores of medical supplies, which are either available in the States or at central locations. They are known and the files are kept up to date. The ability to transfer firefighting equipment, communications equipment, and all activities in that related field are all definitely pinpointed, are inventoried, and are contained on master charts which are available at headquarters. But I am sure the Senator would agree with me that in the event we should confront a real emergency situation, it

would not be advisable to have all those charts and all that information, which has to be handled at a moment's notice, here in what might be one of the first target areas the enemy might try to hit.

Going back to 1950 and 1951, during the period I served on the council, we were then undertaking a survey of the country in order to determine the location which might be chosen to which administrative officers could be moved, but not the top key people who will have to maintain liaison between the Armed Forces and other activities in Washington and those who will have to be called into action to relay the necessary information at the flick of a finger in order to see that the machinery is put into motion.

Last year we made a very definite step forward in supporting the civil defense activities. It was the first real, honest approach we made to giving the Civil Defense Administration some definite help to enable it to do the job necessary in the defense of the civil population in the event of an emergency. This year we have done a little bit better than that.

If the Senator will talk with those who were with the administration back in 1950, 1951, and 1952, when we were struggling, fighting, working, and trying to arouse just a little bit of interest and to obtain a little bit of help in order to be able to carry out the necessary functions properly to bring about the training an education of people in this field, I am sure the Senator would be very discouraged, as was the former Governor of Florida, Mr. Caldwell, who served as a civil defense administrator at that time, because no one would give him one little bit of hope or encouragement. There was some help indicated in the Congress, but I am sorry to say that nowhere else was there a bit of interest shown, the amount of funds given was a mere pittance, and the States were left on their own to carry out the program practically on a voluntary basis.

But I am happy to say that under this administration there has been a real recognition of the great value of civil defense to the Nation, not in time of war, but in time of emergency, where civil defense has played an important part in matters pertaining to floods, fires, and other things which have threatened human life.

It seems to me that the step being taken is a realistic one. It is one defined after a great deal of study and consideration being given to the question, and I firmly believe from what little I know of the situation through working with it, that it is a step which will lead to a more effective, better coordinated, and more perfect civil-defense structure in the interest of the Nation.

Mr. KEFAUVER. If I may answer briefly the Senator from Maine, I appreciate very much the contribution he has made to the discussion, and I agree with a great many things he has said.

I should like to point out, in the first place, that Mr. Caldwell, for whom I have a very high respect and who tried to do a good job as Civil Defense Administrator, did have substantial back-

ing during the time he was head of the Civil Defense Administration. He had substantial backing from almost everyone, but he did not receive sufficient funds from Congress to carry out his duties. I always did my utmost to try to enforce the effort of Governor Caldwell. I think the Civil Defense Administration was granted entirely too small an amount of money during the time Mr. Caldwell was Administrator, and I think the present administration is not giving an adequate amount to civil defense.

It was my understanding that last year approximately \$46 million was appropriated. It is my understanding that this year the appropriation has been increased to \$48,025,000. This, to my mind, is inadequate. Civil defense, if it is important, should be given more substantial backing than that, by way of appropriations.

Second, I understand that plans have been drafted as to what will be done in the various States and cities in the event of an attack. But I am certain the distinguished Senator from Maine will agree with me that no amount of original planning, or whatever may have been done as of this time, even though there may be some stockpiling and storing of medical supplies, and whatnot, would be able to take care of the needs of the people in the event one of the larger cities suffered a real attack. What has been done is not adequate. So in the event of a real attack, there would be an absolute necessity for immediate consultation and action together by the top officials of the Civil Defense Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and various other agencies in Washington.

Furthermore, under the bill it is envisioned that in such an emergency the Civil Defense Administrator will have the power, almost, of martial law or complete control over sections which may be thus afflicted. So it seems to me to be clumsy administration to have a part of the Civil Defense Administration in one place, at Battle Creek, and some of its liaison officers in Washington. The Civil Defense Administration needs to have more than liaison officers in the Washington area. It needs to have personnel who can be in constant consultation with the heads of departments which are planning, working, and acting together in the event an emergency should come.

I appreciate what the Senator from Maine has said to the effect that it would be undesirable to have the maps and plans concentrated in the city of Washington, where they might be destroyed. But Battle Creek, too, is a strategic center. What I think should be done is to have the plans and the headquarters located some distance from Washington, but close enough to enable personal consultation between the officials of the Civil Defense Administration and the officials in Washington. That is a plan on which the Atomic Energy Commission is working. The papers of the Civil Defense Administration would not be more valuable or secret, or would not be more destructive of the Government if they

should be destroyed, than would the papers, plans, and programs of the Atomic Energy Commission, if they were destroyed.

It is my understanding that the Atomic Energy Commission has asked for \$6,500,000 in order to build a headquarters some 25 or 30 miles from the city of Washington. That is what I think should be done with the Civil Defense Administration.

I wish to make it very clear to the Senator from Michigan that I have no objection to any agency being located at Battle Creek, but I think some other agencies could better be spared, agencies which operate on a more or less autonomous basis, than to spare an agency which necessarily must operate through other governmental agencies in order to be effective.

I merely desired to bring up the matter for consideration, so as to make certain that all these questions have been considered by the committee, and to let the public know at least another side of the question, so that there can be, perhaps, further consideration or discussion of the situation. I wanted to make certain that the Senator from Michigan and the other members of the committee had given full consideration to the matter before including the language in the conference report.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Madam President, I happen to be in a position to verify what the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE] has said in regard to the stepped-up activities of the Civil Defense Administration in the past year or two.

I happen to be the Civil Defense Director in Omaha and Douglas County, and I have been for about 4 years. It is one of those no-pay jobs, and is probably one of the most frustrating jobs I have ever tackled. Probably there is no program of such national importance, concerning which there is so much apathy and indifference on the part of the people. But that is quite understandable. By analogy, I might point out that there are some very excellent accident-prevention programs in various sections of the country. Some of them have been very successful. But, I submit, who would be interested in an accident-prevention program if no one had ever had an automobile accident? Who would be interested in donating to a cancer-fund drive if no one had ever had cancer?

No one in this country has ever experienced a bombing attack, so the apathy and indifference on the part of the people is understandable.

The civil-defense program can be accomplished only on the local level, and on a voluntary basis. We in Omaha have had experience with such a program. The Omaha Civil Defense Agency is one of the few in the country which has had an opportunity to be put to work. A flood was threatened on the Missouri River in 1952. The Omaha civil-defense organization is given credit for whipping the flood. Omaha did not even get its feet wet, because of the planning and organization of the Civil Defense Agency, which afforded 3 or 4 days of needed time, without which the city would have been flooded.

I mention this because the activity on the Federal level during the past year or two, since Governor Peterson has been Federal Civil Defense Director, has stimulated activities throughout the country to the point where there is not quite so much indifference or apathy. Civil-defense programs must be built on the local level; they must be purely on a voluntary basis.

We in Omaha did things during the flood that no Federal agency could have done. It would have been impossible for a Federal agency to have come into the disaster area and to do the things which needed to be done in the city at 3, 4, or 5 o'clock in the morning, which the local citizens did.

Of course, it is necessary to have Federal coordination, Federal rules, and Federal aid. But the increased activity and the apparent increased interest on the part of the Congress—and that interest is still not what it should be—has stimulated, to some degree, the interest in civil defense in the field. If civil defense is to be perfected, Congress must show more interest in it. But I wish to bear out what the distinguished Senator from Maine has said in regard to the increased activity.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Would not the Senator from Nebraska agree with me, however, that in the event of an emergency, practically all the agencies of the Federal Government would have to come into play in regard to transportation, food, communications, health, and many other factors, in order to provide very close consultation among the people in the distressed area and the agencies of the Government in Washington, through the Civil Defense Administration?

Mr. REYNOLDS. I think the Senator is correct. I attended rather recently a civil defense conference in Washington. There has been far more cooperation on the part of all Government agencies within the past 6 months than there ever had been before. But the Department of Agriculture, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and other Government agencies would not get into the picture until after the local organization was actually on the battleline.

Mr. KEFAUVER. At any rate, there must be a close working relationship in order to make the program effective.

Mr. REYNOLDS. There must be.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Does not the Senator feel that the necessity for close and immediate working relationship could better be handled if the headquarters of the organization were not in the District of Columbia, but were located somewhere in the vicinity, 25 or 30 miles away? In other words, it would lead to much confusion if the authorities in Omaha had to communicate with Battle Creek, and Battle Creek in turn had to get in touch with the Civil Defense Administration in Washington. In Omaha it would not be known whether to call Washington or Battle Creek. One confusion would lead to another.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Yes. We would know where to call. Civil Defense works

through channels. There are regional offices. We would call Denver. Denver would call Federal headquarters, wherever they might be.

Mr. KEFAUVER. During times of emergency many calls are made. If one office is located in one place and another office in Washington, it seems to me that the efficiency of the working arrangements would be considerably lessened.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Any well-organized civil defense agency, whether local, State, or Federal, has to be organized in depth. No plan can be effectual unless there is a second plan ready. No headquarters is any good unless there is another headquarters available. So no definite planning can be made. We have 2 or 3 control plans in Omaha. I think the Federal Government has to operate in the same way.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The Senator from Nebraska has the floor.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. PAYNE. Is it not true that in practically all the cases the Senator knows of, the various States have entered into compacts with one another?

Mr. REYNOLDS. That is correct.

Mr. PAYNE. In the event of an emergency in one particular State, the governor of that State, because of compacts made with surrounding States, would automatically make contact. There is coordination with the Federal authorities, but the mechanics are already set up and ready to move in the event that conditions make it necessary.

Mr. REYNOLDS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PAYNE. Referring to the flood which occurred in Nebraska, is it not true that the State authorities determined what should be done and that the State groups went into action before the Federal agencies moved in?

Mr. REYNOLDS. We went into action, and I do not know how Washington found out.

Mr. KEFAUVER subsequently said: Mr. President, a short time ago, in the colloquy in regard to civil defense, I referred to a section of the original civil defense bill and the report from the Armed Services Committee, which I had the privilege of presenting to the Senate.

I now ask unanimous consent that section 405 of the Civil Defense Act, together with three sections of the report to which I have referred, be printed in the Record immediately following the colloquy in connection with the civil defense matters. I wish to have this insertion made following the statement by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. REYNOLDS], I believe. The section 405, to which I have referred, is section 405 of Public Law 920, of the 81st Congress, 2d session; and the three paragraphs of the report are the ones I have marked in Report No. 2683 of the 81st Congress, 2d session, dated December 19, 1950. They are a part of the report submitted by the Armed Services Committee; and, as I have said, I myself made the report on behalf of the committee.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Public Law 920, 81st Cong., 2d sess.—H. R. 9798, an act to authorize a Federal civil defense program, and for other purposes]

UTILIZATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

Sec. 405. In performing his duties, the Administrator shall (1) cooperate with the various departments and agencies of the Government; (2) utilize to the maximum extent the existing facilities and resources of the Federal Government, and, with their consent, the facilities and resources of the States and local political subdivisions thereof, and of other organizations and agencies; and (3) refrain from engaging in any form of activity which would duplicate or parallel activity of any other Federal department or agency unless the Administrator, with the written approval of the President, shall determine that such duplication is necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.

[From report No. 2683, 81st Congress, 2d session, on the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950—to accompany S. 4268]

The bill contemplates that the Administrator of Civil Defense will utilize to the fullest possible extent existing governmental and private agencies. It provides that he may delegate certain of his responsibilities to appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal Government, but he must review and coordinate them one with the other and with the various States.

The bill provides that the Administrator, through existing Government agencies, or through the establishment of means if none exists, will make appropriate provision for adequate warning communication installations, health and sanitation measures, to control the effects of various types of attack; develop shelter designs, material and equipment for utilization in meeting the requirements of the problem; train key State personnel to supervise these activities in the various States; develop and disseminate educational material on the subject; encourage and assist the States to negotiate civil defense compacts among themselves; procure such materials, equipment, and facilities for civil defense as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the program; stockpile medical supplies and equipment, food, blood plasma, and other items which are necessary to meet the needs of civil defense, and through a carefully controlled program of financial contributions to assist the States in the procurement and construction of the necessary materials and facilities to meet their local requirements. This financing program will cover such items as communal shelters, mobile organizational equipment, and other supplies which the States and communities normally do not require in meeting their governmental responsibilities. This financing program will be explained in detail later in the report.

While the bill, as introduced, required the Administrator to utilize to the maximum extent possible existing facilities of the Government and private organizations, the committee believed that this should be made much stricter. Accordingly, the bill now requires the Administrator not to establish duplicate Federal activities unless the President approves such duplication in writing. It is believed that the many excellent organizations around the country, both governmental and private, will contribute their share and the Civil Defense Administration will remain a relatively small Federal agency. The committee has in mind such private organizations as the American Red Cross, public libraries, and so forth.

The committee deleted from the bill certain protection that was given to employees

of the Federal Government in the event of disabling injury or death while performing civil defense functions. This is not to be construed as an indication that the committee does not believe such individuals should not be covered. Rather, the committee is of the opinion that through some type of war risk insurance, or other special compensation plan, all individuals engaged in civil defense activities should be uniformly covered and that employees of the Federal Government be not singled out for preferred treatment. The committee has requested that prompt action be taken to submit legislation which would meet the requirements of this particular need.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I am glad that the two distinguished Senators have discussed the question of civil defense, because there is nothing remaining for me to say except that the party responsible, the administration, has decided upon this as a necessary move to carry out the policy not to erect new buildings, but to occupy those which already exist and to move certain offices to strategic areas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 9936, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

August 17, 1954.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, 34, 54, 55, 59, 72, 73, 93, 103, 105, 113, 114, 126, 152, 159, and 169 to the bill (H. R. 9936) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes," and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

"Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States, \$5,835."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

"For an additional amount for 'International Educational Exchange Activities', \$300,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$1,674,652 shall be used for Educational Exchange Activities related to the 'American Republics' from the total available to this appropriation for fiscal year 1955."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 31, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"PAYMENT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

"For payment to the Federal Republic of Germany for the acquisition or construction of an Embassy in the District of Columbia, \$300,000, to be paid out of any funds or other property or interest vested or transferred to the Attorney General pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended;

Provided, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation set forth in either H. R. 9988 or S. 1573, Eighty-third Congress."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 38, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Construction, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount for 'Construction, Washington National Airport', including additional loading gate positions and related paving; \$340,000, to remain available until expended."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 39, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert " , to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for 'Salaries and expenses' for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$400,000) and for reserve fleet expenses in such amounts as may be required, and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses: *Provided further*."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET VESSELS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

"For the payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under the 'Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954', \$12,000,000: *Provided*, That advances may be made from this appropriation to 'Salaries and expenses, maritime activities', for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$150,000), and for reserve fleet expenses (in such amounts as may be required), and such advances shall be in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law during the 83d Congress of S. 3546."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 46, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$350,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment No. 49, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses', \$12,500; and the amount made available under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955, for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, is increased from \$75,000 to \$87,500."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 52, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$13,100,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9709, 83d Congress."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 56, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"The two immediately preceding paragraphs in this act under the head 'Bureau of Employment Security' shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9709, 83d Congress."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 61, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In

lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION"

"Salaries, expenses, and grants: For carrying out the act of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 530), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$900,000, of which \$700,000 shall be for grants to the States in accordance with section 2 of such act, except that the Commissioner of Education may establish the amount to be allotted to each State without regard to the limitation established by said section 2, but no State shall receive less than \$5,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds granted to any State may be used to compensate any person for their personal services: *Provided further*, That a Conference Director may be appointed by the Secretary at a salary of not to exceed \$12,500 per annum."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 62, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION"

"Grants to States and other agencies"

"For grants to States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$4 million, of which \$1,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said act; and \$1 million is for special projects under section 4 of said act: *Provided*, That the amounts appropriated for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation under the head 'Payments to States' in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available, without regard to the limitations set forth therein, for the purposes of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That not more than \$2 of the funds made available for special projects under section 4 of said act shall be expended for any project for each \$1 that the grantee, or the grantee and the State, expends for the same purpose."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 71½, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses,' \$5 million, to be derived by transfer from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 74, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$20,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 79, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$1,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 85, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE"

"For an additional amount for 'Foreign Agricultural Service', including not to exceed \$15,000 for representation allowances, \$1,400,000, which shall be derived from the 'Salaries and expenses' appropriation available to the Department of State: *Provided*, That transfers shall be made under this authorization in lieu of any similar transfers which may be authorized under the Agricultural Act of 1954 (H. R. 9680, 83d Cong.): *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 9680, 83d Congress."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 86 and concur

therein with an amendment, as follows: In the last line, eliminate the reference to "S. 2313" and insert in lieu thereof "section 710 (a) of H. R. 9680."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 88, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In the second proviso of said amendment strike out the word "appropriation" and insert in lieu thereof the word "authorization."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 89, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR"

"For an additional amount for 'Office of the Solicitor', \$45,000: *Provided*, That \$35,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, 83d Congress."

The the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 91, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert ": *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 99, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert ": *Provided further*, That \$250,000 of the unobligated funds heretofore appropriated for the Missouri River Basin project shall be available for additional investigations on the Garrison diversion unit, the White River, and for emergency rehabilitation of the Willow Creek Dam in South Dakota."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 100, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: After the comma following the sum named in said amendment insert "of which not more than \$175,000 shall be available for personal services."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 104, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike the sum which precedes the period in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,750,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 110, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "the Commission is authorized to use not to exceed \$100,000 of funds made available for administrative expenses of the War Claims Commission."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 115 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "credited to the fund from which rental payments are made during fiscal year 1955."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 116 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 9 of said amendment, in lieu of the sum named insert "\$300,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 119, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 3 of said amendment, in lieu of the sum named insert "\$1,100,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 122, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of said amendment, in lieu of the sum named insert "\$2,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 127, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In line 2 of said amendment, in lieu of the sum named insert "\$75,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 128, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$6,500,000" named in line 5 of said amendment insert "\$5,500,000" and in lieu of the sum of "\$355,000" named in lines 6 and 7 of said amendment insert "\$250,000" and in lieu of the sum of "\$28,000,000" named in line 10 of said amendment insert "\$26,250,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 129 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$7,750,000" named in line 6 of said amendment, insert "\$7,350,000" and in lieu of the sum of "\$580,000" named in line 8 of said amendment, insert "\$540,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 132 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$200,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 of the funds made available for administrative expenses in this act under the head 'St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation' may be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Administrator."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 134 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$75,000,000", and before the period insert ": *Provided further*, That the construction authorized by the act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325, 83d Cong.) may be accomplished prior to approval of title to underlying land, as provided by section 355, as amended, of the Revised Statutes."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 136 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,500,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment No. 147 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed as paragraph (b) of said amendment insert:

"(b) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment No. 148 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed in said amendment insert:

"Sec. 907. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to receive the sum of \$500,000 in partial consideration for the conveyance by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for educational purposes pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to the Los Angeles City High School District of Los Angeles County, Calif., of all right, title, and interest of the United States to that portion of the Birmingham General Hospital tract now occupied by troops (consisting of 40.0 acres of land, more or less, and improvements thereon) located at Van Nuys, Calif., provided such sum is received by the Secretary of the Army on or before July 1, 1956. Upon receipt by the Secretary of the Army such sum shall be credited to the appropriation, 'Military construction, Army,' and shall be available for (1) the construction and other costs involved in moving to a suitable Government owned site not more than eight buildings to be selected by the Secretary of the Army to be excluded from the conveyance by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and (2) the construction of additional supporting facilities at such site as may be required for authorized defense construction, at a total cost of not to exceed \$500,000."

"In addition to other terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in the deed whereby the Birmingham General Hospital is conveyed to such school district, the school district shall agree, as a part of the con-

sideration for the conveyance to permit any buildings required by the Secretary of the Army to remain in place for continued occupancy by troops for a period of not to exceed 9 months after the date of conveyance of said property to the school district."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 151 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"For an additional amount for 'Construction, general', \$5,985,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$600,000 shall be available for advanced engineering and design by the Corps of Engineers for projects which have been authorized for development with participation by State, local government or private groups and for authorized projects which are under consideration for participation by such agencies."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 154 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL"

"Not to exceed \$600,000 of funds previously appropriated under this head shall be available until expended for repairs to the north jetty at Yaquina Bay Harbor, Oreg."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 155 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Before the period in said amendment insert ", to be derived by transfer from 'Operation and maintenance, general.'"

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 164 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"CONSTRUCTION OF TANKERS"

"For construction of tankers as authorized by the act of August 10, 1954, Public Law 575, \$30 million to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be transferred to such appropriation as the President may designate."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 168 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$100,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to amendment No. 187 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the section number named in said amendment insert "1313."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 60, 71, and 130.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate with the exception of amendment No. 151, which will be considered separately.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate, with the exception of amendment No. 151, are agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an explanation of the House amendments to the Senate amendments.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

No. 27. Supreme Court—auto for the Chief Justice: House action amends Senate provision by referring to Chief Justice of the United States in lieu of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

No. 30. International educational exchange activities: Appropriates \$300,000 in lieu of \$900,000; and provides that not less than \$1,647,652 shall be used for educational exchange activities related to the "American Republics" from the amount available for international educational exchange activities.

No. 31. Payment to the Republic of Germany: Provides that the \$300,000 be derived from funds of the Alien Property Custodian.

No. 38. Construction, Washington National Airport: Allows \$340,000 in lieu of \$635,000 and provides that funds shall be used for additional loading gate positions and related paving. No funds for gasoline and baggage facilities.

No. 39. Ship construction: Provides \$400,000 for administrative expenses in lieu of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 40. Repair of reserve fleet vessels: Allows \$12 million in lieu of \$18 million proposed by Senate.

No. 42. Bureau of Accounts, Division of Disbursements: Proposed \$350,000 in lieu of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 49. Bureau of Labor Standards, President's Committee on National Employment the Handicapped Week: Proposes \$12,500 in lieu of \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 52. Grants to States for unemployment compensation: Provides \$13,100,000 in lieu of \$30 million proposed by the Senate; and \$4,000,000 as originally proposed by the House. Also requires \$2 million shall be available only upon the enactment of H. R. 9700.

No. 56. Unemployment compensation for Federal employees: Eliminates the language which makes \$896,000 contingent upon enactment of H. R. 9640 or S. 2759, since S. 2759 is now Public Law No. 565.

No. 61. White House Conference on Education: Makes an appropriation of \$900,000 in lieu of \$1,250,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the total \$700,000 shall be available for grants in lieu of \$1 million as proposed by the Senate. Provides that none of the funds shall be used for compensation for personal services, and limits the salary of the Conference Director to \$12,500, in lieu of \$15,000 proposed by the Senate.

No. 62. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, grants to States and other agencies: Provides \$4 million in lieu of \$6 million proposed by the Senate, of which \$1 million is for special projects in lieu of \$3 million as proposed by the Senate; and provides that the \$1 million shall be matched on a basis of not more than \$2 of Federal funds shall be expended for each dollar that the grantee or grantee and State expend for the same purpose.

No. 71. Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: House insists on their disagreement to the Senate action in striking the language which prohibits the use of available funds to pay any costs of moving any group of employees from Baltimore to Washington.

No. 71½. Salaries and expenses: Provides \$5 million in lieu of \$6 million as proposed by the Senate; and eliminates the authority to transfer \$59,300 to "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services."

No. 74. Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: Provides \$20 million in lieu of \$22,290,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 79. Civil defense activities (HEW): Provides \$1 million in lieu of \$1,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 85. Foreign Agricultural Service: Provides \$1,400,000 in lieu of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the Senate and provides that the entire amount shall be derived from salaries and expenses available to Department of State in lieu of \$1 million as proposed by the Senate.

No. 86. Commodity Exchange Authority: Changes the citation for wool from S. 2313

to the appropriate section of the farm bill, H. R. 9680.

No. 88. Loan authorization: Perfecting amendment changing the word "appropriation" to "authorization."

No. 89. Office of the Solicitor: Provides \$45,000 in lieu of \$54,000 as proposed by the Senate and provides that \$35,000 shall be available only upon enactment of H. R. 8386 or S. 3137 in lieu of \$40,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 91. Appointment of hearing officers for Indian probate work: Eliminates the word "hereafter" from the Senate amendment.

No. 99. Bureau of Reclamation, Missouri River Basin: Provides that \$250,000 shall be available for additional investigations on Garrison Diversion unit and White River, and for emergency rehabilitation of Willow Creek Dam in South Dakota in lieu of \$375,000 as proposed by the Senate and strikes the language pertaining to the Sheyenne farm and the Oakes development tract.

No. 100. Bureau of Mines: Adds a proviso "of which not more than \$175,000 shall be available for personal services."

No. 104. Limitation on personal services, Bonneville Power Administration: Increases the limitation from \$6,250,000 to \$6,750,000 in lieu of \$7,450,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 110. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: Provides that the Commission is authorized to use not to exceed \$100,000 of funds made available for administrative expenses of the War Claims Commission.

No. 115. General Services Administration, expenses, general supply fund: Limits the authority to credit the fund from which rental payments are made to the fiscal year 1955.

No. 116. Survey of Government records: Provides \$300,000 in lieu of \$500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 119. Housing and Home Finance Agency, salaries and expenses: Provides \$1,100,000 in lieu of \$1,350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 122. Public facility loans: Provides \$2 million in lieu of \$18 million as proposed by the Senate.

No. 127. Office of the Administrator, Public Facility Loans: Provides \$75,000 in lieu of \$210,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 128. Federal Housing Administration: Increases the limitation on administrative expenses from \$5,150,000 to \$5,500,000 in lieu of \$6,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; increases the limitation of travel from \$175,000 to \$250,000 in lieu of \$355,000 as proposed by the Senate; increases the limitation on non-administrative expenses from \$25 million to \$26,250,000 in lieu of \$28 million as proposed by the Senate.

No. 129. Public Housing Administration: Increases the limitation of funds available for administrative expenses to \$7,350,000 in lieu of the Senate increase to \$7,750,000; and increases the limitation on travel to \$540,000 in lieu of the Senate increase to \$580,000.

No. 130. National Capital Planning Commission, land acquisition.

No. 132. Small Business Administration, salaries and expenses: Allows \$200,000 in lieu of \$350,000 proposed by the Senate. Also inserts a provision authorizing the use of not to exceed \$2,500 of the funds available to the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation for administrative expenses, for emergencies and extraordinary expenses.

No. 134. Family housing: Allows \$75 million in lieu of \$175 million proposed by the Senate. Inserts a provision to authorize construction of the Air Force Academy prior to the approval of the title to the land.

No. 136. Army National Guard: Authorizes the transfer of \$1,500,000 in lieu of the Senate amount of \$3 million for additional State National Guard civilian employees.

No. 147. Section 906, roll-on roll-off vessels: Inserts a paragraph authorizing appropriations in lieu of the Senate paragraph authorizing the use of funds available to the Department of Defense for the purposes authorized in section 906.

No. 148. Section 907, transfer of land to the Los Angeles County High School District: Inserts a new section in lieu of Senate section 907 for the purpose of clarifying the section.

No. 151. Construction, general: Provides \$5,985,000 in lieu of \$8,415,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Item	Senate bill	Conference
Planning:		
Sacramento River.....	\$150,000	-----
Coosa River.....	100,000	-----
Canyon Reservoir.....	50,000	-----
Markham Ferry.....	100,000	\$100,000
John Day Reservoir.....	700,000	-----
Priest Rapids.....	350,000	350,000
Cougar Reservoir.....	150,000	150,000
Green Peter Reservoir.....	150,000	-----
Total, planning.....	1,750,000	600,000
Construction:		
Stockton Harbor.....	335,000	335,000
Hampton Beach.....	140,000	-----
Greenup lock and dam.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Charleston Harbor.....	200,000	-----
San Diego River.....	750,000	750,000
North Adams.....	940,000	-----
Buffalo Harbor.....	1,100,000	1,100,000
Los Angeles.....	1,200,000	1,200,000
Total, construction.....	6,665,000	5,385,000
Grand total.....	8,415,000	5,985,000

In addition, the language making up to \$2 million of unexpended funds available for projects certified as essential to the national defense program was stricken from the bill.

No. 154. Operation and maintenance: Provides for the use of \$600,000 of available funds for Yaquina Bay in lieu of an appropriation of \$840,000 for Yaquina Bay, Block Island, and Great Salt Pond.

No. 155. Mississippi River and tributaries: Provides for a transfer of \$1 million from operation and maintenance in lieu of an appropriation as proposed by the Senate.

No. 164. Construction of tankers: Allows \$30 million in lieu of \$37,500,000 proposed by the Senate. Completes the citation to the authorizing legislation.

No. 168. Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission: Allows \$100,000 in lieu of \$170,000 proposed by the Senate.

No. 187. Section 1312, ratification section: Corrects section number.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the House to amendment of the Senate No. 151.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should simply like to say that I signed the conference report with the exception of amendment No. 151. That involved an expenditure for preventing floods in North Adams, Mass. I was grievously disappointed that the House would not accept that as well as the other items which were contained in the civil functions bill.

In order not to take the time of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to file a brief statement at this point, together with a table showing what the Senate has done in the last 5 years on such projects.

There being no objection, the statement and table were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Once again, the House of Representatives, in spite of the pleas by Congressman Heseltun, has refused to agree with the Senate to

allow the flood-control project at North Adams to go ahead. They have once again taken lightly the safety of the people and the industries in this fine city in Berkshire County. I know the fear the citizens of North Adams have of a flash flood pouring down upon them from the steep hills above the city.

So far as the Senate is concerned, I am glad to say that in 1950, at my urging, they recognized the need for flood control at North Adams and voted \$500,000 for this project. Every single year since 1950, the Senate has voted money for this project. Twice they have voted money for this project. First, after the House refused to do so, \$640,000 was passed by the Senate in the regular bill carrying funds for flood control. But the House refused to concur. At my request, and that of Congressman Heseltun, in conjunction with requests from the Army Engineers, the President, in a supplemental budget, requested \$940,000. This request came to the Senate and the Senate promptly agreed to this amount. The supplemental appropriation bill went to conference between the House and Senate. Once again the House disregards the safety of North Adams and has just voted not to go along with the Senate on this amount or any amount. As a member of that conference, I protested vigorously and refused to recede on the amount which was passed by the Senate.

I wish to thank my colleagues in the Senate for supporting me as to the need for flood control in North Adams in every single year since the original appropriation in 1950 and twice this year. I want my friends in North Adams to recognize that the Members of the Senate have their welfare at heart and I shall continue to strive for help for them in continuing this worthy project. In the words of the senior Senator from Arizona—the senior Democrat on the Appropriations Committee of the Senate—"There is no more worthy project in the United States."

So that the record can speak for itself, I ask to have printed following my remarks, a table showing appropriations by budget estimate, House action, Senate action, and conference action in each of the last 6 years for the North Adams flood-control project.

Adams

	Budget estimate	House	Senate	Actual as result of conference
1950.....	0	0	\$500,000	\$350,000
1951.....	\$500,000	\$350,000	400,000	245,000
1952.....	225,000	210,000	225,000	225,000
1953.....	0	0	400,000	0
1954.....	390,000	0	370,000	0
1955.....	560,000	560,000	560,000	560,000

¹ All projects reexamined in light of Korean conflict. Finally allocated \$350,000 to Adams from fiscal 1951 appropriation.

North Adams

	Budget estimate	House	Senate	Actual as result of conference
1950.....	0	0	\$500,000	\$350,000
1951.....	\$500,000	\$350,000	400,000	350,000
1952.....	0	0	400,000	400,000
1953.....	0	0	500,000	0
1954.....	875,000	0	830,000	0
1955 (regular bill).....	0	0	640,000	0
1955 (supplemental).....	940,000	0	940,000	(?)

¹ All projects reexamined in light of Korean conflict. Finally allocated \$250,000 to North Adams from fiscal 1951 appropriation.

² Not considered by House.

³ Disagreed to in conference.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts

on this particular item, particularly in relation to the North Adams project. We had pictures and an analysis of that project. I think it was a worthy project which should have been included in the bill, but, after all, it is necessary at times to make compromises in these matters in order that a bill may be passed.

There are other items on which Senators may want to speak. The RECORD should be made clear as to their viewpoints. Certain Senators felt they were right as to certain items. After long arguments and a thorough examination of each item, the Senate conferees had to recede in the case of some items, and the House had to recede in the case of other items. In my opinion, it is unfortunate that we had to do what we did on amendment No. 151.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President—

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall yield to the Senator from Oregon, because he has great interest in one of these items.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the items in planning and construction involved in the amendment now under consideration, amendment No. 151, were items for advance engineering and design for the Sacramento deep-water channel in California, \$150,000; and a series of multipurpose projects in various parts of the United States, where either there have been enacted into law provisions for partnership participation or with reference to which there is legislation pending looking toward that end.

The projects which were included by the Senate are six: The Coosa River project, Alabama; Canyon River Reservoir, Tex.; Markham Ferry Reservoir, Okla.; John Day Reservoir, in Washington and Oregon, on the Columbia River; Priest Rapids Reservoir, Wash., also on the Columbia River; Cougar Reservoir, Oreg.; and Green Peter Reservoir, Oreg.

Both of the last are on tributaries of the Willamette River in that State.

The amounts as passed by the Senate were: Coosa, \$100,000; Canyon Reservoir, \$50,000; Markham Ferry, \$100,000; John Day Reservoir, \$700,000; Priest Rapids, \$350,000; Cougar, \$150,000; Green Peter, \$150,000.

The total was \$1,750,000 for the group, including the Sacramento Channel work.

Very shortly after the conference opened, it was clear that the House had taken a very definite, firm, and fixed position with respect to the engineering funds to be allowed for certain of the projects. They receded and agreed with the Senate with respect to the Markham Ferry Reservoir in Oklahoma and Priest Rapids Reservoir in Washington, these projects having been authorized for partnership development by bills passed at this session of Congress; and with respect to Cougar Reservoir in Oregon, legislation for which has passed the House and is now pending on the calendar in the Senate.

The House refused to recede with respect to Coosa River; with respect to Canyon Reservoir; with respect to John Day Reservoir, and with respect to Green Peter Reservoir.

The opposition of the House rested on two grounds. One was with respect to certain of the projects because of lack

of authorization. Two of these projects are included in the omnibus bill which passed yesterday, but which we had not passed at the time of the conference.

With respect to others, and particularly with respect to John Day Reservoir, the objection rested upon the fact that the item had been included in the regular civil functions appropriation bill and in conference the House had refused to recede. It should be pointed out that there were other important items in conference at that time. From the standpoint of the Northwest, the items of overriding importance involved maintenance of the accelerated schedule of construction on our great multiple-purpose projects which are now under construction. The House conferees agreed to language accomplishing that objective. Perhaps planning money for John Day could have been obtained if the Senate conferees had accepted a delay of a year in completion of The Dalles Dam and Chief Joseph Dam. It was one or the other and the Senate conferees agreed to the compromise which brought the greatest benefit to the Northwest. Therefore, they thought that was a closed book at this session of Congress.

The Senate took the view that while that principle was sound, it was not applicable in this instance, because here the request was for advance engineering funds for a series of projects, all predicated upon the partnership theory; all—if the partnership plan can be worked out—to be constructed only partly with Federal money, and at a very great saving in Federal investment.

The Senate took the position that in view of the attitude of this administration favoring the engineering funds for these specific projects and in view of the position of the Bureau of the Budget to the same point, all the items should be allowed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will my colleague yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). Does the Senator from Oregon yield to his colleague?

Mr. CORDON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. MORSE. Is it not true that irrespective of whether we go ahead with the partnership principle or do not go ahead with the partnership principle in the case of these particular projects, these funds for planning would be needed, no matter who built the projects—whether they were built under the combined partnership arrangement or whether they were built by the Federal Government alone?

Mr. CORDON. My colleague is unquestionably correct in making that statement. The engineering must be done at some time or other.

However, in placing the items in this supplemental appropriation bill, the Senate took the view that changed conditions authorized a new consideration. That is the basis on which I submit the matter to the Senate.

Although the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and I approved the conference report, we excepted from that approval of this particular amendment; and we feel that some statement

on it should properly be made for the Record.

Mr. President, I wish to say—because I think it should be said at this time—that I am in agreement on the basic proposition the House advanced; namely, that once projects have been considered in a general bill, they should not thereafter come up for consideration in a supplemental bill. However, I believe—as I argued at the conference meetings with all the force I had—that there will always be exceptions to that basic rule; that there are conditions in which subsequent requests are proper. I believe that condition existed and exists with respect to these projects.

I also understand, Mr. President, that legislation is compromise. I understand that the House conferees have the same rights to their views as I have or as the other Senate conferees have to their views. I understand that a bill of the importance of this one—amounting to something in excess of \$2 billion, and containing not only a great number of most important appropriation items in relation to civil functions, but also items for the District of Columbia; the legislative branch and the judiciary; the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce; the Post Office Department; the Treasury Department; the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare; the Department of Agriculture; the Department of the Interior; items for the Independent Offices; items for military construction; items for emergency programs and activities; items relating to claims and judgments, and so on—must pass; and I understand that there comes a time when a Member must use his judgment with respect to whether argument can longer be effective.

This particular conference continued over a period of 10 days. At its conclusion we had saved, out of this list, Markham Ferry Reservoir, in Oklahoma; Priest Rapids Dam, in Washington; and Cougar Reservoir, in Oregon. We lost the Green Peter Reservoir, in Oregon; John Day Reservoir, in Washington and Oregon; Canyon Reservoir, in Texas; and the Coosa River developments, in Alabama.

I regret that we were unable to get together. I have no criticism of those on the other side who differed with me and with my colleagues; and I join with my colleague, the Senator from Massachusetts, in expressing my deep appreciation of the loyal support which was given to us and to these projects by every one of the Senate conferees.

Mr. President, under the circumstances, although I realize that I might now move that the Senate refuse to accept the House action on this matter, yet I feel that should not be done under the parliamentary situation in which we now find ourselves.

So, much as I regret to do it, I shall support the conference report and the House action, in order that we may get the other legislation and appropriations necessary in this bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, in the case of amendment No. 151, the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] has very ably stated the case

for the Senate conferees. All of us did our very best in that connection; but inasmuch as legislation is the art of compromise, the time came when we had to make this decision, and we made it.

Therefore, I now move that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 151.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 60. I shall make an explanation in that connection.

Amendment No. 60 is pure legislation in this appropriation bill. After we had proposed this item, the Senate and the House agreed upon such legislation in a legislative bill, and therefore amendment No. 60 is not necessary.

I should like to give a brief explanation of amendment No. 71. This refers to language which was stricken out in relation to the moving of employees from Baltimore, Md. to Washington, D. C. When that amendment was taken back in disagreement, the Representative from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] moved that the House recede from its insistence on the amendment. That motion was defeated. Then the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Mr. TABER, took up the question of insisting upon the House amendment. That motion was carried by the House. So today we find ourselves in a position where we believe it is well to recede. Otherwise, we would have to take this amendment back in disagreement, and spend more days in conference on this question. I am convinced that the House, after voting, would not recede.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Senate recedes on this particular amendment, of course it will not be possible to pay compensation to the employees who have already moved from Baltimore to Washington, for their expenses of moving. Is that not right?

Mr. FERGUSON. So far as this legislation is concerned, that is true.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. THYE. When Congress reconvenes, in the next session, the question could be taken up at the time of consideration of the appropriation bill, as we study it in 1955?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, it seems to be an injustice, when an executive or a department orders the transfer of certain employees to a new location, for such employee to be denied the compensation which applicable laws provide for such employee if he is requested to transfer from a certain location to another. Is that not correct?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. But the law is also clear that no legislative act is binding upon the next legislature. A bill has been passed authorizing certain acts, but if this Congress does

not appropriate the money, there is no way to compel Congress to act.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I have another question. It is always recognized that a Federal employee is to be compensated if a bureau or agency transfers him from one location to another.

Mr. FERGUSON. I understand that is the rule.

Mr. THYE. That is the law.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is in the law.

Mr. THYE. Yes; that is the law.

Mr. FERGUSON. That law does not apply to legislative employees.

Mr. THYE. It does not apply to legislative employees, but the matter under consideration does not deal with a legislative division.

Mr. FERGUSON. No.

Mr. THYE. This happens to relate to the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Division. It refers to the personnel of the headquarters unit, consisting of about 450 employees.

My only concern is that this agency was transferred from the Washington, D. C., location to Baltimore at the outset of World War II, to provide additional office space and living quarters for the employees brought to the District of Columbia under the war emergency, with the specific understanding as I recall, that when the emergency was over the headquarters unit would be moved back to the District of Columbia, for the reason that they are in constant contact and communication with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It is an inconvenient and inefficient method of administration if one agency is located in Baltimore, when its services are constantly in demand, so far as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is concerned, in connection with records, administrative policies, and other transactions which come under the administrative functions of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Division.

Therefore, I feel that Secretary Hobby is justified in making the transfer of this Division from Baltimore to Washington. If we deny the funds, we place that agency in a very embarrassing position, from the standpoint of the employees involved.

My question is this: If we as Members of Congress deny by specific language in appropriation bills the right of the Secretary to compensate those employees, we are in a sense nullifying a public law which is on the statute books relative to paying compensation of employees ordered to be transferred from one location to another; are we not?

I feel very strongly that we are not only placing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, in an exceedingly embarrassing position, but we have placed the employees of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Bureau—the headquarters unit, consisting of some 450 employees—in a most difficult financial position, because they are directed to transfer from Baltimore to Washington, and are compelled to suffer the expense of transporting their household goods and canceling contracts for living quarters and disposing of their

homes, in order to come to the District, where they must either acquire apartments or rent homes. In some instances these employees have purchased homes in the District of Columbia.

All this is now in a state of confusion, and financial hardship is being worked on these employees, because there is language in the law which denies the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare the right to do what has been done in previous years, to compensate the employees involved for the expenses incurred. These employees were paid when they were ordered transferred from the District of Columbia to Baltimore. Now, when they are supposed to be transferred back, the law we are examining here, in the form of this conference report, denies the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare the right to reimburse these employees, as provided by law, for transportation and moving expenses incurred. That is the objection I have to this language.

Mr. FERGUSON. I will say for the Record that this money would be taken out of the trust fund of this organization.

Mr. THYE. Most certainly; but we have forbidden the Secretary to use the money in the trust fund to compensate these employees for this expense.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is what our action does.

Mr. THYE. I believe it is absolutely indefensible, from the standpoint of Members of Congress. However, the House has absolutely refused to allow this payment, by a vote on the House floor. If we were to reject this amendment and send it back, such action would only involve us in many more hours, and possibly days, of further conference, with the end result the same. Therefore, I can only hope that we will give this question very careful consideration, and when we reconvene in the 84th Congress I hope we shall make amends for the errors we have committed in this particular supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. LEHMAN. I noted with great disappointment the action taken with regard to amendment No. 63. The bill now appropriates only \$900,000 for the training and traineeship program of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, instead of the \$1,831,000 proposed by the Senate. This represents a cut of more than one-half in the original appropriation.

I believe every member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which considered this bill, felt, as I did, that the question of training and traineeship was one of the most important parts of the bill, if not the most important part—really the heart of the bill. It is a source of very great disappointment and disturbance to me to observe that that highly important appropriation has been reduced by more than 50 percent, leaving only \$900,000.

I wonder whether the Senator from Michigan could present an explanation of that action.

Mr. FERGUSON. I can only say that this subject was given long and serious consideration.

The Senate conferees insisted upon the amount of \$1,831,000. However, in order to have this item remain in the bill it was necessary to compromise. The original amount was put in the bill in the Senate. No figure was provided in the House bill. Therefore, in conference, we were negotiating from nothing to \$1,831,000.

That was our difficulty. There was nothing in the House bill. Therefore we finally had to accept the \$900,000. I have a note which states that the \$500,000 appropriation was made on a matching basis of 66⅔-percent Federal to 33⅓-percent State, and that the \$400,000 was for transfer to the Public Health Service for the training of physicians, which would be provided by Federal funds.

Therefore, when we are providing \$500,000 on a 66⅔-percent basis, the Federal Government will be putting up 2 dollars for every dollar of State funds.

The \$400,000 is for starting a new program. Therefore, it was felt that \$400,000 would be sufficient with which to start the program.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. We have in this country today a backlog of at least 2,000,000—

Mr. FERGUSON. Handicapped people.

Mr. LEHMAN. Handicapped people.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. I have the greatest sympathy with the Senator's stand on the subject, and I share his views. This was another instance where compromise was necessary. All legislation, of course, is the result of compromise. We had to recede on this item, as we had to recede on some other items, or get nothing. The House bill contained no figure. This is legislation to carry out a new program.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course I realize we can either accept the conference report or reject it. I realize that is our only choice.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. At the same time we are trying to make a record of how we feel about it.

Mr. LEHMAN. I want to make the record, if I possibly can, by protesting as vehemently and as vigorously as I can against this reduction. As I have said, there are a minimum of 2 million handicapped people in the country today. That is the backlog as of today. That number is increasing by not less than 250,000 a year. The program will make a very small dent under any circumstances. I am sure the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee which handled the bill will bear me out when I say that all of us feel that the training and traineeship program is really the core and heart of the whole program.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. LEHMAN. Without it we can accomplish very little.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. However, we must also realize that the House felt we were starting from scratch, and that with only 10 months remaining, the amount appropriated would be sufficient. There is the right, of course, to come back for a deficiency appropriation on this kind of program, beginning on the 1st of January 1955. It was felt that the amount would be sufficient for the present.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to know that the Senator from Michigan is in sympathy with our views.

Mr. FERGUSON. Certainly.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. PURTELL. I should like to join the distinguished Senator from New York in indicating what the effect will be on the training and traineeship program with respect to the comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program upon which we have embarked. It is not an entirely new program, I say to the Senator from Michigan; it is a new phase of an old program.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. PURTELL. As the Senator from New York has stated, the tooling-up period is an essential part of the whole program. I understood that during the tooling-up period there would be money available for training and traineeships which would not be on a matching basis.

Mr. FERGUSON. The \$400,000 is not on that basis.

Mr. PURTELL. But the \$500,000 is tied up on a matching basis of 2 to 1.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. PURTELL. I should like to have the RECORD show that I certainly hope next year the Senator from Michigan will join the Senator from New York and many other Senators to make sure that we permit the tooling-up period to proceed in connection with this very important rehabilitation program, without its being tied up on a 2-to-1 basis with respect to the \$500,000 appropriation.

Mr. FERGUSON. We will certainly let the conferees or anyone connected with this matter know our feeling and ask them to bear that point in mind. We did so this time, but the House was insistent. In order to get the \$900,000, we had to put the \$500,000 on a matching basis of 2 to 1.

Mr. President, the next item is amendment No. 130. I merely wish to say that that was a question of appropriations for the purpose of buying a piece of land on one of the parkways in Virginia. It is an eyesore, because there is an oil refinery on it at the present time, and there has been a fire on it. The Senate provided \$60,000 as the Federal share. The State of Virginia and Arlington County were to pay a certain amount. When the bill was returned to the House, the House insisted that it would not pay any amount. Therefore, it was essential to strike that out.

I understand the United States Government has foreclosed a mortgage on the property.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendments Nos. 60, 71, and 130.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, after consultation with the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination of Trevor Gardner to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, be recommitted to the Committee on Armed Services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I am about to announce to the Senate that we will proceed to the call of the calendar for the consideration of bills to which there is no objection. First, however, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum.

PERSONAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR LANGER

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, last night when the conference report on the farm bill was under consideration, I announced, as is shown at page 14153 of the RECORD:

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the Senator from North Dakota expects to vote against the conference report. He makes that announcement because of the fact that it is expected to have a voice vote, not a yea and nay vote. I am against the bill, and I desire the RECORD so to show.

Some time later that evening the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] said:

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the reason I sought recognition was that while I was acting as majority leader this afternoon the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] asked me specifically whether there would be a record vote this evening. I told the Senator from North Dakota it was my information that there would not be a record vote. Therefore the Senator left the floor. If we were to have a record vote, I would feel that I had erred greatly, that I had misinformed one of my colleagues, and that there would have been committed an error that should not have been committed.

I ask unanimous consent that my vote "nay" should appear among the other "nay" votes in the RECORD.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I feel in this situation that the minority leader should be present. The distinguished Senator from North Dakota has correctly outlined the situation. The distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] did make it clear that the Senator from North Dakota had spoken to him.

Both the rules and the precedents of the Senate are against changing the roll call once a yea-and-nay vote has been taken and announced. If the Senator has had the opportunity to read the RECORD, I think he will see that the majority leader was trying to recess the Senate until 10 o'clock this morning, which would have prevented the difficulty which the Senator has had.

It seems to me, under the circumstances, that the Senator's announcement as to his position, the statement made by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], and the colloquy which followed, prior to the recess last night, give ample reasons why the Senator was not present. I know he has been very diligent in discharging his heavy responsibilities.

I should like very much to be able to agree offhand, but I would have to explore both the precedents and the rules, because there might be other occasions.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the distinguished Senator. Ordinarily I remain in the Chamber until the Senate adjourns or recesses no matter how late the hour, but as the Senator knows, there is very severe illness in my family.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I know that; and I know that no one having a knowledge of the facts and having read the RECORD and the statement of the Senator has any doubt as to the Senator's very prompt and diligent attendance upon the duties of the Senate. There has been very serious illness in his family; and any Senator, in like circumstances, would have felt when he left last night that there would not be a yea-and-nay vote. I regret very much that the Senator missed it, but I am sure that his position in opposition which he has so ably announced from time to time, leaves no doubt in the mind of anyone that, had he been present, he would have voted against the conference report. I thing the RECORD can stand on that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that under rule XII a Member of the Senate would not be permitted to vote, even by unanimous consent, once the vote had been announced.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I was not clear on that point. Frankly, I wanted a little time to explore the situation.

ORDER FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following a quorum call we may have a calendar call for unobjected-to bills, beginning with No. 19 on the calendar, page 5, and running through to where we ended last time, which was No. 2392,

following with the bills which were placed at the foot of the calendar, which will be taken up seriatim.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the unanimous-consent request is granted.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	McCarthy
Anderson	Hayden	McClellan
Barrett	Hendrickson	Millikin
Beall	Hennings	Monroney
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Morse
Bowring	Hill	Mundt
Bricker	Holland	Murray
Bush	Humphrey	Neely
Butler	Ives	Pastore
Byrd	Jackson	Payne
Carlson	Johnson, Colo.	Potter
Case	Johnson, Tex.	Purtell
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Reynolds
Clements	Kefauver	Robertson
Cooper	Kennedy	Russell
Cordon	Kerr	Saltonstall
Crippa	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Dirkson	Knowland	Smathers
Duff	Kuchel	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Ellender	Lehman	Stennis
Ervin	Lennon	Symington
Ferguson	Long	Thye
Frear	Magnuson	Watkins
Fulbright	Malone	Williams
George	Mansfield	Young
Goldwater	Martin	
Gore	McCarran	

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are absent on official business.

The senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. UPTON] are necessarily absent.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURKE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). A quorum is present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now proceed with the call of the calendar, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement.

The clerk will state the first bill on the calendar.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 242) to provide for the establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo., was announced as first in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 59) for the relief of Felix Kortschok was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 57) to amend rule XIII of the standing rules relative to motions to reconsider was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1663) to increase the salaries of Members of Congress, judges of the United States courts, and United States attorneys, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 20) amending the cloture rule with respect to the number required for adoption of a cloture motion was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1857) to amend certain statutes providing expeditious judicial proceedings for the condemnation of lands for public purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1396) to authorize the adoption of certain rules with respect to the broadcasting or telecasting of professional baseball exhibitions in interstate commerce, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1806) to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 848) to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 281) to amend section 1 (17) (a), section 13 (3), and section 13 (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to extend to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to prescribe the discontinuance of certain railroad services in intrastate commerce when found to be unreasonably discriminatory against or to constitute an undue burden on interstate commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2413) to provide an elected mayor, city council, school board, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives, for the District of Colum-

bia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1243) to amend the War Contractors Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 6648) to amend section 205 of the Small Business Act of 1953 was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2404) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 49) to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 50) to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2244) to provide for promotion by merit of employees in the postal services and to establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 509) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon claims of customs officers and employees to extra compensation for Sunday, holiday, and overtime services performed after August 31, 1931, and not heretofore paid in accordance with existing law was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. 207) requiring a ye and nay vote on the question of advising and consenting to the ratification of treaties was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 42) to provide for attorneys' liens in proceedings before the courts or other departments and agen-

Public Law 663 - 83d Congress
Chapter 935 - 2d Session
H. R. 9936

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Supplemental sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise Appropriation appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act Act, 1955. may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, namely:

68 Stat. 800.
68 Stat. 801.

CHAPTER I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OPERATING EXPENSES

REGULATORY AGENCIES

For an additional amount for "Regulatory agencies", \$15,000, and the amount available under this head may be used to carry out the provisions of the District of Columbia Business Corporation Act (Public Law 389, Eighty-third Congress), approved June 8, 1954. Ante, p. 389.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500; 65 Stat. 131), D. C. Code 1-902 to 1-906.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 145 (Eighty-third Congress), \$15,132, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1952 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 145 (Eighty-third Congress), \$14,624, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum as provided by law (Act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d). 41 Stat. 1144. D. C. Code 47-2413.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The sums appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided for, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years involved.

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

For payment to the estate of Hugh Butler, late a Senator from the State of Nebraska, \$12,500.

For payment to Clyde Roark Hoey, Junior, and Charles Aycock Hoey, sons, and Isabel Hoey Paul, daughter of Clyde R. Hoey, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina, \$12,500.

For payment to Emily Nathalie Hunt, widow of Lester C. Hunt, late a Senator from the State of Wyoming, \$12,500.

68 Stat. 801.
68 Stat. 802.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$11,725: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: Financial clerk \$7,320 in lieu of \$7,000; printing clerk \$5,400 in lieu of \$5,160; executive clerk \$4,380 in lieu of \$4,100; Assistant to the Majority and Assistant to the Minority at \$8,000 each in lieu of Assistant to the Minority at \$8,000.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for fiscal year 1955, \$21,925: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual compensation of the following positions shall be: Assistant doorkeeper \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger at card door \$3,420 in lieu of \$3,040; messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper \$2,760 and two messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each in lieu of three messengers acting as assistant doorkeepers at \$2,580 each; clerk, press gallery, \$1,800; chief janitor, \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200; assistant chief janitor \$2,400 in lieu of \$2,220; foreman of duplicating department \$2,520 in lieu of clerk \$2,280; three cabinet-makers at \$2,520 each in lieu of two cabinetmakers at \$2,520 each and one cabinetmaker at \$2,460; file clerk \$1,980; three offset press operators at \$2,220 each, four clerks at \$2,160 each and twelve machine operators at \$1,740 each in lieu of five clerks at \$2,160 each and thirteen machine operators at \$1,740 each; two mimeograph operators at \$1,800 each and twenty-nine laborers at \$1,620 each in lieu of thirty laborers at \$1,620 each; repairman \$2,460; chief machine operator, \$2,700 in lieu of chief machine operator at \$2,460; assistant superintendent, service department, \$2,760 in lieu of assistant superintendent, service department, \$2,460; foreman of warehouse, service department, \$2,580 in lieu of clerk \$2,580.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY

Offices of the secretary for the majority and the secretary for the minority: For an additional amount, \$1,405: *Provided*, That effective August 1, 1954, the basic annual compensation of the clerk to the secretary for the majority and the clerk to the secretary for the minority shall be at a rate to be fixed by the respective secretaries, but not exceeding \$3,480 each.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

For two clerical assistants, one for the majority whip and one for the minority whip, at \$2,520 basic each, \$9,140.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Legislative reorganization: For an additional amount for "Legislative reorganization", \$25,000.

Reporting Senate proceedings: For an additional amount for "Reporting Senate proceedings", \$4,000.

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations, fiscal year 1954, \$60,000.

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items", exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1954, \$45,000. 68 Stat. 802.
68 Stat. 803.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Elizabeth P. Farrington, widow of Joseph R. Farrington, late a Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii, \$12,500.

For payment to Sarah F. Camp, widow of Albert S. Camp, late a Representative from the State of Georgia, \$12,500.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, is authorized hereafter to furnish steam from the Capitol Power Plant to the Folger Shakespeare Library: *Provided*, That the person or persons authorized to make contracts with respect to such building to which such steam is to be furnished agrees (a) to pay for such steam at rates, not less than cost, determined by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, and (b) to connect such building with the Capitol Power Plant steam lines without expense to the United States and in a manner satisfactory to the Architect of the Capitol and the House Office Building Commission: *Provided further*, That amounts received in payment for steam so furnished shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Senate Office Building: For an additional amount for "Senate Office Building", \$4,100.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Construction and equipment of additional Senate Office Building: To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to continue to provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof office building for the use of the United States Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029), \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be obligated or expended for construction of the rear center wing of said building, from the ground floor up, provided for under the building plans heretofore approved by such Commission.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

The unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Government Printing Office for "Working capital and congressional printing and binding" for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available, without regard to

fiscal year limitation, for payment of a claim settled by the General Accounting Office in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the amount of \$703.34 on account of services rendered during the fiscal year 1942.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Automobile for the Chief Justice: For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States, \$5,835.

68 Stat. 803.

68 Stat. 804.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$220,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of referees", \$18,500 to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68).

60 Stat. 327.

CHAPTER III

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

For an additional amount for "Acquisition of buildings abroad", to remain available until expended, \$500,000.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "International Educational Exchange Activities", \$300,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$1,674,652 shall be used for Educational Exchange Activities related to the "American Republics" from the total available to this appropriation for fiscal year 1955.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS COMMISSION

The appropriation granted under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, shall remain available until June 30, 1955.

67 Stat. 421.

PAYMENT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

For payment to the Federal Republic of Germany for the acquisition or construction of an Embassy in the District of Columbia, \$300,000, to be paid out of any funds or other property or interest vested or transferred to the Attorney General pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation set forth in either H. R. 9988 or S. 1573, Eighty-third Congress.

40 Stat. 411.

50 USC app. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$300,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, United States attorneys and marshals", \$450,000.

68 Stat. 804.

68 Stat. 805.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1954, for "Fees and expenses of witnesses", \$135,000, to be derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", fiscal year 1954.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,000,000; and appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for the purchase of twenty-four passenger motor vehicles and three aircraft in addition to those heretofore provided.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", \$750,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CENSUSES OF BUSINESS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the censuses of business, manufactures, and mineral industries as authorized by law, including personal services by contract or otherwise at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; and additional compensation of Federal employees temporarily detailed for field work under this appropriation; \$8,430,000, to remain available until December 31, 1957.

63 Stat. 954.

5 USC 1071 note.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$430,000.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR-NAVIGATION FACILITIES

Not to exceed \$600,000 of the funds previously appropriated under this head shall be available for construction and alteration of aeronautical facilities at Cold Bay, Alaska, including construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and

Cold Bay,
Alaska.

employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, and meteorological facilities for the Weather Bureau.

LAND ACQUISITION, ADDITIONAL WASHINGTON AIRPORT

For an additional amount for "Land acquisition, additional Washington airport", for payment of deficiency judgments rendered by United States District Courts, \$16,297, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest as specified in such judgments.

68 Stat. 805.

68 Stat. 806.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL-AID AIRPORT PROGRAM, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946, as amended (except section 5 (a)), \$22,000,000, of which (1) \$20,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with section 6 of said Act, (2) \$250,000 for projects in Puerto Rico, (3) \$50,000 for projects in the Virgin Islands, (4) \$225,000 for projects in the Territory of Hawaii, (5) \$225,000 for projects in the Territory of Alaska, and (6) \$1,250,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses (including not to exceed \$125,000, "Civil Aeronautics Administration," for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft): *Provided*, That the amount made available herein for administrative expenses shall be in addition to the amount made available for such purposes in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955.

Ante, p. 423.

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act", to remain available until expended, as follows: Municipal Airport, Elko, Nevada, \$69,449.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance and protection of the Washington National Airport, including purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and arms and ammunition; \$1,350,000.

Construction, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount for "Construction, Washington National Airport", including additional loading gate positions and related paving; \$340,000, to remain available until expended.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

For payment of construction-differential subsidy and cost of national-defense features incident to construction of four passenger-cargo ships under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1154); for reconditioning and betterment of not to exceed four ships in the national-defense reserve fleet; and for necessary expenses for the acquisition of used tankers pursuant to section 510 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1160), and the payment of cost of national-defense features incorporated in new tankers constructed to replace such used tankers, \$82,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That transfers may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses" for administrative expenses (not to exceed

49 Stat. 1995.

46 USC 1151

et seq.

\$400,000) and for reserve fleet expenses in such amounts as may be required, and any such transfers shall be without regard to the limitations under that appropriation on the amounts available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That appropriations granted herein shall be available to pay construction-differential subsidy granted by the Federal Maritime Board, pursuant to section 501 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to aid in the reconstruction of any Mariner-class ships sold under the provisions of title VII of the 1936 Act: *Provided further*, That all ship construction, reconditioning and betterment of vessels appropriated for herein, be performed in ship-yards in the continental United States.

46 USC 1151,
1191 et seq.
68 Stat. 806.
68 Stat. 807.

SHIP MORTGAGE-FORECLOSURE OR FORFEITURE CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses incurred in connection with protection, preservation, maintenance, acquisition, or use of vessels involved in mortgage-foreclosure or forfeiture proceedings instituted by the Government, including payment, as authorized by law, or prior claims and liens, expenses of sale, or other charges incidental thereto, \$2,500,000.

Repair of Reserve Fleet Vessels

(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)

For the payment of obligations incurred pursuant to authority granted under the "Emergency Ship Repair Act of 1954", \$12,000,000: Ante, p. 754. *Provided*, That advances may be made from this appropriation to "Salaries and expenses, Maritime Activities", for administrative expenses (not to exceed \$150,000), and for reserve fleet expenses (in such amounts as may be required), and such advances shall be in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such expenses: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law during the Eighty-third Congress of S. 3546. Ante, p. 754.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For an additional amount for "Inter-American Highway", \$4,750,000, to remain available until expended.

REIMBURSEMENT TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For reimbursement to the Highway Fund, District of Columbia, for part cost of construction of highway-railroad grade separation structure in the District of Columbia on New York Avenue in the vicinity of South Dakota Avenue Northeast, \$290,000.

CHAPTER IV

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$350,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9366 or similar legislation of the Eighty-third Congress.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$7,750,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

68 Stat. 807. For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including
 68 Stat. 808. purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles in addition to those hereto-
 Ante, p. 144. fore provided, \$229,000, to be derived by transfer from such appropri-
 ations contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955,
 as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, White House
 Ante, p. 144. Police", \$62,000, to be derived by transfer from such appropriations
 contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, as the
 Secretary of the Treasury may designate.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

For a medal for Irving Berlin as authorized by law, \$1,500.

COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for "Acquisition, construction, and
 improvements", \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay", \$80,000, to be derived
 by transfer from the appropriation to the Coast Guard for "Operating
 expenses, 1955".

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$12,500;
 and the amount made available under this head in the Department
 Ante, p. 434. of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955, for the work of the President's
 Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week,
 is increased from \$75,000 to \$87,500.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$87,500.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration", \$13,100,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall be available only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9709, Eighty-third Congress, and the limitation on the amount available only to the extent the Secretary finds necessary to meet increased costs of administration is increased to "\$21,000,000" to be available for increased salary costs resulting from changes in State salary compensation plans embracing employees of the State generally in addition to the purposes set forth in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1955.

Ante, p. 435

68 Stat. 808.

68 Stat. 809.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS

For an additional amount for "Unemployment compensation for veterans", \$70,400,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For payments to unemployed Federal employees, either directly or through payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, NEXT
SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States, as authorized by title XV of the Social Security Act, as amended, such amounts as may be required for payment to unemployed Federal employees for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, and the obligations and expenditures thereunder shall be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

The two immediately preceding paragraphs in this Act under the head "Bureau of Employment Security" shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9709, Eighty-third Congress.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program", \$175,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CERTIFICATION AND INSPECTION SERVICES

The paragraph under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, is amended to read as Ante, p. 438. follows:

"Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products in accordance with sections 406, 408, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 348, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payments of

52 Stat. 1049;

55 Stat. 851;

59 Stat. 463.

Ante, p. 511.

fees by applicants for certification or inspection of such products, to remain available until expended. The total amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal services; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; expenses of advisory committees; and the refund of advance deposits for which no service has been rendered."

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

Salaries, expenses, and grants: For carrying out the Act of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 530), including services as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$900,000, of which \$700,000 shall be for grants to the States in accordance with section 2 of such Act, except that the Commissioner of Education may establish the amount to be allotted to each State without regard to the limitation established by said section 2, but no State shall receive less than \$5,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds granted to any State may be used to compensate any person for their personal services: *Provided further*, That a Conference Director may be appointed by the Secretary at a salary of not to exceed \$12,500 per annum.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

GRANTS TO STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES

For grants to States and other agencies in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, \$1,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 is for vocational rehabilitation services under section 2 of said Act; \$1,500,000 is for extension and improvement projects under section 3 of said Act; and \$1,000,000 is for special projects under section 4 of said Act: *Provided*, That the amounts appropriated for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation under the heads "Payments to States" in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available, without regard to the limitations set forth therein, for the purposes of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That not more than \$2 of the funds made available for special projects under section 4 of said Act shall be expended for any project for each \$1 that the grantee, or the grantee and the State, expends for the same purpose.

TRAINING AND TRAINEESHIPS

For training and traineeships, \$900,000, of which \$500,000 shall be available for grants pursuant to section 4 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and \$400,000 shall be for carrying out the training functions provided for in section 7 of said Act: *Provided*, That not more than \$2 of the funds herein appropriated, granted pursuant to section 4 of said Act, shall be expended for each \$1 that such grantee, or the State and the grantee, expends for the training of the same individuals.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SURVEYS AND PLANNING FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

For payments to States for surveys and planning activities pursuant to title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, \$2,000,000.

GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for hospital construction", to remain available until expended, \$21,000,000, to be available for payments under part G, title VI, of the Act, as amended, as follows: *Ante*, p. 462. For diagnostic or treatment centers, \$6,500,000; for hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, \$6,500,000; for rehabilitation facilities, \$4,000,000; and for nursing homes, \$4,000,000: *Provided*, That allotments under such part G to the several States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis of amounts equal to the limitations specified herein.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services", \$250,000. 68 Stat. 810.
68 Stat. 811.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

None of the funds available to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance shall be used to pay any costs, direct or indirect, of moving any group of employees of the Bureau from Baltimore, Maryland, to Washington, District of Columbia.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$5,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

ADVANCES TO STATES, NEXT SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEAR

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, advances to States under section 221 (e) of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary from the above authorization may be expended from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

The two immediately preceding paragraphs under the head "Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance" in this Act shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 9366 or similar legislation of the Eighty-third Congress.

CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For construction of an office building and appurtenant facilities for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, including equipment, acquisition of land (including donations thereof), and preparation of plans and specifications, \$20,000,000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and to remain available until expended.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CHILDREN'S BUREAU

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau", \$75,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", \$50,000, of which \$35,000 shall be available only for administrative and operational studies.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

For expenses necessary for the National Advisory Committee on Education, as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1954 (Public Law 532), \$25,000.

Ante, p. 533.

CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to carry out functions delegated to it pursuant to the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, \$1,000,000.

64 Stat. 1245.

50 USC app.

2251 note.

CHAPTER VI

68 Stat. 811.

68 Stat. 812.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for national forest protection and management, \$250,000.

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", for forest research, \$505,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

For an additional amount for "Forest Roads and Trails", \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Watershed protection", to remain available until expended, \$1,750,000, of which not to exceed \$40,000 shall be transferred to and made a part of the appropriation "Office of the Solicitor", 1955: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head shall be available for carrying out the purposes of the Act of August 4, 1954 (Public Law 566, Eighty-third Congress).

Ante, p. 666.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Foreign Agricultural Service", including not to exceed \$15,000 for representation allowances, \$1,400,000, which shall be derived from the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation available to the Department of State: *Provided*, That transfers shall be made under this authorization in lieu of any similar transfers which may be authorized under the Agricultural Act of 1954 (H. R. 9680, Eighty-third Congress): *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 9680, Eighty-third Congress.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

For an additional amount for "Commodity Exchange Authority", \$93,000: *Provided*, That \$39,000 of this appropriation shall be effective only upon enactment of legislation which would add "coffee" under the definition of the word "commodities" as defined in section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1-17a); \$34,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of H. R. 6435, Eighty-third Congress; and \$20,000 shall be effective only upon

42 Stat. 998.

enactment into law of section 710 (a) of H. R. 9680, Eighty-third Congress.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed the foregoing amount shall be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1955: *Provided further*, That Ante, p. 315. this authorization shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, Eighty-third Congress. 68 Stat. 812.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

68 Stat. 813.

For an additional amount for "Office of the Solicitor", \$45,000: *Provided*, That \$35,000 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of either H. R. 8386 or S. 3137, Eighty-third Congress.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Health, education, and welfare services", \$1,180,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for "Resources management", \$100,000, and this amount may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Office of the Solicitor", in addition to any other amounts authorized to be so transferred: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as 5 USC 1001 note. amended.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$6,931,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$3,000,000 of the foregoing amount shall be available to provide financial assistance to public school districts for the construction and equipment of public school facilities for Navajo Indian children from reservation areas not included in such districts; and \$31,000 shall be for the payment of the excess value of land, water rights, and irrigation structures to be received by the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of Indians of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in exchange for tribal lands of said tribe located in the State of Nevada: *Provided*, That title to the land to be acquired for said tribe described as southeast quarter of section 22, township 21 north, range 24 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, and structures shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for said tribe: *Provided further*, That the prohibition against the use of funds appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, for the acquisition of land or water rights within the State of Nevada, either inside or outside the Ante, p. 364.

boundaries of existing reservations shall not apply to this transaction: *Provided further*, That the limitation under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services is increased by \$1,000,000.

Ante, p. 364.

RELOCATION OF THE YANKTON SIOUX TRIBE

For necessary expenses of relocating the Yankton Sioux Tribe, South Dakota, in accordance with section 8 of Public Law Numbered 478, Eighty-third Congress, to remain available until expended, \$50,000: *Provided*, That said amount shall be assessed against the costs of the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River Development.

Ante, p. 453.

68 Stat. 813.
68 Stat. 814.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For an additional amount for "General investigations", \$400,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For an additional amount for "Construction and rehabilitation", \$7,120,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$2,320,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund, and the limitations under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services and travel are increased by \$3,500,000 and \$200,000, respectively: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate construction of the Helena Valley unit, Montana, until a repayment contract has been executed: *Provided further*, That \$250,000 of the unobligated funds heretofore appropriated for the Missouri River Basin project shall be available for additional investigations on the Garrison diversion unit, the White River, and for emergency rehabilitation of the Willow Creek Dam in South Dakota.

Ante, p. 365.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$6,000,000, of which not more than \$175,000 shall be available for personal services, to remain available until expended.

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

The unexpended balance of \$19,000 available to the Bureau of Mines for construction of the drainage tunnel at Leadville, Colorado, is to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts immediately upon the approval of this Act.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$5,562,101, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 702. Limitations on amounts to be expended for personal services under appropriations in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465, Eighty-third Congress), shall not apply to lump-sum leave payments pursuant to the Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61b-d). Ante, p. 361.

SEC. 703. The limitation for personal services under the heading "Construction, Bonneville Power Administration", contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 465, Eighty-third Congress), is hereby increased from \$6,250,000 to \$6,750,000. Ante, p. 362.

SEC. 704. Funds appropriated under the heading, "Administration of Territories" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law Numbered 465, Eighty-third Congress) shall be available to carry out the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (Public Law Numbered 517, Eighty-third Congress). Ante, p. 372. Ante, p. 497.

CHAPTER VIII

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

68 Stat. 814.
68 Stat. 815.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$414,000: *Provided*, That said appropriation shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles and shall remain available until March 1, 1955: *Provided further*, That the limitation under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased to "\$222,000". Ante, p. 25.

COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$653,150, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased by "\$137,700".

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (KOREAN CLAIMS)

For expenses necessary to enable the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to carry out the provisions of the amendments of 1954 to the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 2004), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, the Commission is authorized to use not to exceed \$100,000 of funds made available for administrative expenses of the War Claims Commission: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H. R. 9390, Eighty-third Congress. Ante, p. 759. 60 Stat. 810.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for alteration of Federal buildings to provide facilities for additional Federal judges as authorized by the Act of February 10, 1954 (68 Stat. 8), and additional court personnel, and for expansion of existing court facilities, including costs of moving agencies thereby displaced from space in Federal buildings, \$2,970,600, to remain available until June 30, 1956.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, LEASE-PURCHASE CONTRACTS

The unobligated balances of the funds made available by section 1 (a) of the Act of June 14, 1946 (60 Stat. 257), the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, and the General Appropriation Act, 1951, for the acquisition of sites and the preparation of drawings and specifications for Federal public building projects outside the District of Columbia, as authorized by title I of the Act of June 16, 1949 (63 Stat. 176), as amended, and by the Act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), as amended, shall be available also for expenses of preparation of drawings and specifications, by contract or otherwise, and administrative expenses, for carrying out the purposes of the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (Public Law 519, Eighty-third Congress), approved July 22, 1954.

63 Stat. 973;

64 Stat. 704.

68 Stat. 815.

68 Stat. 816.

Ante, p. 518.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The appropriation item under the heading "General Services Administration, hospital facilities in the District of Columbia" contained in the Act approved July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 637), as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Asylum" at the end of the first proviso, as amended, and before the colon, the phrase "and Georgetown University Hospital".

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

Ante, p. 281.

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1955, for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$60,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for travel expenses is hereby increased from "\$40,600" to "\$46,600": *Provided*, That this paragraph shall take effect only upon the enactment into law of S. 3155 or H. R. 8753, Eighty-third Congress.

EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

Leased warehouse space temporarily in excess of operating requirements may be subleased to commercial organizations and the proceeds credited to the fund from which rental payments are made during fiscal year 1955.

SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT RECORDS, RECORDS MANAGEMENT, AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES

63 Stat. 403;

64 Stat. 583.

44 USC 395,

396.

For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$25,000 for administrative expenses, in connection with conducting surveys of Government records, and records creation, maintenance, management and disposal practices in Federal agencies, pursuant to sections 505 and 506 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, \$300,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of said Act, the Administrator shall have final authority in all

matters involving the conduct of surveys and the implementation of recommendations based on such surveys: *Provided further*, That the General Services Administration is authorized to procure services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a): *Provided further*, That a detailed quarterly report on the progress of each survey conducted hereunder shall be made to the Appropriations Committees of the Congress.

60 Stat. 810.
Report to Congress.

STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS

For an additional amount for "Strategic and critical materials", \$380,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the foregoing amount shall be used for construction of warehouses or tank storage facilities.

68 Stat. 816.
68 Stat. 817.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,100,000; and the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for expenses of travel, is increased from "\$169,325" to "\$260,825": *Provided*, That the authority contained under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1954 (Public Law 357) for transfer of funds to this appropriation is continued through December 31, 1954, but additional amounts transferred pursuant to this extension shall not exceed \$250,000, including not to exceed \$25,000 for expenses of travel.

Ante, p. 283.

Ante, p. 90.

REIMBURSEMENT TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

For reimbursing the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incident to investigation of matters in connection with programs authorized by the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701), \$500,000.

48 Stat. 1246.

RESERVE OF PLANNED PUBLIC WORKS

For advances to public agencies and for surveys to carry out the purposes of section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$1,500,000.

Ante, p. 641.

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

Public facility loans, payment to revolving fund: For payment to the revolving fund pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That the provisions of the first proviso under the head "Office of the Administrator, Salaries and expenses" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428) with respect to expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at project sites shall apply to projects or facilities financed by loans from the revolving fund hereby established, and the limitation on such non-administrative expenses in said proviso is increased from "\$500,000" to "\$525,000".

67 Stat. 231.
Ante, p. 643.

Ante, p. 283.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

For grants to State, regional and metropolitan area planning bodies in accordance with the provisions of section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, \$1,000,000.

Ante, p. 640.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses", \$400,000.

CORPORATIONS

Federal National Mortgage Association: The limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), shall be exclusive of expenses (including expenses for fiscal agency services performed on a contract or fee basis) in connection with the issuance and servicing of obligations as authorized by title II of the Housing Act of 1954.

Ante, p. 294.

63 Stat. 817.

68 Stat. 818.

Office of the Administrator, public facility loans: Not to exceed \$75,000 of funds in the revolving fund established pursuant to section 108 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (40 U. S. C. 459), shall be available for administrative expenses, but this amount shall be exclusive of payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, the Federal home-loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Act creating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Act of August 23, 1935, as amended, 12 U. S. C. 264) which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of public money of the United States.

67 Stat. 231.

Ante, p. 643.

64 Stat. 873.

12 USC 1811.

Federal Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for administrative expenses, is increased from \$5,150,000 to "\$5,500,000" and the limitation on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$175,000" to "\$250,000": *Provided*, That the limitation under said head on the amount available for certain nonadministrative expenses of said Administration is increased from "\$25,000,000" to "\$26,250,000".

Ante, p. 297.

Public Housing Administration: The amount made available under this head in title II of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (Public Law 428), for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by law, is increased from "\$6,950,000" to "\$7,350,000"; and the limitation under said head on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased from "\$500,000" to "\$540,000".

Ante, p. 297.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1861-1875), as they pertain to the United States program for the International Geophysical Year, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 149.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to it and in accord with law, including not to exceed \$250,000 for administrative expenses, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided in section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its authorized functions for the fiscal year 1955: *Provided*, That said funds shall be available for the acquisition of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles from excesses reported by other agencies, or from forfeitures; for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per day; and the Administrator is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, to place not more than four positions in grades 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule established by said Act, and such positions shall be in addition to the number authorized by said section.

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

60 Stat. 810.

63 Stat. 959.
5 USC 1105.

68 Stat. 818.
68 Stat. 819.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 of the funds made available for administrative expenses in this Act under the head "Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation" may be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses to be expended upon the approval or authority of the Administrator.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

INPATIENT CARE

For an additional amount for "Inpatient care", \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That this amount is predicated on furnishing inpatient care and treatment to an average of 570 beneficiaries during the fiscal year 1955 in addition to those heretofore provided for.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses", \$400,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948): *Provided*, That the limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for expenses of travel is increased to "\$8,000".

62 Stat. 1247.
50 USC app. 2012.
Ante, p. 293.

CHAPTER IX

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

ACCESS ROADS

55 Stat. 766.
23 USC 106 and
note.

For advances to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, for the purposes of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 765), as amended, and section 12 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 785), as amended, when projects authorized therein are certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary of Defense, \$13,500,000, to remain available until expended.

FAMILY HOUSING

68 Stat. 819.
68 Stat. 820.

For family housing authorized by the enactment into law of H. R. 9924, Eighty-third Congress, not to exceed \$75,000,000 to be made available to the respective military departments in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of Defense, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall not be used for family housing unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that (1) it is impracticable to construct family housing under the provisions of title VIII of the National Housing Act, and (2) that adequate housing at reasonable rental rates is not available in the immediate vicinity of the military installation, and (3) it is impracticable to acquire suitable housing under other existing provisions of law: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 708 of Public Law 458, approved June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 350), shall not apply to two hundred and fifty units of family housing provided for by this Act but the individual cost of such units shall in no event exceed \$20,000 per unit: *Provided further*, That the construction authorized by the Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325, Eighty-third Congress), may be accomplished prior to approval of title to underlying land, as authorized by section 355, as amended, of the Revised Statutes.

Air Force
Academy.
Ante, p. 47.
33 USC 733.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ALASKA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM, CONSTRUCTION

64 Stat. 378.
63 Stat. 934.
Ante, p. 537.
10 USC 1339;
40 USC 259,
267.

For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities, at stations of the Alaska Communication System, as authorized by the Act of June 12, 1948 (Public Law 626), the Act of October 27, 1949 (Public Law 414), and the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$503,000, to remain available until expended.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Secretary of the Army may transfer not to exceed \$1,500,000 to the appropriation "Army National Guard, 1955" for additional State National Guard civilian employees from any appropriation available to the Department of the Army when such transfers are determined by the Secretary of the Army to be in the national interest.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

PUBLIC WORKS, NAVY

For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, naval installations, and facilities for the Navy, as authorized by the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), and the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress); including not to exceed \$3,750,000 for advance planning as authorized by section 504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; furniture for public quarters; personnel in the Bureau of Yards and Docks and other personal services necessary for the purposes of this appropriation; and engineering and architectural services as authorized by section 3 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (34 U. S. C. 556); \$98,000,000, to remain available until expended.

65 Stat. 343.
66 Stat. 609.
Ante, p. 539.
65 Stat. 363.
53 Stat. 591.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF REAL PROPERTY

For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations and facilities for the Air Force as authorized by the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of July 14, 1952 (Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress), the Act of August 7, 1953 (Public Law 209, Eighty-third Congress), the Act of April 1, 1954 (Public Law 325, Eighty-third Congress), and the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress), without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$630,000,000, to remain available until expended.

68 Stat. 820.
65 Stat. 821.
64 Stat. 1222.
65 Stat. 350.
66 Stat. 613.
67 Stat. 444.
Ante, p. 47.
Ante, p. 543.
10 USC 1339;
40 USC 259, 267.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 902. Funds appropriated to the military departments for military public works in prior years are hereby made available for military public works authorized for each such department by the Act of July 27, 1954 (Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000,000 of such prior year funds appropriated to the Department of the Army shall be available for the purposes of advance planning as authorized by section 504 of the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress).

Funds available.
Ante, p. 535.

SEC. 903. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be expended for payments under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract for work where cost estimates exceed \$25,000 to be performed within the continental United States without the specific approval in writing of the Secretary of Defense setting forth the reasons therefor.

65 Stat. 364.
31 USC 723.
Cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts.

SEC. 904. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be expended for additional costs involved in expediting construction: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or his designee for the purpose, shall establish a reasonable completion date for each project, taking into consideration the type and location of the project, the climatic and seasonal conditions affecting the construction and the application of economical construction practices.

Construction, completion.

SEC. 905. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the construction, replacement, or reactivation of any bakery, laundry, or dry-cleaning facility in the United States, its Territories or possessions, as to which the Secretary of Defense does not certify,

Bakery, laundry, etc., facilities.

in writing, giving his reasons therefor, that the services to be furnished by such facilities are not obtainable from commercial sources at reasonable rates.

Acquisition of
vessels.

SEC. 906. (a) The Department of Defense is authorized to acquire by purchase, or by lease or otherwise for a period not to exceed seven years, not to exceed six vessels capable of transporting, loading and unloading railroad rolling stock, on rails by the roll-on, roll-off method, as well as, wheeled and tracked military equipment to be loaded and discharged under their own power.

Appropriation.

(b) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section.

Birmingham
General Hos-
pital, Van
Nuys, Calif.
Conveyance.
63 Stat. 377.
40 USC 471
note.

SEC. 907. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to receive the sum of \$500,000 in partial consideration for the conveyance by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for educational purposes pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to the Los Angeles City High School District of Los Angeles County, California, of all right, title, and interest of the United States to that portion of the Birmingham General Hospital tract now occupied by troops (consisting of 40.0 acres of land, more or less, and improvements thereon) located at Van Nuys, California, provided such sum is received by the Secretary of the Army on or before 1 July 1956. Upon receipt by the Secretary of the Army such sum shall be credited to the appropriation, "Military Construction, Army", and shall be available for (1) the construction and other costs involved in moving to a suitable Government-owned site not more than eight buildings to be selected by the Secretary of the Army to be excluded from the conveyance by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and (2) the construction of additional supporting facilities at such site as may be required for additional defense construction, at a total cost of not to exceed \$500,000.

68 Stat. 821.
68 Stat. 822.

Occupancy by
troops.

In addition to other terms, conditions, and restrictions contained in the deed whereby the Birmingham General Hospital is conveyed to such School District, the School District shall agree, as a part of the consideration for the conveyance to permit any buildings required by the Secretary of the Army to remain in place for continued occupancy by troops for a period of not to exceed nine months after the date of conveyance of said property to the School District.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL

For an additional amount for "Construction, general", \$5,985,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$600,000 shall be available for advanced engineering and design by the Corps of Engineers for projects which have been authorized for development with participation by State, local government or private groups and for authorized projects which are under consideration for participation by such agencies.

Muskogee, Okla.

For contribution to the city of Muskogee, toward the construction of a water supply pipeline from the existing city water supply intake on the Grand River near its junction with the Arkansas River to Fort

Gibson Dam, in settlement for all damages to the water supply of the city of Muskogee, on account of the construction and operation of Fort Gibson Reservoir, \$200,000 out of funds previously appropriated.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

Not to exceed \$600,000 of funds previously appropriated under this head shall be available until expended for repairs to the north jetty at Yaquina Bay Harbor, Oregon. Yaquina Bay Harbor, Oreg.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

For an additional amount for "Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries", \$1,000,000 to remain available until expended, to be derived by transfer from "Operation and Maintenance, general".

CHAPTER XI

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GOVERNMENT IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany and Austria (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany), under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, including one deputy to the United States chief of mission in Germany at a salary of \$17,500 and the United States Member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the United States at a salary of \$14,800; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; expenses for translation and reproduction rights; acquisition, maintenance, operation, and distribution of rehabilitation materials and equipment for Germany and Austria; medical and health assistance for the civilian population of Germany and Austria; expenses incident to maintaining discipline and order (including trial and punishment by courts established by or under authority of the President); printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase, rental, operation, and maintenance of printing and binding machines, equipment, and devices abroad; purchase (one at not to exceed \$3,000 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; transportation to Germany or Austria of property donated for the purposes of this appropriation; unforeseen contingencies (not to exceed \$150,000), to be accounted for pursuant to the provisions of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107); representation allowances (not to exceed \$42,500) similar to those authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131); and for administering, in Germany and Austria, programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)); \$14,000,000, and in addition, \$1,000,000

68 Stat. 822.
68 Stat. 823.

60 Stat. 810.

62 Stat. 983.

40 Stat. 1270;
63 Stat. 405.

60 Stat. 1026.
60 Stat. 754.

47 Stat. 417.

33 USC 733;
31 USC 529.

60 Stat. 1009.
22 USC 922.
Control in
foreign areas.

Subsistence
supplies.

36 Stat. 1047.
68 Stat. 823.
68 Stat. 824.

Living quar-
ters in
Austria.

for acquisition of sites and purchase or construction of buildings for living quarters in Austria, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That provisions of law, including current appropriation Acts, applicable to the Department of State shall be available for application to expenditures made from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That when section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686), is employed to carry out the purposes of this appropriation the requisitioned agency may utilize the authority contained in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside the continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355 and 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this appropriation appointments may be made to the Foreign Service Reserve without regard to the four-year limitation contained in section 522 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946: *Provided further*, That in the event the President assigns to the Department of State responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government, occupation, or control of foreign areas in addition to Germany and Austria, the authorities contained in this appropriation may be utilized by the Department of State in connection with such government, occupation, or control of such foreign areas: *Provided further*, That when the Department of the Army, under the authority of the Act of March 3, 1911, as amended (10 U. S. C. 1253), furnishes subsistence supplies to personnel of civilian agencies of the United States Government serving in Germany and Austria, payment therefor by such personnel shall be made at the same rate as is paid by civilian personnel of the Department of the Army serving in Germany and Austria, respectively: *Provided further*, That amounts for acquisition of sites and purchase or construction of buildings for living quarters in Austria shall be used exclusively for purchase of foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States and may be transferred to the appropriation "Acquisition of buildings abroad".

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to take such measures as he deems appropriate to meet extraordinary or unusual circumstances arising in the international affairs of the Government, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, for use in the President's discretion and without regard to such provisions of law as he may specify: *Provided*, That the President shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, not less often than quarterly, a full report of expenditures under this appropriation.

Report to
legislative
committees.

REFUGEE RELIEF

For expenses necessary to enable the President, by transfer to such officer or agency of the Government as may be appropriate, to carry out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 (Public Law 203, approved August 7, 1953), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; not to exceed \$150,000 for expenses

67 Stat. 400.
50 USC app.
1971 note.
60 Stat. 810.
40 Stat. 1270.

of a confidential nature, to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the officer to whom funds are transferred by the President from this appropriation; and not to exceed \$600,000 for capital for the making of loans; \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available in accordance with authority granted hereunder or under authority governing the activities of the Government agencies to which such funds are allocated.

CONSTRUCTION OF TANKERS

For construction of tankers as authorized by the Act of August 10, 1954, Public Law 575, \$30,000,000 to remain available until expended: Ante, p. 681. *Provided*, That this appropriation may be transferred to such appropriation as the President may designate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet the Ryukyu Islands. responsibilities and obligations of the United States in connection with the government or occupation of the Ryukyu Islands, including, subject to such authorizations and limitations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned, tuition, travel expenses, and fees incident to instruction in the United States or elsewhere of 68 Stat. 824. such persons as may be required to carry out the provisions of this 68 Stat. 825. appropriation; travel expenses and transportation; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at 60 Stat. 810. rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals not to exceed ten in number; translation rights, photographic work, education exhibits, and dissemination of information, including preview and review expenses incident thereto; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; repair and maintenance of buildings, utilities, facilities, and appurtenances; and such supplies, commodities, and equipment as may be essential to carry out the purposes of this appropriation; \$3,100,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: *Provided*, That the general provisions of the Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year for the military functions of the Department of the Army shall apply to expenditures made by that Department from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made outside continental United States, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, civil service or classification laws, or provisions of law prohibiting payment of any person not a citizen of the United States: 33 USC 733 and note; 10 USC 1339; 31 USC 529; 40 USC 259, 267. *Provided further*, That expenditures from this appropriation may be made, when necessary to carry out its purposes, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (41 U. S. C. 151-161): *Provided further*, 41 USC 5. 62 Stat. 21. That expenditures may be made hereunder for the purposes of economic rehabilitation in the Ryukyu Islands in such manner as to be consistent with the general objectives of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, as amended, and in the manner authorized by section 111 (b) (1) and the first sentence of section 111 (c) (1) thereof: *Provided further*, 62 Stat. 137. 22 USC 1501 note; 1509. That funds appropriated hereunder and unexpended at the time of the termination of occupation by the United States, of any area for which such funds are made available, may be expended by the President for the procurement of such commodities and technical services, and commodities procured from funds herein or heretofore appropriated for government and relief in occupied areas and

Agreement.

61 Stat. 935.
22 USC 1411
note.
Ocean transpor-
tation charges
for relief
packages.

68 Stat. 825.
68 Stat. 826.

Transfer of
functions.

not delivered to such an area prior to the time of the termination of occupation, may be utilized by the President, as may be necessary to assist in the maintenance of the political and economic stability of such areas: *Provided further*, That before any such assistance is made available, an agreement shall be entered into between the United States and the recognized government or authority with respect to such area containing such undertakings by such government or authority as the President may determine to be necessary in order to assure the efficient use of such assistance in furtherance of such purposes: *Provided further*, That such agreement shall, when applicable, include requirements and undertakings corresponding to the requirements and undertakings specified in sections 5, 6, and 7 of the Foreign Aid Act of 1947 (Public Law 389, approved December 17, 1947): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated hereunder may be used, insofar as practicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department or agency concerned to pay ocean transportation charges from United States ports, including territorial ports, to ports in the Ryukyus for the movement of supplies donated to, or purchased by, United States voluntary nonprofit relief agencies registered with and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid or of relief packages consigned to individuals residing in such areas: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations to be prescribed, the head of the department or agency concerned shall fix and pay a uniform rate per pound for the ocean transportation of all relief packages of food or other general classification of commodities shipped to the Ryukyus regardless of methods of shipment and higher rates charged by particular agencies of transportation, but this proviso shall not apply to shipments made by individuals to individuals: *Provided further*, That the President may transfer to any other department or agency any function or functions provided for under this appropriation, and there shall be transferred to any such department or agency without reimbursement and without regard to the appropriation from which procured, such property as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall determine to relate primarily to any function or functions so transferred.

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 2251-2297), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); reimbursement of the Civil Service Commission for full field investigations of employees occupying positions of critical importance from the standpoint of national security; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with civil defense functions; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; not to exceed \$9,000 for the purchase of newspapers, periodicals, and teletype news services; and not to exceed \$6,000 for emergency and extraordinary expenses to be expended under the direction of the Administrator for such purposes as he deems proper, and his determination thereon shall be final and conclusive; \$10,025,000.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For financial contributions to the States, not otherwise provided for, pursuant to subsection (i) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, to be equally matched with State funds,

64 Stat. 1248.
50 USC app.
2281.

\$12,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1956: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,300,000 of the unobligated balance of the 1954 appropriation for this purpose shall remain available until June 30, 1955.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

For procurement of reserve stocks of emergency civil defense materials as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, \$26,000,000.

64 Stat. 1248.
50 USC app.
2281.

JAMESTOWN-WILLIAMSBURG-YORKTOWN CELEBRATION COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of August 13, 1953 (67 Stat. 576), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members of the Commission serving without compensation; purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; and entertainment; \$100,000.

60 Stat. 810.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution Numbered 140, \$10,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 140 of the Eighty-third Congress.

Ante, p. 746.

68 Stat. 826.
68 Stat. 827.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ABACA FIBER PROGRAM

The General Services Administration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget submitted to the Congress for the activities authorized by the Abaca Production Act of 1950 for the fiscal year 1955, but not to exceed \$135,000 of such funds shall be available during said fiscal year for administrative expenses of the abaca fiber program, to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of the interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property relating to the abaca fiber program, and expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services.

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

64 Stat. 435.
50 USC 541 note.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION

The Federal Facilities Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget submitted to the Congress for such Corporation for the fiscal year 1955, but not to exceed \$1,954,000 shall be available during the said fiscal year

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

for all administrative expenses of the Corporation (including use of the services and facilities of Federal reserve banks), to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies: *Provided*, That, so long as the Corporation shall have succession, all real property transferred to or acquired by it shall continue to be subject to taxes (including assessments for local improvements) to the same extent as authorized by law immediately prior to such transfer, and any Government officer, agency, or instrumentality to whom any such property is so transferred is authorized and directed to pay such taxes and assessments, but said Corporation, its income, and property, shall not otherwise be subject to any Federal, State, or local taxes.

Taxes.

CHAPTER XII

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES, AUDITED CLAIMS, AND JUDGMENTS

68 Stat. 827.

68 Stat. 828.

For payment of claims for damages as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law, audited claims certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, and judgments rendered against the United States by United States district courts and the United States Court of Claims, as set forth in Senate Documents Numbered 144 and 146 and House Document Numbered 461, Eighty-third Congress, \$11,472,202, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

CHAPTER XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Passenger vehicles.

60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 1301. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year, in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, and station wagons), is hereby fixed at \$1,400. Notwithstanding any limitation on cost of passenger motor vehicles carried in the 1955 Appropriation Acts, not more than \$3,000 may be expended during the current fiscal year for any such vehicle.

Citizenship requirements.

SEC. 1302. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States)

whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort.

SEC. 1303. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 1304. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person.

SEC. 1305. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 1306. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

Affidavit.

Penalty.

Payment recoverable.

Exception.

Travel expenses.

68 Stat. 828.

68 Stat. 829.

46 Stat. 818.

60 Stat. 1026.

22 USC 1131.

22 USC 801 note.

Senate disapproval of personnel.

U. S. Code Annotated; Lifetime Federal Digest.

Administrative expenses.

59 Stat. 597.

60 Stat. 810.

Office building.

SEC. 1307. No part of any funds of or available to any wholly-owned Government corporation shall be used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase or construction of any office building, without specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any department or agency of the United States Government or by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

Transfer of personnel or funds.

SEC. 1308. During the current fiscal year, personnel and appropriations or funds available for salaries and expenses to any department, agency, or corporation in the executive branch of the Government, shall be transferred to any defense activity under the jurisdiction of such department or agency in such numbers or amounts as may be necessary for the discharge of responsibilities relating to the national defense assigned to such department, agency, or corporation by or pursuant to law.

Budget Circular A-45.

SEC. 1309. During the current fiscal year, the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-45, dated June 3, 1952, shall be controlling over the activities of all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided*. That said circular may be amended or changed during such year by the Director of the Budget with the approval of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives: *Provided further*. That the Bureau of the Budget shall make a report to Congress not later than January 31, 1955, of the operations of this order upon all departments, agencies, and corporations of the Government: *Provided further*. That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, no officer or employee shall be required to occupy any Government-owned quarters unless the head of the agency concerned shall determine that necessary service cannot be rendered or property of the United States cannot be adequately protected otherwise.

Report to Congress.

68 Stat. 829.

68 Stat. 830.

Foreign credits.
31 USC 724.

SEC. 1310. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits) and for liquidation of obligations legally incurred against such credits prior to July 1, 1953, only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*. That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*. That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.

60 Stat. 754.

Documentary evidence of obligation.

SEC. 1311. (a) After the date of enactment hereof no amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the Government of the United States unless it is supported by documentary evidence of—

(1) a binding agreement in writing between the parties thereto, including Government agencies, in a manner and form and for a purpose authorized by law, executed before the expiration of the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation or fund

concerned for specific goods to be delivered, real property to be purchased or leased, or work or services to be performed; or

(2) a valid loan agreement, showing the amount of the loan to be made and the terms of repayment thereof; or

(3) an order required by law to be placed with a Government agency; or

(4) an order issued pursuant to a law authorizing purchases without advertising when necessitated by public exigency or for perishable subsistence supplies or within specific monetary limitations; or

(5) a grant or subsidy payable (i) from appropriations made for payment of or contributions toward, sums required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by law or in accord with formulae prescribed by law, or (ii) pursuant to agreement authorized by, or plans approved in accord with and authorized by, law; or

(6) a liability which may result from pending litigation brought under authority of law; or

(7) employment or services of persons or expenses of travel in accord with law, and services performed by public utilities; or

(8) any other legal liability of the United States against an appropriation or fund legally available therefor.

(b) Not later than September 30 of each year, the head of each Federal agency shall report, as to each appropriation or fund under the control of such agency, the amount thereof remaining obligated but unexpended and the amount thereof remaining unobligated on June 30 of such year and copies of such report shall be forwarded by him to the chairman of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the Comptroller General of the United States, and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided*, That such report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, shall be made not later than December 31, 1954, and shall include only such obligations as could have been recorded under the provisions of subsection (a) hereof.

Reports to Congress.

68 Stat. 830.
68 Stat. 831.

(c) Each report made pursuant to subsection (b) shall be supported by certifications of the officials designated by the head of the agency, and such certifications shall be supported by records evidencing the amounts which are reported therein as having been obligated. Such certifications and records shall be retained in the agency in such form as to facilitate audit and reconciliation for such period as may be necessary for such purposes. The officials designated by the head of the agency to make certifications may not redelegate the responsibility.

Certifications.

(d) No appropriation or fund which is limited for obligation purposes to a definite period of time shall be available for expenditure after the expiration of such period except for liquidation of amounts obligated in accord with subsection (a) hereof; but no such appropriation or fund shall remain available for expenditure for any period beyond that otherwise authorized by law.

Restriction.

(e) Any statement of obligation of funds furnished by any agency of the Government to the Congress or any committee thereof shall include only such amounts as may be valid obligations as defined in subsection (a) hereof.

Statement of obligation.

SEC. 1312. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or

Strikes or overthrow of Government.

Affidavit.

violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this or any other Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Penalty.

Ratification
of obligations.

68 Stat. 831.

68 Stat. 832.

SEC. 1313. The appropriations, authorizations, and authority with respect thereto in this Act shall be available from July 1, 1954, for the purposes provided in such appropriations, authorizations, and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1954, and the date of enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations, authorizations, and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms hereof and the terms of Public Law 475, Eighty-third Congress.

Ante, p. 448.

Approved August 26, 1954.

468-A
20

3